

Historical Abstracts

1775-1945

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE WORLD'S PERIODICAL LITERATURE

BIBLIOGRAPHIE DES PUBLICATIONS PERIODIQUES MONDIALES

BIBLIOGRAPHIE DER ZEITSCHRIFTENLITERATUR DER WELT

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Historical Abstracts

1775 - 1945

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2. Methodology and Research Methods	4. Philosophy and Interpretation of History

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INDICE HISTORICO ESPAÑOL (IHE)

No abstracts from IHE are included in this number. The next issue, Vol. 6, No. 2/3, will contain all abstracts within the scope of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS that have appeared in recent numbers of IHE.

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NOTES:

[1] Includes Malaya and the Malayan Archipelago (except the Philippines, which are included under "Pacific Area")

[2] Includes the Near East in categories A - D

[3] See "Habsburg Empire" in categories A - D

[4] See "B. General History" for all articles on the Napoleonic Era and Napoleonic Wars

[5] "Austria" in categories E and F

[6] See "Russian Empire" for articles on the Baltic provinces in categories A - D

[7] Russia is also classified under Europe in categories A - D

[8] Abstracts on the wars of independence, even though they may deal with the years before 1815, are classified under "C Latin America." Abstracts on the colonial period (both before and after 1815) are included under "B Latin America." However, abstracts on Cuba are placed in the respective chronological divisions

[9] Includes the Near East in categories E and F

[10] "Pacific Area" includes Australia, New Zealand, Philippines and Oceania

[11] Russia is also classified under Europe in categories A - D

Historical Abstracts

OLUME 6

NUMBER 1

MARCH 1960

1. GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHICAL ARTICLES

See also: 6:33, 103, 188, 200, 356, 507

6:1. Andreas, Willy (Litzelstetten, Lake Constance). BOSOLUTISMUS UND AUFKLÄRUNG [Absolutism and Enlightenment]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1959 10 (1): 703-713. Reviews twenty-five books on this subject published in German and English in the years 1955-1959.

F. B. M. Hollyday

6:2. Epstein, Klaus (Harvard Univ.). NEUERES AMERICANISCHES SCHRIFTTUM ÜBER DIE DEUTSCHE GESCHICHTE IM 20. JAHRHUNDERT [Recent American literature on German history in the 20th century]. Welt als Geschichte 1960 (1): 51-69. The first part of a topical critique of ten significant books by American scholars on 20th-century Germany. Under the topic "War Aims in the First World War" the author discusses Henry Cord Meyer, "Mitteleuropa" in German Thought and Action 1815-1945 (The Hague: Nijhoff, 1955) and Hans Gatzke, Germany's Drive to the West: A Study of Germany's Western War Aims during the First World War (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1950). Under the topic "Gustav Stresemann" he views Henry Bretton, Stresemann and the Revision of Versailles: A Fight for Reason (Stanford University Press, 1953) and Hans Gatzke, Stresemann and the Rearmament of Germany (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1954). Article to be continued.

G. H. Davis

6:3. Franke, Herbert (Univ. of Munich). SÜD- UND OSTEN [South and East Asia]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1959 10(9): 576-583. Reviews twenty-four books in English and German published in the years 1956-1958 on Asian history of all periods.

F. B. M. Hollyday

6:4. Giusti, Renato. BREVE RASSEGNA DI STUDI SULL'ECONOMIA ITALIANA DEL SECOLO XIX [Brief review of studies on the Italian economy in the 19th century]. Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento 1957 44(1): 59-64. Analysis of the works of recent writers on socio-economic aspects of Italy in the 19th century.

Elisa A. Carrillo

6:5. Ivković, Milka. BIBLIOGRAFIJA RADOVA OBJAVLJENIH U ISTORIJSKOM GLASNIKU NR SREBIJE, 1948-1958 [Bibliography of the works published in Istoriski Glasnik, Serbia, 1948-1958]. Istoriski Glasnik 1958 (3/4): 193-210. Under the heading "Articles" the following sections are of particular interest to the student of modern history: 1) Section V, 19th century (55 entries); 2) Section VI, 20th century (19 entries); 3) Section VII, War of National Liberation (16 entries). Of particular interest under the heading "Polemics, Criticisms, Reviews and Notes" are 1) Section V, 19th century (48 entries); 2) Section VI, 20th century (34 entries); 3) Section VII, War of National Liberation (22 entries); 4) Section X, Societies and other institutions (40 entries); and 5) Section XI, Bibliography (8 entries).

S. Gavrilović

6:6. Lee, Maurice, Jr. SCOTTISH HISTORY SINCE 1940. Canadian Historical Review 1959 40(4): 319-332. A bibliographical survey of the important writing done on Scottish history since the beginning of World War II. This is one of a series of articles planned by the Conference on British Studies which will eventually cover the whole field of British history.

A

6:7. Muth, Heinrich (Fredeburg, Sauerland). VERFASUNGSGESCHICHTE [Constitutional history]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1959 10(10): 639-659. Reviews more than fifty articles and books published between 1951 and 1959 and concerned primarily with the constitutional history of Germany, but also of Switzerland, the United States and France.

F. B. M. Hollyday

6:8. Norwood, Frederick A. METHODIST HISTORICAL STUDIES, 1930-1959. Church History 1959 28(4): 391-417. Surveys the literature of English Methodism, including biographical and theological studies of the Wesleys, and the treatment of Methodism in general Protestant literature. The author notes the revival of interest in the subject and comments on the greater awareness of historical continuity among English Methodists.

E. Oberholzer, Jr.

6:9. Unsigned. BIBLIOGRAFIA COLOMBIANA SOBRE NUMISMATICA [Colombian bibliography on numismatics]. Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades (Colombia) 1959 46(534-536): 290-295. Description of a few major sources pertaining to numismatics.

D. Bushnell

6:10. Willging, Eugene P., and Herta Hatzfeld. CATHOLIC SERIALS IN THE 19TH CENTURY IN THE UNITED STATES: A BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SURVEY AND UNION LIST. Records of the American Catholic Historical Society of Philadelphia Part VII, 1957 68(3/4): 106-120; Part VIII, 1958 69(3/4): 98-118. A continuation of this bibliography, including in Part VII publications of Delaware, Virginia and West Virginia, and in Part VIII those of Maine and North Carolina and additions to previous Nebraska and general lists. See also: 1:19, 2:677, 3:9, 2107.

C. G. Hamilton

4:8, 2106

6:11. --. [THE LIFE AND WRITINGS OF HANS KOCH]. Jahrbücher für Geschichte Osteuropas 1959 7(2). Stökl, Günther (Cologne). HANS KOCH 1894-1959, pp. 117-129. Adamczyk, Alexander (Munich). SCHRIFTENVERZEICHNIS HANS KOCH [Hans Koch bibliography], pp. 130-146. Sketches Hans Koch's career and also discusses his contribution to East European scholarship. The bibliography is arranged by category of writing and thereunder chronologically.

W. F. Woehrlin

2. METHODOLOGY AND RESEARCH METHODS

(including PEDAGOGY and PERIODIZATION)

See also: 6: 85

6:12. Barracough, Geoffrey (Royal Institute of International Affairs, London). HISTORY, MORALS, AND POLITICS. *International Affairs* 1958 34(1): 1-15.

Text of the Stevenson inaugural lecture delivered at Chatham House, London, on 8 October 1957. Contemporary history does not differ in any essential way from other forms of history, though because of the attitude of the public and the conflict between supposed political expediency and historical truth the position of the writer of contemporary history is more difficult than that of other historians. The question of moral judgment further complicates the issue because 1) there exist different categories of moral judgment, and 2) moral judgments are often clouded by political interest. The historian's task is to see "a struggle between two conceptions of right, and not between right and wrong." The author agrees with Bismarck that the morality of politics is not an abstract, transcendent conception, but stems from within political reality, and maintains that the same is true of the morality of history writing, which resides in history. Documented. L. Adolphus

6:13. Božović, Jovan. NEKE SUGESTIJE U VEZI SA PISANJEM O NARODNOOSLOBODILAČKOJ BORBI [Some suggestions with reference to the writing about the struggle for national liberation]. *Istoriski Zapisi* 1958 14(1/2): 167-178. Discusses the research methods used in Yugoslavia in the preparation of the source materials for a definitive history of the Yugoslav war of national liberation and the Yugoslav revolution, 1941-45. The method of individual re-enactment by the participants has produced an immense mass of memorial material -- the Montenegrin Historical Society alone has received tens of thousands of pages of typewritten text. The author speaks with enthusiasm of this method, but points out that, notwithstanding its voluminous amount, the material so far gathered is far from complete. In the memory of the participants (the author was one of them) there still are valuable historical resources which must be made available to future historians. S. Gavrilović

6:14. Chapman, Hester W. NOTES ON HISTORICAL BIOGRAPHY. *Times Literary Supplement* 1958 (3000): 498. Practical advice, containing hints on proportion, transition, and faults to avoid. P. H. Hardacre

6:15. Guey, Julien (Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes, Paris). LA NUMISMATIQUE EN CROIX [Numismatics in affliction]. *Annales. Economies, Sociétés, Civilisations* 1959 14(3): 545-550. Deals with the crisis in the growth of numismatics in which this science is being transformed into a science of man and becoming a source of economic and financial history. A (t)

6:16. Hiller von Gaertringen, Friedrich, Freiherr (Tübingen). ZUR "ODYSSEE DER GROENER-PAPIERE" [Concerning "The Odyssey of the Groener Papers"]. *Welt als Geschichte* 1959 19(3/4): 244-254. Criticizes the theme and method of Dorothea Groener-Geyer's article "Die Odyssee der Groener-Papiere" in *ibid.* 1959 19(2): 75-95. [See abstract 5: 3449]. There are many errors in Groener-Geyer's article. Examination of her work shows that it can be necessary and fruitful to consider the performance of both historical editorship and research, and the procedure of historical rendition (including the odyssey of a collection of papers) from the standpoint of their political background. "The methods [of Groener-Geyer] are not up to this task." G. H. Davis

6:17. Hunter, Richard A. (Psychiatric Registrar, National Hospital for Nervous Diseases). SOME NOTES ON THE IMPORTANCE OF MANUSCRIPT RECORDS FOR PSYCHIATRIC HISTORY. *Archives* 1959 4 (21): 9-11. Discusses the importance for the history of psychiatry of such sources (other than printed materials) as Church records, legal documents, and family papers. Examples are drawn from 17th-century England. B. L. Crapster

6:18. Maidbury, L. THE GENERAL REGISTER OF BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES. *Amateur Historian* 1957 3(3): 108-112. Describes the methods of how births, deaths and marriages in England and Wales can be traced by the genealogist from the foundation of these records in 1837.

J. A. S. Grenville

6:19. Mandrou, Robert. POUR UNE HISTOIRE DE LA SENSIBILITE [For a history of sensibility]. *Annales. Economies, Sociétés, Civilisations* 1959 14(3): 581-588. Reviews several recent articles and books dealing with the problem of mentality and sensibility. Some of them are rather cursory studies, which, above all, give evidence of a praiseworthy intention and a growing preoccupation of historians; in this category are Marcel Reinhard's article "Nostalgie et service militaire pendant la Révolution" (*Annales Historiques de la Révolution Française* 1958(1)) and two little books on the subject of fear: Friedrich Heer's *Sieben Kapitel aus der Geschichte des Schreckens* (Zürich: Max Niehans Verlag, 1958) and Jean Palou's *La Peur dans l'histoire* (Paris: Editions Ouvrières, 1958). The main part of the author's analysis, however, is devoted to the broad fresco attempted by Louis Trénard: *Lyon de l'Encyclopédie au Preromantisme* (2 vols., Paris: P. U. F., 1958). This attempt, which aimed at explaining the evolution of an urban intellectual and social "climate," deserves to hold the attention of historians. It raises methodological questions which all historians will have to face in a not too distant future: 1) Is it necessary to proceed by the accumulation of notations, no matter how disparate they are? 2) Should movements of opinion be analyzed in themselves without reference to the realities which they interpret and distort? 3) Do the notions of "mental atmosphere" and "local temperament" deserve a place in the vocabulary and problems of the historians dealing with these problems of mentality?

A (t)

6:20. Mosier, Richard D. (Univ. of California). EDUCATIONAL HISTORY AND THE BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES. *History of Education Journal* 1958 9(2): 25-31. Proposes the thesis that the study of the history of education could become an intermediary discipline between the historical and behavioral sciences. In order to do this it would be necessary for historians to adopt the language of mathematics and to express their ideas in abstract symbols, which permit a maximum of objectivity in dealing with generalized concepts. L. Gara

6:21. O'Brien, P. K. (Nuffield College, Oxford). BRITISH INCOMES AND PROPERTY IN THE EARLY NINETEENTH CENTURY. *Economic History Review* 1959 12(2): 255-267. Uses British income tax returns of the years 1799-1816 to obtain information on the forms and value of income. The author assesses the difficulties of using such returns for historical purposes. He concludes that evasion was not widespread. B. L. Crapster

6:22. Scheurig, Bodo (Berlin). ZEITGESCHICHTE IM FILM [Recent history in motion pictures]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1959 10(9): 567-569. Criticizes several modern German films for their failure to do the necessary historical spadework. F. B. M. Hollyday

6:23. Shinohara, Hajime (Univ. of Tokyo). GENDAISEI-JISHI NO HŌHŌ [Methodology of modern political history]. *Shisō* 1959 (424): 1359-1380. After surveying the methodology of Ranke and his successors, and that of the Marxists suggests that the concept of political process be adopted as a frame of analysis of modern and recent political history. Both the concepts of interaction and of decision-making, as included in the concept of political process, are most useful in explaining "successive occurrences in time" and "changes" which would above all be emphasized in historical science. Even if research on the political process is started from a micrological point of view, such a limitation can be overcome by pointing out certain decisively important moments as objects of historical research. The author admits, however, that the logic of the economic system may penetrate politics, although a social phenomenon cannot be explained by only one factor such as class distinction, or by a theory of political process.

T. Kage

6:24. Wilkins, Burleigh Taylor (Massachusetts Institute of Technology). PRAGMATISM AS A THEORY OF HISTORICAL KNOWLEDGE: JOHN DEWEY ON THE NATURE OF HISTORICAL INQUIRY. *American Historical Review* 1959 64(4): 878-90. Criticizes Dewey's desire that history be "useful" as being inconsistent with the historical relativism which is one result of Dewey's philosophical speculation. The author proposes that historians concern themselves with recurring patterns of ideas -- "laws of thought" -- as the valid end of their researches. "Scientific" history will always be an unattainable goal, since the availability and selection of historical sources inevitably introduce arbitrary factors into the writing of history. In addition, the question of the nature of historical fact is an insoluble epistemological problem. R. C. Raack

PEDAGOGY

6:25. Anweiler, Oskar (Univ. of Hamburg). OSTEUROPA IN DER POLITISCHEN BILDUNG UND IM GESCHICHTSUNTERRICHT [Eastern Europe in political education and in the teaching of history]. *Osteuropa* 1959 9(9): 530-534. Since World War II emphasis has been laid on greater study of eastern Europe in German schools. At first it was mostly a matter of keeping alive the cultural values of the many refugees and making the students aware of Germany's eastern boundaries. Since then the study of Eastern Europe and Communist ideology and practice has come to be considered as a general European problem. It is a real challenge to teachers to capitalize on the interest aroused by current propaganda, and yet to be able to push aside the implications of such propaganda in favor of solid study. This can be done by making comparative studies of institutions, especially in the political field. The difficulties of the subject material and the immaturity of pupils preclude doing much in elementary and vocational schools, but there is a real opportunity in the last years of secondary instruction for weaving more study of Eastern Europe into the German curriculum. For example, the study of nationalism in the 19th century can be well exemplified by studying the East European countries. E. C. Helmreich

6:26. Bonnet, Marc (Société des Professeurs d'histoire, Paris). LES CONFÉRENCES EUROPÉENNES SUR LA REVISION DES MANUELS D'HISTOIRE [European conferences on the revision of history textbooks]. *Bulletin de la Société des Professeurs d'Histoire et de la Géographie de l'Enseignement Public* 1959 (161): 501-506. This report lists the general and specific recommendations made at two conferences (September 1957 in Holland, and September 1958 in Turkey) organized by the Council of Europe on the subject of the revision of textbooks dealing with the period 1789-1870. D. Jean Detiere

6:27. Bruley, Ed. (Hon. President, Société des Professeurs d'Histoire, Paris). UN STAGE EN GRANDE-BRETAGNE SUR L'ENSEIGNEMENT DE L'HISTOIRE [A study course held in Great Britain on the teaching of history]. *Bulletin de la Société des Professeurs d'Histoire et de la Géographie de l'Enseignement Public* 1959 49(161): 507-509. This report on a period of observation spent in England (9-24 March 1959) by inspectors, professors and deans of Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, and France, organized by the Western European Union and the British Council, analyzes the significant differences between the British and Scotch and "Continental" methods of teaching history, and lists the six recommendations made at the final conference. D. Jean Detiere

6:28. Freydeire, Alfred, and Albert Troux. SUR L'ENSEIGNEMENT DE L'HISTOIRE A L'ÉCOLE PRIMAIRE [On the teaching of history in primary schools]. *Information Historique* 1959 21(2): 82-84. Freydeire asserts that attempts to reform history teaching in French elementary schools have been unsuccessful. Instruction remains abstract, verbal and ineffective. Instead of a detailed chronological political account, a selective approach should be followed, emphasizing the intellectual, economic, social and political planes of evolution of human society. Teachers should proceed backward chronologically from the present, which the student understands, and should present a chronology of periods. The past must be examined with the purpose of explaining the present. The history of the French Republic and local history should be stressed. In reply Troux points out the insufficiencies of an approach which dispenses entirely with the history of kings and battles and underestimates the prerevolutionary period. G. Iggers

6:29. Ginet, A. PLAIDOYER POUR L'ENSEIGNEMENT DE L'HISTOIRE LOCALE [A plea for the teaching of local history]. *Information Historique* 1959 21(3): 131-133. History instruction in elementary schools in France is still too general and abstract, and children are pitifully ignorant of their local history. Although separate courses in local history are not desirable, the inclusion of local history and visits to local places of historical interest are useful in making general history more meaningful to the school child.

G. Iggers

6:30. Harnack, Axel von (Tübingen). GEDANKEN ÜBER DIE GESTALTUNG DES GESCHICHTSSTUDIUM [Thoughts concerning the shaping of the study of history]. *Welt als Geschichte* 1960 20(1): 1-9. Practical advice to university students about the proper methods of historical study. The author warns against a too shallow and narrow definition of the study of history, indicates that the basic concepts should not be formed too early, and that study should not proceed too rapidly. He gives some general advice on how and what to read; how to get the most from university lectures; and how to work together with fellow students. G. H. Davis

6:31. Jürgensen, Kurt (Max-Planck-Schule, Kiel). GESCHICHTE NEBENFACH ODER HAUPTFACH? [History -- a minor or a major subject?]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1959 10(9): 541-546. Insists on the need in the German schools for a third instructional hour per week in history, in order to be able to examine recent history adequately. F. B. M. Hollyday

6:32. Klinkhamer, Marie Carolyn, O. P. (Catholic Univ. of America). THE TEACHER OF HISTORY. *Catholic Educational Review* 1957 55(7): 433-441. An analysis of the distinctive contribution of the college teacher of history to the intellectual formation of the student. The teacher of history shares with the teachers in other disciplines the obligation to present and to pursue the truth; the difference between teaching history and instructing in other subjects lies in the pursuit of the truths to be found in the knowable reasons for the past actions of men living in society, particularly as these are causally connected with earlier or later societal groups.

A

6:33. Krieger, Herbert (Neckargemünd). LEHR- UND ARBEITSMITTEL [Materials for teaching and assignments]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1959 10(8): 513-523. Continued from a previous article [See abstract 5:2541]. The author reviews a number of atlases, textbooks, source books, and miscellaneous works in German published from 1955 to 1959. F. B. M. Hollyday

6:34. Langenbeck, Wilhelm (Wiesbaden). GESCHICHTSTAGUNG IN DER REINHARDSWALDSCHULE [History meeting at the Reinhardswald School]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1959 10(8): 495-500. Reports on the work and conclusions of a meeting held early in 1959 on "The Historical Conception of the German People and their Eastern Neighbors" in the schools. F. B. M. Hollyday

6:35. Morrison, John L. (Emmitsburg, Maryland). EMPLOYING MORALITY FACTOR IN TEACHING HISTORY. *Catholic Educational Review* 1959 57(3): 162-168. Considers the utilization of current "Entrepreneurial History" theory offered by Miller, Cochran and Nevins regressive, and deplores the possibility that this concept may affect teacher education, thus influencing high-school students and undergraduates. The author suggests that Catholic instruction in history be based on the superiority of moral judgment over economic judgment; avers that this position strengthens rather than weakens patriotism. He quotes Burke to the effect that moral rather than natural lessons are to be drawn from history and presents history as "philosophy teaching by examples." K. V. Lottich

6:36. Multhoff, Robert (Braunschweig). DER UNTERRICHT IN GESCHICHTE AN DEN FRANZÖSISCHEN GYMNASIEN [Historical instruction in the French secondary schools]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1959 10(9): 546-555. Describes the principles and modes of historical instruction in the French secondary schools. Based on French governmental directives, educational articles, and personal observation. F. B. M. Hollyday

6:37. Rumpf, Horst (Darmstadt). DAS EXEMPLARISCHE ALS WEG ZU GESCHICHTLICHER WIRKLICHKEIT [The example as means to historical reality]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1959 10(8): 479-487. Calls for the use of the example to expound the mysteries of history and to answer the questions "why?" and "how?" F. B. M. Hollyday

6:38. Staudinger, Hugo (Deutsches Institut für Bildung und Wissen, Werl). DIE EXISTENTIELLE FRAGE ALS PRINZIP DES GESCHICHTSUNTERRICHTS [The question of existence as a principle of historical instruction]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1959 10(10): 489-602. An expanded version of a speech delivered before the Deutsches Institut für Bildung und Wissen stressing both the problems and necessity of relating historical instruction to the vital problems of the student. F. B. M. Hollyday

6:39. Unsigned. LES PROGRAMMES D'HISTOIRE DANS L'ENSEIGNEMENT EN POLOGNE [Programs of history in instruction in Poland]. Bulletin de la Société des Professeurs

d'Histoire et de Géographie de l'Enseignement Public 1959 49 (161): 510-516. Publishes the complete program of history studies (obligatory since 1957) followed in Poland for students in the 11-14 age group. D. Jean Detiere

6:40. Wurl, Ernst (Humboldt Univ., Berlin). DAS ERSABSOLVENTENTREFEN DER FACHRICHTUNG GESCHICHTAN DER HUMBOLDT-UNIVERSITÄT ZU BERLIN [The first meeting of graduates in the subject of history at the Humboldt University of Berlin]. Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft 1958 6(4): 874-877. This conference of university graduates who had majored in history was called to promote "the offensive for Socialist transformation of university life" in East Germany. The following implementing approaches for university instruction were emphasized: Socialist education is the urgent task of the historical sciences; contact with the working class and socialist production enriches instruction at the university; study of local history should be encouraged; and research results should be made available to the public more quickly. E. H. Boehm

3. HISTORIOGRAPHY

See also: 6:11, 96, 124, 129, 228, 351, 436, 443, 480, 516, 671, 721

6:41. Bonner, Thomas N. (Univ. of Omaha). AMERIKAS KRIEGE UND IHRE URSACHEN IN DER SICHT DER HISTORIKER [America's wars and their causes as viewed by historians]. Deutsche Rundschau 1959 85(3): 212-219. An analysis of changing historical opinion about the causes of America's wars. Historical thought in each instance has progressed through three distinct phases: 1) acceptance by historians of the contemporary, official interpretation of the reasons for America's involvement in war, 2) a sharp revision of the early interpretation in the light of new knowledge or insights or more critical points of view, and 3) a partial return to the earlier views of the causes of war. Based on a study of the secondary historical literature concerning each of America's wars. A

6:42. Borries, Kurt (Esslingen). ERINNERUNG AN ADALBERT WAHL [In memory of Adalbert Wahl]. Welt als Geschichte 1958 18(2/3): 209-212. A tribute to the life and works of the German historian Adalbert Wahl (1871-1957). G. H. Davis

6:43. Braubach, Max (Univ. of Bonn). OSWALD REDLICH UND ALOYS SCHULTE. (ZU REDLICH'S 100. GEBURTS-TAG) [Oswald Redlich and Aloys Schulte. (On the hundredth anniversary of Redlich's birth)]. Mitteilung des Instituts für Österreichische Geschichtsforschung 1958 66(3/4): 245-275. Redlich and Schulte first came into contact when the young Schulte became a contributor to the Austrian historical review Mitteilungen des Instituts für Österreichische Geschichtsforschung of which Redlich was editor in chief. Both historians did work in the field of the early history of the Habsburg Empire, and they frequently exchanged letters which give insight into their research work. The extended quotations from these letters presented here give a picture of the activities of the two scholars during more than half a century. The letters contain no discussions on political affairs. O. Stenzl

6:44. Browning, Andrew. LORD MACAULAY, 1800-1859. Historical Journal 1959 2(2): 149-160. An appraisal of Macaulay's role as a historian, written on the hundredth anniversary of his death. Though lacking guides to the sources and other advantages of later historians, Macaulay was exceptionally well-equipped both by endowment and experience to write good history. Contrary to the charges of critics, his Whig political beliefs were shaped by his historical studies, rather than the reverse. Macaulay's real weaknesses stem from his love of exaggeration and from his belief that complete impartiality is impossible, even undesirable, in a historian. S. H. Zebel

6:45. Curtin, Philip D. (Univ. of Wisconsin). THE BRITISH EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH IN RECENT HISTORIOGRAPHY. American Historical Review 1959 65(1): 72-91. Considers the main tendencies in recent Empire and Commonwealth historiography which seem to indicate a growing lack of interest in the Empire as a whole. However, the long-standing political, economic and intellectual connections of two societies in a single Empire "must be considered... before the history of either can be made truly intelligible." R. C. Raack

6:46. Dietrich, Richard (Berlin). FRIEDRICH SCHILLER ALS HISTORIKER UND GESCHICHTSDENKER [Friedrich Schiller as a historian and historical philosopher]. Welt als Geschichte 1959 19(3/4): 226-243. An investigation of Friedrich Schiller's orientation in intellectual history, his historical principles and methods, and his philosophical understanding of history. The author concludes that in his historical thought, Schiller was the heir of the Enlightenment. Chiefly a historian of ideas, Schiller sometimes portrayed the chief bearers of the ideas as great personalities and sometimes as peoples. The form of his work was influenced more by an artistic viewpoint than by critical historical method. Schiller's arbitrary and uncritical use of sources constituted his weakest points as a historian. He related history to the present and was therefore a proponent of the idea of current history. G. H. Davis

6:47. Easterbrook, W. T. (Univ. of Toronto). TRENDS IN CANADIAN ECONOMIC THOUGHT. South Atlantic Quarterly 1959 58(1): 91-107. Reviews the literature of economic thought and history in the last half century with emphasis on the 1950's. The contribution of Harold Innis is stressed. The traditional approaches to economic analysis in Canada have been 1) the applied, practical economics of the Queen's University tradition, and 2) the historical approach of the Toronto school. The author describes the background to economic thought in Canadian universities and presents, with comment, a basic bibliography of the present state of economic studies. He feels that there is an "absence of any dominant school or interest in Canadian economics," which makes generalization meaningless, and that the most notable thing about Canadian economic thought is its variety. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:48. Gawarecka, Kazimiera (State Archivos, Lublin). JAN RIABININ - KUSTOSZ ARCHIWUM PAŃSTWOWEGO W LUBLINIE. W SZESNASTA ROCZNICA ZGONU [Jan Riabinin, custodian in the State Archives in Lublin. On the 16th anniversary of his death]. Archeion 1958 29: 209-219. Biography and characterization of Jan Riabinin (1878-1942), an archivist and historian. Before World War I he was custodian of the Polish Collection in the Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Moscow (of which he published a catalogue: Archiv Tsarsvta Polskogo v. 1 Vnutyrennya dyela Polski (Moscow, 1914). After the war he was custodian in the Archivum Państwowe [State Archives] in Lublin. A complete bibliography (69 items) of his works in Russian and Polish on archival administration and on Polish history from the 16th to the 19th century is appended. A. F. Dydynas

6:49. Greenleaf, W. H. (Univ. of Hull). BIOGRAPHY AND THE "AMATEUR" HISTORIAN: MRS. WOODHAM-SMITH'S "FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE." Victorian Studies 1959 3(2): 190-202. Notes the predominance of "amateur" in the field of Victorian biography, and illustrates some of the defects of "amateur" biography by a critical study of Mrs. Cecil Woodham-Smith's Florence Nightingale, 1820-1910 (London, 1950). This work is neither accurate in details nor strikingly novel in approach, and academic historians are

ged to subject the work of "amateurs" to serious scrutiny.

J. L. Altholz

6:50. Harmel, Claude. LES TOURNANTS DE L'HISTORIOGRAPHIE SOVIETIQUE [Turning points of Soviet historiography]. Politique 1958 (1): 61-81. Reviews forty years striking changes in accepted interpretations of the October revolution (1917) among Soviet historians. After a decade of relative toleration for various (all pro-Bolshevik) approaches historical study, the period 1929-1932 marked a shift toward more rigidly controlled, nationalistic viewpoint which emphasized the part of Stalin at the expense of his former associates, especially Trotsky. Falsification of evidence, the repression or ibmission of the students of the materialist historian Pokrovski id close controls on the editorial boards of historical journals characterized the Stalin era. Since the Twentieth Party Congress, tension has been switched from Stalin to Lenin and a renewal interest in archival work seems to have taken place. However, while Stalin he's been demoted, Trotsky, Zinoviev and Kamenev have not been restored to their place in revolutionary history, id Soviet historians remain faithful to the requirements of orthodox Marxism-Leninism. Those who overstepped these limits during 1956 were removed from positions of influence in June 1957. J. H. Jensen

6:51. Jameson, J. Franklin. THE FUTURE USES OF HISTORY. American Historical Review 1959 65(1): 61-71. An address delivered in 1912 before the Carnegie Institution, reprinted on the occasion of the centenary of the author's birth he author, first editor of the American Historical Review, scusses the usefulness of the study of history with respect its possible role in the future. R. C. Raack

6:52. Kolbe, Hellmuth, and Ernst Laboor (Berlin). OKALGESCHICHTLICHE FORSCHUNGSSARBEITEN ZUR ESCHICHTE DER DEUTSCH-SOWJETISCHEN BEZIEHUNGEN [Local historical research on the history of German-Soviet relations]. Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft 1958 4): 858-870. An analysis of a large number of publications which were prepared on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the Soviet October Revolution. The booklets, which include memoirs and studies by local commissions of communities in the [East] German Democratic Republic, concentrate the role of labor at the outbreak and at the end of the First World War, the effects in Germany of the Russian Revolutions, and the relations between the peoples of Germany and the USSR thereafter. The authors take some of the writers to task for shortcomings or aberrations in approach, and they suggest remedial action. A new commission of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism of the Party's Central Committee was established to concentrate on research on the history of the local labor movements. E. H. Boehm

6:53. Konetzke, Richard (Cologne). ALEXANDER VON UMBOLDT ALS GESCHICHTSSCHREIBER AMERIKAS [Alexander von Humboldt as historian of America]. Historische Zeitschrift 1959 188(3): 526-565. Attempts to show Alexander von Humboldt's position and significance in the historical sciences. The author indicates the educational experiences which led Humboldt to devote himself to the nature and history of America and points out how he took interest in the contemporary transformation of intellectual life, which according to Friedrich Meinecke became the prerequisite of modern historical thought. Humboldt came to history from natural science and adopted from his view of nature the concept of historical development and the idea of individuality. His view of history also related to his political thought. The author characterizes Humboldt's position with regard to contemporary historical writing. In the second part he elucidates Humboldt's method of viewing history by discussing three subjects of his historical study: the history of the discovery of America, the formation of society in the Spanish colonies in America, and the beginnings of Spanish American independence. A (t)

6:54. Lhotsky, Alphons (Univ. of Vienna). JOSEPH HMEL ZUM 100. TODESTAGE [On the hundredth anniversary of Joseph Chmel's death]. Anzeiger der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, philosophisch-historische Klasse 1958 (23): 323-347. A biographical sketch. Chmel was an Austrian historian and vice-president of the Vienna Aus-, Hof-, und Staatsarchiv. Although Chmel's studies and research methods reveal a lack of clarity and purpose his main work on Emperor Frederick IV (Geschichte Kaiser Friedrichs 7. und seines Sohnes Maximilian, 1840-41) was not, as his

contemporaries maintained, a mere collection of sources. The book contains a very precise and lively portrait of the young emperor, which has not been surpassed. Chmel's life work remained fragmentary, but his ideas and suggestions, such as those concerning the collection and edition of historical source materials, the establishment of archives, and the organization of institutions to support historical research were modern and were carried out by his successors. O. Stenzl

6:55. Lorenz, Reinhold (Univ. of Vienna). EIN GEDENKBLATT FÜR LUDWIG VON PASTOR (1854-1928) [In memory of Ludwig von Pastor (1854-1928)]. Religion, Wissenschaft, Kultur 1958 9(4): 235-244. Biographical sketch of the historian Ludwig von Pastor, based on diaries, letters and memoirs published in 1950. These materials present valuable information on the political trends at the Holy See and the conclaves and consistories. Pastor, whose attitude toward liberalism was reserved, never gained real contact with the intellectual circles of Vienna. He was a deeply convinced Catholic and monarchist, but he was also a loyal official of the Austrian republic as envoy to the Holy See.

O. Stenzl

6:56. Mann, Golo (Münster). SCHILLER ALS HISTORIKER [Schiller as historian]. Merkur 1959 13(142): 1120-1137. In a purely technical sense Schiller was a historian for only a few years. In a broader sense, however, he remained a historian throughout his life. All his dramas deal with "domination and freedom, war and peace, the universal state and independence." Schiller was not interested in political events of his own times, but, like the other 18th-century historians, he still had no idea of historical continuity -- the awareness of the connection between past and present. His two historical works reveal a "decidedly European and international conception." O. Stenzl

6:57. Martin, Paul-Edmond (Geneva). WILLIAM RAPPARD, 1883-1958. Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Geschichte 1959 9(1): 86-92. A native of New York, Rappard studied at Geneva, Berlin, Munich, Paris and Harvard. His long preoccupation with peace did not preclude his activities as teacher of economics and international relations in several universities, or as rector of the University of Geneva. He twice accompanied Swiss missions to the U. S. and served as secretary-general of the International Red Cross, as well as director of the League of Nations mandates. Whether Rappard wrote on economics, international relations, or the contemporary scene, his affinity for history was always clearly evident. His respect for objectivity emerged in his studies of étatism; only after presenting the data did he insist on his liberal predilections. This is also noticeable in his historical study of collective security from 1921 to 1798. A history of Geneva, which included works on Gallatin, Sismondi, Necker and Chérubiléz, occupied Rappard from 1917 to 1947. The introduction to L'avènement de la démocratie moderne à Genève (1814-1847) demonstrates microcosmically Rappard's method and use of history. He acknowledged the probability that proponents of diverse ideas would find substantiation for their arguments in his work.

L. Kestenberg

6:58. Mosely, Philip E., Martin E. Malia, William H. Chamberlin and Dimitri von Mohrenshildt. MICHAEL M. KARPOVICH, 1888-1959. Russian Review 1960 19(1): 56-74. Tributes to the late M. M. Karpovich, Professor emeritus of Russian history and literature at Harvard University. Mosely discusses (on pp. 56-60) Karpovich's career, his scholarly contributions, and his activities in various cultural enterprises in the United States. Malia, a former student and auxiliary of Karpovich in teaching Russian history at Harvard from 1951 to 1957, presents (pp. 60-71) an intellectual profile, discussing Karpovich's views on the major events and personalities of Russian history and culture. A liberal and moderate Westerner, Karpovich belonged to the liberal school of Russian historiography, represented by Kluchevsky, Platonov and Miliukov. Malia states: "American historians of Russia have been more than fortunate to have M. M. Karpovich as one of their principal patrons." Chamberlin describes Karpovich (pp. 71-74) as a great scholar who had a vital interest in the development of Russian studies in the U. S. "Karpovich embodied in his own personality the finest traits of the pre-revolutionary Russian intelligentsia; he was liberal in the truest and broadest sense of that much-abused word." Von Mohrenshildt, a friend and associate

of Karpovich on the Russian Review, pays personal tribute to him (pp. 74-76). Journal (D. von Mohrenchildt)

6:59. Reiman, Paul (Prague). DIE THESEN ZUM LEITFADEN DER GESCHICHTE DER KOMMUNISTISCHEN PARTEI DER TSCHECHOSLOVAKIEI [The theses for the theme of the history of the Communist party of Czechoslovakia]. Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft 1958 6(4): 850-857. The decision of the Central Committee of the Communist party of Czechoslovakia to write a history of that party and its antecedent labor movement led to plans and policies which are here described. The author reviews the research done and reproaches some of the writers for views which depart from true Marxism-Leninism, or for errors arising from a failure to apply the materialist dialectic. E. H. Boehm

6:60. Ristelheuber, René. ANDRE ARTONNE. Revue d'Histoire Diplomatique 1958 72(1): 73-76.

Surveys the career of the French financial expert and historian, whose interests included medieval church history and 19th-century Anglo-French diplomatic relations. J. H. Jensen

6:61. Santifaller, Leo (Univ. of Vienna). PAPST PIUS XII. UND DIE GESCHICHTSWISSENSCHAFT. ANSPRACHE, GEHALTEN BEI DER GEDENKFEIER DER UNIVERSITÄT WIEN FÜR PAPST PIUS XII. AM 10. DEZ. 1958 [Pope Pius XII and historical science. Address delivered at the commemoration for Pope Pius XII at the University of Vienna on 10 December 1958]. Religion, Wissenschaft, Kultur 1959 10 (1): 29-34. Pius XII was an eager promoter of historical research. He supported the utilization of the Vatican archives and libraries and of other archives in Italy for historical work. In 1954 he founded a papal committee for historical sciences and in 1955 a papal commission for the Church archives of Italy. He also supported Austrian historians who worked in Vatican archives. O. Stenzl

6:62. Sellen, Robert W. (Baker Univ.). THEODORE ROOSEVELT: HISTORIAN WITH A MORAL. Mid-America 1959 41(4): 223-240. Concludes that Roosevelt was greater as a man than as an historian. Aside from the specialized value of his Naval War of 1812 and The Winning of the West, his work has little merit. Roosevelt selected from the past the lessons he wished to give to his generation, and the hurriedness of his scholarship left much to be desired. Based on Roosevelt's own works, including histories, letters and essays. R. J. Marion

6:63. Senkevich, I. G. and N. D. Smirnova. NEKOTORYE PROBLEMY NOVOI I NOVEISHEI ISTORII V TRUDAKH ALBANSKIKH ISTORIKOV [Some problems of modern and recent history in the works of Albanian historians]. Novaia i Noveishia Istoriiia 1959 (6): 115-125. The historians of the Albanian people's republic are for the first time elucidating the history of Albania scientifically, on the basis of Marxist-Leninist methodology. The struggle of the masses and the country's economic history are their main points of focus. The author discusses mainly the periodical Buletin i Universitetit Shtetëror të Tiranës. Seria Shkencat shqerore. Erna Wollert (t)

6:64. Stephenson, Wendell H. (Univ. of Oregon). A QUARTER CENTURY OF AMERICAN HISTORIOGRAPHY. Mississippi Valley Historical Review 1958 45(1): 3-22. Text of the presidential address delivered at the 1958 meeting of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association. History should have meaning for the present without doing violence to the past. In the light of this observation, the author reviews the last twenty-five years of American historiography, paying special attention to studies on the Civil War period. Better facilities for research, writing and publication have been paralleled by a broadening and deepening of the study of American history. The historian's education has thus been extended to a mastery of other crafts than his own. Although some excellent studies have been produced, the views of the past have often been colored by the needs and interests of the present. L. Adolphus

6:65. Tillett, Lowell, R. (Wake Forest College). SOVIET HISTORIANS AND "THE WORLD'S FIRST AIRPLANE." South Atlantic Quarterly 1959 58(3): 409-420. Analyzes in detail the Soviet version of man's first flight, that of Alexander F. Mozhaisky's airplane on 20 July 1882. The author examines it as an example of Soviet claims of priority in inventions, notes the frequency of multiple invention, and the indifference of Tsarist Russia to scientific development, and points out that Soviet scientific claims got out of hand. He provides the basis for the story: there was an airplane but efforts to fly it were apparently a failure. Recent Soviet historiography of the question is traced as a reflection of official and changing Party views. For several months in 1956 writers were relatively free, and during this period the story was effectively demolished by two Soviet air force historians, E. F. Burche and I. E. Mosolov. The tide soon turned again, and such revisionism no longer receives encouragement. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:66. Unsigned. HOMENAGE A LA MEMORIA DEL ACADEMICO DON JULIO CESAR GARCIA (Homage to the memory of the academician Don Julio César García). Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades (Colombia) 1959 46(537-539): 427-440. Collected tributes to the Colombian historian Julio César García (1894-1959). Brief data is included on his personality, writings, and public career, and a complete bibliography by Enrique Ortega Ricaurte is presented.

D. Bushnell

6:67. Unsigned. IMAGINATIVE HISTORIANS: TELLING THE NEWS ABOUT THE PAST. Times Literary Supplement 1959 (3010) 6 November, Special Supplement "The American Imagination": XXXIX. A highly personal sketch of present-day history writing in America. The author discerns two major characteristics: a search for contemporary significance and a marked partisan tendency. He considers American history writing vitiated by an appeal to utility and an undue concern for immediacy. The writing of American history reveals a notable degree of introspection in its search for the elements of national identity. The author deplores stylistic shortcomings. P. H. Hardacre

6:68. Webb, Herschel (Columbia Univ.). WHAT IS THE DAI NIHON SHI? Journal of Asian Studies 1960 19(2): 135-149. Analyzes the celebrated Dai Nihon Shi [History of Japan], conceived by Tokugawa Mitsukuni (1628-1701) and compiled during the 18th and 19th centuries. "Although the work was conceived and patronized by a military ruler, a cousin of shoguns and a member of the inmost ranks of the shogunal bureaucracy, it contributed to an ideological tradition that helped destroy the shogunate in the 19th century." G. A. Lensen

6:69. Webb, Walter Prescott (Univ. of Texas). HISTORY AS HIGH ADVENTURE. American Historical Review 1959 64(2): 265-281. Address delivered at the close of the author's service as president of the American Historical Association. He recounts his becoming a historian, interprets his own writings and relates the influence which he feels conditioned his historical viewpoints. R. C. Raack

6:70. Wexter, Dixon (Univ. of California). HISTORY AND HOW TO WRITE IT. American Heritage 1957 8(5): 25-27, 87. Traces the style of writing history, from the art of the ancients, through the high style of the 18th century, the science of the 19th century, and the writing by the actual participants of history in the 20th century. The author describes the uses and misuses which man has made of the writing of history. He concludes that for the United States this has been an age of research but has not produced a great writer of history. There is evidence of a popular demand for the gifted writer to produce a synthesis of the past. Illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

4. PHILOSOPHY AND INTERPRETATION OF HISTORY

See also: 6:24, 37, 136, 139, 722

6:71. Böhmert, Viktor (Kiel). ZENTRALISATION UND POLITISCHER MACHTVERFALL (KARL XII., NAPOLEON UND HITLER). EIN BEITRAG ZU EINER SOZIOLOGISCHEN GESCHICHTSBETRACHTUNG [Centralization and decline in political power (Charles XII, Napoleon and Hitler). A contribution to a sociological view of history]. *Welt als Geschichte* 1958 18(1): 26-38. A discussion of the historical and social forces that enabled Charles XII of Sweden, Napoleon I and Hitler to initiate unrealistic political and military ventures with the support of masses of people. In each case the nations which these men led were losing their positions of dominance, and they "instinctively" attempted to defy the verdict of history. Within each nation there had been a process of centralization and reforms that adversely affected influential classes or groups and drove them to demand strong state leadership. In each case the attempt after the defeat to restore the greatness of the state was not repeated, as the defeat confirmed the hopelessness of the venture. The author suggests that a general rule for the actions of declining nations might be drawn from studies such as this. G. H. Davis

6:72. Deptuła, Czesław. ROLA KULTURY HISTORYCZNAJ W FORMACJI WSPÓŁCZESNEGO KATOLIKA [The role of historical culture in the formation of a contemporary Catholic]. *Znak* 1960 12(1): 91-98. Paper occasioned by the Rev. Jan Popiel's article "Dwa prady katolickiej religijności" [Two currents of Catholic religiousness] in *Tygodnik Powszechny* 1959, No. 2. Establishing the need of historical culture for the Catholic, whose religion is so closely bound to historical traditions, the author points out that historical culture has hardly anything to do with interest in the past itself, but that it is primarily the ability of looking at this world "historically," based on "fundamental theses concerning human life in time." He cites four of these fundamental theses. A. F. Dygnas

6:73. Gaiser, Konrad (Stuttgart). DER MENSCH UND DIE GESCHICHTLICHKEIT [Man and historical authenticity]. *Welt als Geschichte* 1958 18(2/3): 157-176. Thoughts about two views of history: 1) history as the work of historians; 2) history as the actual happenings and active context of the world. The problem is that of man and history vs. man in history. G. H. Davis

6:74. Kevane, Eugene. CHRISTOPHER DAWSON AND STUDY OF CHRISTIAN CULTURE. *Catholic Educational Review* 1959 57(7): 447-462. Offers Dawson's philosophy of history as the orthodox interpretation of the facts of anthropology and history. The author cites Dawson's works and concludes that his concept of the priority of religion in establishing primitive society represents reality; that Dawson's theory that "great religions are the foundation on which great civilizations rest" antecedes Toynbee. The author calls religious education the life-process of culture and sees peril in "World History" based in the New Historiography. He advocates associating "Divine tradition" with the legitimate heritage of human values and human culture which Islam, India and China possess, saving the world from demolition by Voltaire and Marx. K. V. Lottich

6:75. Olagüe, Ignazio. NOWA INTERPRETACJA HISTORII [A new interpretation of history]. *Zycie i Myśl* 1959 9

(11/12): 63-78. Polish translation of an article previously abstracted [See abstract 5:2603].

6:76. Rogalski, Aleksander. OSWALD SPENGLER (ZAGADNIENIE ŻYWOTNOŚCI JEGO POGLĄDÓW) [Oswald Spengler (The problem of the vital force of his ideas)]. *Przegląd Zachodni* 1958 14(6): 313-336. Summarizes the main ideas of *Decline of the West* and analyzes their impact on Germany and other countries, and on Western and Marxist scholars. The author concludes with an enumeration of the new values, which this work, in spite of all its shortcomings, contains.

A. F. Dygnas

6:77. Schieder, Theodor. RENOUVEAU DE LA CONSCIENCE HISTORIQUE [Renewal of the historic conscience]. *Documents* 1959 14(3): 294-301, and (4): 405-414. The "great directing ideas" of historians, particularly the German philosophers of the past 150 years, in interpreting economic, political and social progress and understanding the world are evaluated in terms of adequacy of the methods for the "great task of history": making the "jump from a 'national' past to a 'planetary' future," and attaining "a consciousness of the multidimensional character of history."

D. Jean Detiere

6:78. Sullivan, Richard E. (Michigan State Univ.). TOYNBEE'S DEBTORS. *South Atlantic Quarterly* 1959 58(1): 77-90. Recounts the criticism of Arnold Toynbee by the historical profession, which is admittedly in part justified. The author defends Toynbee for having "helped to equalize the struggle of the historian against the modern phrase-coiners [sociology, anthropology, etc.]. . . Toynbee has helped . . . restore the respectability of the historian in the intellectual scene." He feels that Toynbee holds the key which may well revitalize historical studies: 1) Study of civilizations rather than national histories should open new vistas; 2) Toynbee provides the lead by which we may "escape the debilitating, confusing, and erroneous idea" of a single civilization (myth well set at rest); 3) he re-calls attention to the "cyclical nature of the historical process" as opposed to the idea of progress; 4) he reinstates man as "a decisive agency" as opposed to economic or psychological determinism; 5) in seeking the crucial factors in history, Toynbee takes fuller account of man's ideals and beliefs. The *Study of History* as a whole transcends the faults of its parts. Undocumented.

C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:79. Wedgwood, C. V. JACOB BURCKHARDT. *Encounter* 1959 (75): 35-42. Burckhardt's significance in the thought of our time arises more from his teachings about the past than from his prophecies about the future. He viewed history as the study of society as a whole and not as a mere concatenation of political events and he further saw in history the scaffolding of all other knowledge. The key to Burckhardt's view of history was not philosophy but contemplation (Anschauung). The theme of comprehensive acceptance, rather than a desire to systematize knowledge, runs through his works. His aesthetic approach was at once his most original contribution to history and his blind spot. In spite of wide learning, his feeling for history was that of the artist rather than the scholar. W. F. Woehrlin

ABBREVIATIONS

A: Abstract prepared by the author of the article

(t): Abstract translated into English

5. ARCHIVES, LIBRARIES AND INSTITUTES

including

MEETINGS OF INTEREST TO HISTORIANS

See also: 6:26, 34, 48, 195, 197, 206, 455, 555, 607, 768

6:80. Alexander, Edward P. (Colonial Williamsburg). THE NEW YORK STATE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION REACHES SIXTY. *New York History* 1959 40(4): 414-425. Discusses the characteristics of early 19th-century historical societies and traces the history of the New York State Historical Association since 1899. A. B. Rollins

6:81. Antonów, Michał (State Archives, Katowice). DWUDZIESTOPIĘCIOLECIE WOJEWÓDZKIEGO ARCHIWUM PANSTWOWEGO W KATOWICACH (1932-1957) [Twenty-five years of the Voivodeship State Archives in Katowice (1932-1957)]. *Archeion* 1958 29: 31-45. Outlines the history of these archives and characterizes their collections, enumerating the most important of them. The records pertain to the territory of the voivodeship and reach back to the beginning of the 17th century (German and Austrian judiciary records). They include records of several Prussian Landräte (mid-18th century to 1922), Polish records of the interwar period, records of the German occupation (1939-1945), some Polish postwar records and many records of industrial concerns, also in numerous cases going back to the 18th century. A. F. Dygnaś

6:82. Bańkowski, Piotr (Naczelna Dyrekcja Archiwów Państwowych, Warsaw). "PAMIĘTKI HISTORYCZNE" LEOPOLDA HUBERTA, CZYLI JAK PUBLIKOWANO PRZED STU LATY ŹRÓDŁA HISTORYCZNE Z ARCHIWUM GŁÓWNEGO AKT DAWNYCH [The "Historical Memoirs" of Leopold Hubert, or how historical sources from the Central Archives of Old Records were published a century ago]. *Archeion* 1958 29: 51-59. A description and comprehensive bibliography of the contents of the first periodical publication of archival material that appeared in Poland. Only two volumes were published, both in 1861, covering the period 1522-1790. A. F. Dygnaś

6:83. Beck, Friedrich. BRANDENBURGISCHE LANDESHAUPTARCHIV POTSDAM [The Brandenburg Central Provincial Archives, Potsdam]. *Archivmitteilungen* 1959 9(5): 153-158. Presents a survey of the organization of the Brandenburgisches Landeshauptarchiv, founded in Potsdam in 1949. These archives took over those holdings of the former provincial archives of Brandenburg (third section of the former Prussian Geheimes Staatsarchiv in Berlin-Dahlem), the archives of the estates of the Kurmark and Neumark (previously in Potsdam), and the Lower Lusatian estates archives (Lübben), that had survived the war. Added to these were extensive record holdings of 1) agencies of the Reich, Land and districts in the province of Brandenburg, dissolved in 1945; 2) expropriated manorial and landed estate archives, and 3) the government of the Land Brandenburg (1945 to 1952). The author devotes special attention to the development of sources for research. Seventy per cent of the holdings can now be used. A (t)

6:84. Belov, G. A. OSNOVNYE ITOGI I PERSPEKTIIVY ARKHIVNOGO STROITEL'STVA V SSSR [The main results and prospects of the construction of archives in the USSR]. *Istoricheskiy Arkhiv* 1958 (3): 167-176. With regard to their basic idea (strictly centralized evaluation of documentary material) the Soviet archivists are the leading ones in the world. The author criticizes, however, certain deficiencies of a practical or technical nature, such as the lack of a uniform reference system, the shortage of usable depositories for archival material, and the undervaluation of modern means of preservation and restoration and of microfilms. The author also points to the inadequate utilization of documentary material for political, scientific and economic purposes and the deficiencies of the publicity work. The consolidation of relations with foreign archives is important, particularly with regard to the technical aspects of archival work. Erna Wollert (t)

6:85. Bond, Maurice. ACTS OF PARLIAMENT: SOME NOTES ON THE ORIGINAL ACTS PRESERVED IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS, THEIR USE AND INTERPRETATION. *Archives* 1958 3(20): 201-218. Discusses extant copies of

original acts, methods of citation, and some of the printed collections. B. L. Crapster

6:86. Cappon, Lester J. (Institute of Early American History and Culture, Williamsburg, Virginia). TARDY SCHOLARS AMONG THE ARCHIVISTS. *American Archivist* 1958 21(1): 3-16. In both historical origin and function the American archivist is not a mere caretaker of the records but a person with scholarly proclivities and at best a scholar himself in the broad field of history. His necessary concern with improved methods for care and preservation of the records must not overwhelm his basic interest in their substance, even in the face of voluminous modern records. Fifty years ago the survey under the Public Archives Commission of the American Historical Association produced published guides and inventories of archival repositories. The National Archives has provided comparable information recently and currently, but the state archives have not, with a few exceptions; and the situation is similar with regard to editing and publishing of documentary materials. It is at the state level that more scholarly archival work needs to be done. A

6:87. Ceva, Bianca. L'ISTITUTO NAZIONALE ED IL SUO TERZO CONVEGNO STORICO [The National Institute and its third meeting on history]. *Movimento di Liberazione in Italia* 1958 (50): 3-15. Describes the activity of the Istituto Nazionale per la Storia del Movimento di Liberazione in Italia in its first ten years. The author then considers the work of the Third Meeting on the History of the Resistance, which was held in March 1958 in Florence, and summarizes and comments upon the paper of Leo Valiani on "The Resistance Confronted by Institutional Problems" and that of Giorgio Vaccarino on "The Relations with the Allies and the Mission in the South." A (t)

6:88. Charman, Derek (Joint Archivist, County of East Suffolk and County Borough of Ipswich). LOCAL ARCHIVES OF GREAT BRITAIN. XVII. THE IPSWICH AND EAST SUFFOLK RECORD OFFICE. *Archives* 1959 4(21): 18-28. Summarizes the history of this record office and the contents of its collection, which includes records of quarter sessions (for West Sussex as well to 1840), corporations, petty sessions (since 1840), poor-law unions, archdeaneries, and 150 parishes, as well as private archives, listed here in part. See also: 6:98

B. L. Crapster

6:89. Clubb, Edmund O. (New York). ORIENTAL STUDIES THROUGH SOVIET EYES. *Pacific Affairs* 1959 32(3): 306-309. Discusses the discontinuation of the Russian periodical *Sovetskoe Kitaevedenie* [Soviet Sinology] and the introduction of the new bimonthly *Problemy Vostokovedeniia* [Problems of Oriental Studies], as well as some general characteristics of Soviet Oriental studies. Fear of political retribution has led many Soviet Sinologists to concentrate on topics of little practical importance. Pressure is now mounting for the Sinologists to prepare publications "which might help toward the further victorious working out of problems of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union in relation to countries of the East." G. A. Lensen

6:90. Cordshagen, Hugo (Director, Sächsisches Landeshauptarchiv, Schwerin). MECKLENBURGISCHE LANDESHAUPTARCHIV SCHWERIN [The Mecklenburg Central Provincial Archives, Schwerin]. *Archivmitteilungen* 1959 9 (5): 169-173. After overcoming the consequences of the war emphasis was placed on the internal arrangement of the archives and its holdings. Because of liberal state grants, the work resulting from large records acquisitions could be handled by a scientific and technical staff that was much larger than it had been before World War II. The period up to 1952 was further marked by: 1) the establishment of an administrative archival authority for the Land and of a Landesarchiv in Greifswald, which took over part of the holdings of the former

russian State Archives in Stettin; 2) the establishment of well-quipped technical shops for photographic, book-binding and restoration work; 3) a significant expansion of the reference library; 4) an increase in the number of users; 5) the publication of scientific works, and 6) the construction of branch archives in Ludwigslust for 12,000 linear meters of records. A (t)

6:91. Danianović, Pěro (Belgrade). SLUŽBA ARCHIVALNA W NOWEJ JUGOSŁAWII [Archival service in the new Yugoslavia]. Archeion 1958 28: 207-219. Gives an outline of the organization of Jugoslav archives and some indication of their contents. A. F. Dygna

6:92. Duchesne, Alb. LE MUSEE ROYAL DE L'ARMEE T D'HISTOIRE MILITAIRE AU POINT DE VUE DE LA DOCUMENTATION HISTORIQUE COLONIALE [The Royal Museum of the Army and of Military History, with regard to source material on colonial history]. Bulletin des Séances. Académie Royale des Sciences Coloniales 1958 4(2): 287-316. A history of the acquisitions of that museum, the type of holdings and an indication of their limitations, followed by a detailed list and summary (pp. 290-316) of the holdings. Most of these are cited under the two main headings "Belgian expansion before the [acquisition of the] Congo" and "Belgian expansion in Africa," and subdivided by areas. Numerous biographic files cited are listed by name and by archival registration number (call number). E. H. Boehm

6:93. Einicke, Ludwig (Director, Institute of Marxism-Leninism). V INSTITUTE MARKSIZMA-LENINIZMA PRI TSK OTSIALISTICHESKOI EDINOI PARTII GERMANII [In the Institute of Marxism-Leninism at the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany]. Voprosy Istorii KPSS 1957 (1): 39-144. A review of the present tasks of this institute, of which the accelerated publication of the works of Marx and Engels as well as Lenin in the German language is considered most important. The delay in this publication was due to the underestimation for many years of their significance for the present as well as to an inadequate number of qualified collaborators in the institute. Erna Wollert (t)

6:94. Grieken, E. van (Brussels). PRESENTATION DE L'INVENTAIRE, DRESSE PAR M. E. VANDERWOUDE. DES ETUDES DES POPULATIONS DU CONGO BELGE ETABLIES PAR LES FONCTIONNAIRES ET AGENTS DU SERVICE TERRITORIAL ET EXISTANT AUX ARCHIVES DU GOUVERNEMENT GENERAL A LEOPOLDVILLE [Presentation of the inventory by M. E. Vandewoude of studies of populations of the Belgian Congo made by officers and agents of the territorial service and existing in the government archives in Leopoldville]. bulletin des Séances. Académie Royale des Sciences Coloniales 1958 4(7): 1381-1384. Evaluates the Department of Archives' first published inventory of 563 historic, ethnographic and linguistic studies and documents (1886 - present) as "valuable material for the internal history" of Belgian Congo populations, and a good source for information for the existence of their documents and studies. D. Jean Detiere

6:95. Gringmuth-Dallmer, Hanns (Director, Landeshauptarchiv, Sachsen-Anhalt). LANDESHAUPTARCHIV SACHSEN-ANHALT, MAGDEBURG [The Central Provincial Archives of Sachsen-Anhalt, Magdeburg]. Archivmitteilungen 1959 9(5): 9-163. Survey of work done since 1945 in the area covered by the Landeshauptarchiv Sachsen-Anhalt. With very few losses, nearly sixty per cent of the holdings which had been removed to safety could be returned to the main repository in Magdeburg, which had not been destroyed. The Landesarchiv Oranienbaum (near Dessau) was established in place of the former Staatsarchiv Zerbst, and the Landesarchiv Merseburg was founded for archival material from the southern part of Sachsen-Anhalt. The author also describes the main categories of records received since 1945. In addition to classification work, material was prepared for economic ends and on the history of the labor movement. A scientific series, Quellen zur Geschichte Sachsen-Anhalts, as well as a comprehensive Gesamtübersicht über die Bestände des Landeshauptarchivs Magdeburg, have been published. A (t)

6:96. Heitzer, Heinz (Berlin). ÜBER UNSERE STELLUNG ZU DEN WESTDEUTSCHEN BÜRGERLICHEN HISTORIERN [On our position toward the West German bourgeois historians]. Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft 1958 6(4): 870-13. An attack, leveled primarily against the West German

historian Hermann Heimpel, read at the inaugural meeting of the new East German Deutsche Historiker-Gesellschaft in Leipzig, 18 and 19 March 1958. E. H. Boehm

6:97. Höhnel, Karl. STADTARCHIVE IN DER DEUTSCHEN DEMOKRATISCHEN REPUBLIK [Municipal archives in the German Democratic Republic]. Archivmitteilungen 1959 9(5): 178-181. In compliance with a regulation on the establishment of municipal archives, 26 February 1951, municipal archives were established in 287 cities in the German Democratic Republic. The remaining 313 smaller localities enjoying municipal rights handed their archival holdings over to the district archives. The municipal archives are recognized scientific establishments whose main task is the utilization of material for scientific, cultural and practical administrative purposes connected with the cities. At present they house about 95,000 documents, 76,000 linear meters of records as well as some tens of thousands of technical books. To a great extent these archives are open to researchers. A (t)

6:98. Imrie, John, and Grant G. Simpson. LOCAL ARCHIVES OF GREAT BRITAIN. XVI. THE LOCAL AND PRIVATE ARCHIVES OF SCOTLAND (II). Archives 1958 3(20): 219-230. Continued from a previous article [See abstract 5:71]. The author outlines the location and types of materials found in various kinds of Scottish archives: family, institutional, business, ecclesiastical (pre-Reformation), Church of Scotland, Roman Catholic, and other denominations. See also: 6:88 B. L. Crapster

6:99. Kerslake, J. F. (National Portrait Gallery, London). PICTURES AS DOCUMENTS: THE CHATHAM HOUSE COLLECTION. International Affairs 1957 33(4): 453-459. Text of an illustrated lecture given at Chatham House, London, in 1957. The author describes some of the portraits in the Chatham House collection and assesses their value as historical documents. L. Adolphus

6:100. Krul, Stefan. MUZEI ISTORII POL'SKOGO REVOLUЦIONNOGO DVIZHENIIA [Museum of the History of the Polish Revolutionary Movement]. Novaia i Noveishia Istorija 1959 (6): 157-159. A survey of the activities of this institution, founded in Warsaw in 1957. Erna Wollert (t)

6:101. Lambert, Margaret (Univ. of St. Andrews). SOURCE MATERIALS MADE AVAILABLE TO HISTORICAL RESEARCH AS A RESULT OF WORLD WAR II. International Affairs 1959 35(2): 188-196. Describes the large collections of diplomatic archives and other records captured during the Second World War and the opportunities they offer for historical research. The problem confronting scholars wishing to use these source materials is that of the lack of a suitable index designed for their special needs. The author, who was British editor in chief of Documents on German Foreign Policy 1918-1945, stresses the need for such an index, without which the very extent of the materials will hamper their proper exploitation. L. Adolphus

6:102. Lötzke, Helmut, Gerhart Enders, Heinz Welsch, and others. DEUTSCHES ZENTRALARCHIV POTSDAM UND MERSEBURG [The German Central Archives in Potsdam and Merseburg]. Archivmitteilungen 1959 9(5): 143-152. The Deutsches Zentralarchiv, founded in 1946 in Potsdam, is organized in four sections: Section I (the former Reichsarchiv); administrative records of the Reich from 1867/71 to 1945; Section II, Merseburg: archival material of the former Prussian Secret State Archives and the Brandenburg-Preussisches Hausarchiv, covering the periods since the 15th century; Section III: archival material from areas outside the German Democratic Republic, especially the Hanse archives of Hamburg, Lübeck and Bremen; Section IV: in the process of being developed for storage of material at the central administrative level worthy of archival preservation. The total volume of records held by these archives is 48,000 linear meters. The rapid growth of the overall archival holdings has resulted mainly from the continuing return of archival material by the government of the USSR to the German Democratic Republic since 1948. A corresponding increase of personnel and archival facilities, technical development, and scientific use of the material, has taken place. A (t)

6:103. Macfarlane, Leslie (Univ. of Aberdeen). THE VATICAN ARCHIVES. Archives 1959 4(21): 29-44.

Although directed mainly toward the historian of medieval Britain, reference is made to those sections of the Vatican Archives containing later material, some of it of the 20th century. Each type of material is described, and a select bibliography included.

B. L. Crapster

6:104. Macmillan, David S. (Univ. of Sydney). AUSTRALIAN BUSINESS ARCHIVES, PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS. *Archives* 1958 3(20): 238-245. Discusses the work done to preserve Australian business archives. B. L. Crapster

6:105. Mazon, André (President, Institut d'Etudes Slaves, Univ. of Paris). L'INSTITUT D'ETUDES SLAVES DE L'UNIVERSITE DE PARIS DE 1946 A 1958 [The Institute of Slavic Studies of the University of Paris from 1946 to 1958]. *Annales de l'Université de Paris* 1958 28(3): 347-356.

A report on the Institut d'Etudes Slaves 1) surveying its history (it was founded in 1920 by Ernest Denis, with the help of a grant by Eduard Beneš, as a center for study and research, intellectual and educational exchange, co-ordination and dissemination of information on all aspects of Slavic civilization); 2) listing the names of professors in Paris and in the provinces associated with the institute; 3) enumerating the library resources of Paris available for Slavic studies; 4) listing the publications of the institute since 1946, and 5) citing the lectures and discussions held at the institute since 1947. D. Jean Detiere

6:106. Mijatev, Peter. ORGANISING ARCHIVES IN BULGARIA. *Archives* 1958 3(20): 235-237. Brief history and description of the organization of the archives of Bulgaria.

B. L. Crapster

6:107. Mitjaev, K. G. O PRINTSIPAKH I KRITERIIAKH NAUCHNOI EKSPERTIZY TSENNOSTI DOKUMENTAL' NYKH MATERIALOV I IKH PRIMENENII [On the principles and criteria of the scientific examination by experts of the value of documentary material and their application]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1958 (3): 185-194. A survey of the theoretical and practical elaboration of the selection of documents for preservation as practiced in the Soviet Union for forty years. The principle of universal historical evaluation is inseparably associated with the party principle. In the evaluation of the documentary sources, the Soviet historians must consider the material's origin, class character, and significance from the Marxist-Leninist point of view. Erna Wollert (t)

6:108. Mortimer, R. S. THE ARCHIVES OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS (QUAKERS). *Amateur Historian* 1956/57 3(2): 55-61. A description of the archives of the Society of Friends with some illustrations. The oldest records date to the second half of the 17th century. "From the first, George Fox, the founder of the Society, placed a high value on keeping records, and in meeting houses up and down the country and above all at Friends House in London, there are extensive collections of records illustrating the growth and consolidation of Quakerism." J. A. S. Grenville

6:109. Musykantova, M. I. ARKHIVNOE STROITEL STVO V ESTONSKOI SSR [The building of the archival system in the Estonian SSR]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1958 (6): 187-191. The fascist occupation in 1940 interrupted the development of archives which had begun in Estonia. Following the expulsion of the German fascists, most of the material, eighty per cent of which had not been sorted, was arranged by 1954. At present there are more than 8,000 collections concentrated in the central state archives of the Estonian SSR, containing material going back to the 13th century. Erna Wollert (t)

6:110. Newman, Charles (Postgraduate Medical School of London). MEDICAL RECORDS. *Archives* 1959 4(21): 1-8. Survey of types of British medical records, their location, quantity and contents, with suggestions of their value for the history of clinical medicine, hospital administration, the medical and allied professions, professional organizations, medical education, anatomy, and social and economic conditions in general.

B. L. Crapster

6:111. Niezgoda, Zdzisław (State Archives, Cracow). ORGANIZACJA I KANCELARIA DOMINIOW W GALICJI I SZCZÄTKI ICH AKT W ARCHIWUM PAŃSTWOWYM W KRAKOWIE [Organization and chancery of domains in Galicia and the remnants of their documents in the State Archives in Cracow]. *Archeion* 1958 (28): 183-205. Gives an outline of the

history of the State Archives in Cracow, characterizes the organization of its office routine and lists the records preserved.

A. F. Dygnas

6:112. Papritz, Johannes (Staatsarchiv, Marburg). GRUNDFRAGEN DER ARCHIVWISSENSCHAFT [Basic problems of archival science]. *Archivalische Zeitschrift* 1956 52: 127-176. Attempts to elucidate critically the following concepts: 1) archives 2) "records volume" (*Aktenband*) and other terms pertaining to the simple arrangement of papers, comparing them with French and Dutch terms 3) forms and types of the finished documents (*Urkunden*), letters, records (*Akten*), private, business and official documents. The author reveals how archival papers originate, and divides archival material into external and internal works. He examines methods of location, especially the French *Inventaire sommaire* and *Répertoire numérique*, describes the stages of origin of the written document, and examines critically the types of internal organization of archives. A (t)

6:113. Reychman, Jan (Univ. of Warsaw). POŽAR ARCHIWUM W BUDAPESZCIE [Conflagration in the Budapest archives]. *Archeion* 1958 (28): 221-224. Summary of an article by Miklós Komiáthy published in *Levélári Hírðo* [Archival Review], 1956, No. 4, describing the fire which occurred during the Hungarian revolution of November 1956. The fire gutted three of the five stories of the west wing of the archival building and destroyed mainly records from the period after 1867, especially of the ministries of education and justice (including also records of various courts, in some cases reaching back as far as 1724). The collections of the Habsburg, Esterházy, Hunyadi, Rákóczi-Aspremont and Teleki families were also destroyed. A. F. Dygnas

6:114. Schetelich, Eberhard. ZEHN JAHRE STAATLICHE ARCHIVVERWALTUNG DER DEUTSCHEN DEMOKRATISCHEN REPUBLIK [Ten years of state archives administration in the German Democratic Republic]. *Archivmitteilungen* 1959 9(5): 134-142. In the German Democratic Republic the State Archives Administration is part of the Ministry of the Interior. According to the "Verordnung über das Archivwesen in der DDR" of 13 July 1950 and special legal regulations pertaining to archives, the State Archives Administration is the central organ controlling State archival organization, scientific archival work and the training of new personnel. The Deutsches Zentralarchiv, five Landeshauptarchive and a training school for archival management are under this authority's direct control; the Institut für Archivwissenschaft at Humboldt University in Berlin is indirectly controlled by it. Municipal, district, administrative and factory archives receive technical guidance through the archival affairs departments of the soviets of the fourteen districts of East Germany and the city council of Greater-Berlin. A (t)

6:115. Sokolowska, Estelle. THE BETTMAN ARCHIVE. *American-German Review* 1958 24(6): 12-15. A description of the founding of the large collection of historical photographs and pictures in the Bettman Archive in New York. G. H. Davis

6:116. Struchkov, A. A. PARTIINYE ARKHIVY I IKH ROL' V RAZRABOTKE ISTORII KPSS [Party archives and their role in the study of the history of the Communist party of the Soviet Union]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1958 (6): 162-170. A survey of the development and present activity of the Party Archives established in 1927 at the Central Committee of the Communist party and all Central Committees of the Soviet Socialist Republics. In the local archives alone there are 604,025 collections, reflecting the activity of all Party organizations, political administrative agencies and partisan units during the entire history of the Soviet Union. Erna Wollert (t)

6:117. Stummvoll, Josef (Director, Österreichische Nationalbibliothek, Vienna). LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS AND ARCHIVES IN AUSTRIA. *American-German Review* 1959 25(6): 9-11. A brief summary of libraries, archives and museums in Austria. G. H. Davis

6:118. Wasowicz, Michał (Archiwum Główne Akt Dawnych Warsaw). ARCHIWUM GŁÓWNE AKT DAWNYCH W WARSZAWIE W 150-YM ROKUSWEGO ISTNINIA [The Central Archives of Old Records in Warsaw in the 150th year of its existence]. *Archeion* 1958 (29): 61-92. Describes the present

cate of the archives, and its organization and staffing, and numerates the records preserved. A. F. Dygna

6:119. Weiss, Wiss (Deutsches Papiermuseum, Greiz). AS DEUTSCHE PAPIERMUSEUM IN GREIZ [The German Paper Museum in Greiz]. Archivmitteilungen 1959 9(2): 0-51. The collections on the history of paper established in 1897 by Karl Theodor Weiss became a public institution in 1957. The collections are comprehensive and include, among others, 154,000 original water-marks arranged systematically in more than a thousand folders, with tracings and a card index. The institution not only serves research, but also popularizes its work. Its first exhibition was on "Hand-made Paper -- yesterday and Today." A(t)

6:120. --. [HISTORY OF THE "ARCHIWUM GŁÓWNE KT DAWNYCH" IN WARSAW]. Archelon 1958 (2): Unsigned, DWA AKTY DOTYCZĄCE ARCHIWUM GŁÓWNEGO AKT DAWNYCH Z I POŁOWY XIX WIEKU [Two acts from the first half of the 19th century relating to the Central Archives of Old Records], pp. 5-10. Mencel, Tadeusz, WALENTY SKOROCHÓD MAJEWSKI I JEGO MEMORIAL O ARCHIWUM KRAJOWYM W WARSZAWIE Z R. 1807 [Walenty Skorochód Majewski and his memorandum of 1807 on the State Archives in Warsaw], p. 11-27. Bańkowski, Piotr, DWA ZAPOMNIANE ARTYKUŁY ARCHIWUM GŁÓWNYM AKT DAWNYCH W WARSZAWIE [Two forgotten papers on the Central Archives of Old Records in Warsaw], pp. 29-41. Unsigned, ROSYJSKA INFORMACJA RZEDOWA Z ROKU 1895 O ARCHIWUM GŁÓWNYM AKT DAWNYCH [Official Russian information of 1895 on the Central Archives of Old Records], pp. 43-50. On the occasion of the 150th anniversary of the establishment of Archiwum Główne akt Dawnych [Central Archives of Old Records] in Warsaw, presents papers containing source material pertaining to its history. All were previously published in various out-of-the-way and now rare and inaccessible publications, and their republication puts them again within the easy reach of scholars. A. F. Dygna

MEETINGS

6:121. Belov, G. A. MEZHDUNARODNIAIA KONFERENCE "KRUGLOGO STOLA ARKHIVOV" [International conference of the "Round Table of Archives"]. Istoricheskii Arkhiv 1957 (6): 167-173. Report on the third conference of the Table Ronde des Archives, held in May 1957 in Zagreb. The essential part of a lecture delivered by Robert Botier (France), secretary of the executive committee of the International Archival Council, on the views of the tasks of the archives in the different countries, is printed. Erna Wollert (t)

6:122. Duerl, Eugène E. (Philadelphia). RESEARCH IN PENNSYLVANIA GERMAN AREAS: TAKING STOCK. American German Review 1958 25(1): 31-32. A report on the twenty-third annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Folklore Society, which featured a symposium on the progress of research in Pennsylvania German areas. G. H. Davis

6:123. Gaussin, P.-R. LYON ET LES PAYS DE L'EUROPE CENTRALE ET MERIDIONALE [Lyons and the countries of Central and Southern Europe]. Cahiers d'Histoire 1958 (4): 379-382. A brief account of papers read in July 1958 at an international conference held in Lyons and Grenoble on the history of Lyons. Papers dealt with economic, political and cultural relations of Lyons with Germany, Switzerland and Italy since the Middle Ages. G. Iggers

6:124. Kalken, F. van (Université Libre de Bruxelles). A ROBOTISATION DES CONGRES D'HISTOIRE [The robotization of history congresses]. Bulletin de la Classe des Lettres et des Sciences Morales et Politiques 1956 42(5): 622-634. Recollecting his experience at international conventions over a quarter of a century and particularly at the Rome Congress of 1955, the author notes that the International Congresses of the Historical Sciences have become increasingly depersonalized as they have grown in size and importance. Especially the decreasing emphasis on individual papers and conferences in favor of reports and co-operative projects "has tended everywhere to substitute the General for the Particular;" the participants lose contact with personal interpretation and with the great pioneering spirit of the profession's "vedettes." Excessive compartmentalization and organization crowd out all-important improvisation.

In being overtly heedful of its goal, the Congress of Rome "gave too mechanical a turn to the pursuit of that goal." A. H. Kittell

6:125. Leszczyński, Józef (Wrocław Univ.). KONFERENCJA HISTORYKÓW POLSKICH I CZECHOSŁOWACKICH W CIESZYNIE [Conference of Polish and Czechoslovak historians in Cieszyn]. Slaski Kwartalnik Historyczny Sobótka 1957 12(4): 584-588. This conference, held on 14 and 15 June 1957, was organized by 1) the Polish Historical Society and the Institute of Silesian History of the Polish Academy of Sciences, for Poland, and 2) the Slavonic Institutes of Prague and Opava, for Czechoslovakia. At the plenary sessions two problems were discussed: 1) Polish-Czechoslovak co-operation in the publication of historical sources, and 2) national consciousness in Silesia in the period 1815-1849. Sections of the conference dealt with medieval history, 17th century history, and the problem of the study of general history in Poland and Czechoslovakia. A(t)

6:126. Selter, Gerhard (Leipzig). HÄNDE WEG VON AFRIKA! BERICHT VON DER ARBEITSTAGUNG ÜBER NEUERE UND NEUESTE GESCHICHTE AFRIKAS AM 17. UND 18. APRIL IN LEIPZIG [Hands off Africa! Report on the conference on recent and most recent history of Africa on 17 and 18 April (1959) in Leipzig]. Beiträge zur Zeitgeschichte 1959 2(2): 122-126. This conference was held by the Institut für Allgemeine Geschichte der Neuzeit of the Karl Marx University in Leipzig, under the chairmanship of Walter Markov. The contributions by members of the institute's staff and by participants from Africa, Haiti, Great Britain and France dealt with four groups of problems: 1) the colonial systems of the past and the new colonialism; 2) the socio-economic conditions in the African countries and problems of the struggle for independence; 3) the support given by the socialist camp, and 4) the significance of the African struggle for freedom in world history. Speeches and contributions were made by W. Markov, M. Mignot, M. Achufusi, S. A. Nugdalla, H. Jenhani, L. Rathmann, K. Büttner and others; written contributions were submitted by W. E. B. Du Bois, J. Suret-Canale and others. A(t)

6:127. Unsigned. THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE. Archives 1959 4(21): 12-17. An account of the annual meeting of the British Records Association and its associated sections in London, 25 November 1958, summarizing the discussions of medical records, business archives, the history of the Public Record Office, and the general affairs of the association. B. L. Crapster

6:128. Unsigned. COMPTE RENDU DE LA SESSION SCIENTIFIQUE ORGANISEE A L'OCCASION DU 40^e ANNIVERSAIRE DE LA REPUBLIQUE DES CONSEILS [Report on the scientific session held on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the Hungarian Soviet Republic]. Acta Historica 1959 6(3/4): 431-446. This meeting, held in Budapest from 16 to 21 March 1959, was attended by delegates from the Soviet Union, China, Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, France, Poland, East Germany and Rumania. Tribute was paid to the Hungarian Soviet Republic of 1919, ally of Soviet Russia, bastion of international socialist revolution in Central Europe, and standard-bearer of proletarian internationalism in the movement for world revolution. The intervention of international reaction against the Hungarian Soviet Republic was attacked. S. Borsody

6:129. Unsigned. LE DEVELOPPEMENT DU CAPITALISME DANS LES ANCIENS PAYS DE LA MONARCHIE AUSTRO-HONGROISE [The development of capitalism in the former lands of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy]. Acta Historica 1959 6(3/4): 425-431. In 1955 historians from the former Habsburg lands met in Prague. They decided to co-operate in new interpretations of their common past upon which they all could agree. As a follow-up, the Historical Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences called a conference in Budapest in 1958. Czech, Slovak, Polish, Austrian, Transylvanian and Hungarian historians discussed the Marxist interpretation of capitalist development and agreed on the need for further comparative study in this field. S. Borsody

6:130. --. [THE NOVEMBER 1918 REVOLUTION IN HITHER POMERANIA]. Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Ernst Moritz Arndt-Universität Greifswald. Gesellschafts- und Sprachwissenschaftliche Reihe 1958/59 8(1/2). Schildhauer, J., DIE NOVEMBERREVOLUTION UND DIE GRÜNDUNG DER

KPD - - EREIGNIS UND VERPFLICHTUNG [The November revolution and the foundation of the Communist Party of Germany - - event and commitment], pp. 5-9. Copius, J., DIE NOVEMBERREVOLUTION IN GREIFSWALD - - DIE WIRTSCHAFTLICHE UND POLITISCHE LAGE VOR AUSBRUCH DER REVOLUTION [The November revolution in Greifswald -- the economic and political situation before the outbreak of the revolution], pp. 11-16. Schröder, H., DIE ANGEHÖRIGEN DER ERNST MORITZ ARNDT-UNIVERSITÄT GREIFSWALD IN DER ZEIT VOM 9. NOVEMBER 1918 BIS ZU DEN WAHLEN ZUR NATIONALVERSAMMLUNG (JANUAR 1919) [The members of the Ernst Moritz Arndt University of Greifswald in the period from 9 November 1918 up to the elections for the National Assembly (January 1919)], pp. 17-18. Jahnke, K. H., DIE NOVEMBERREVOLUTION IN STRALSUND [The November revolution in Stralsund], pp. 19-25. Wilhelmus, W., ZUR ROLLE DER SOGENANNTEN "WILDEN RÄTE" IM EHEMALIGEN KREIS FRANZBURG [Concerning the role of the so-called "wild soviets" in the former district of Franzburg], pp. 27-31. Maur, H., DIE AUSWIRKUNGEN DER NOVEMBERREVOLUTION AUF DEN HEUTIGEN KREIS WOLGAST [The effects of the November revolution on the area of the present-day district of Wolgast], pp. 33-38. Schreiner, K., ZUR ENTSTEHUNG UND ENTWICKLUNG VON ORTSGRUPPEN DER KPD IN VORPOMMERN [Concerning the origin and development of local branches of the Communist Party of Germany in Hither Pomerania], pp. 39-43. Lamprecht, W., DER KREIS RÜGEN IN DEN TÄGEN DER NOVEMBERREVOLUTION [The district of Rügen in the days of the November revolution], pp. 45-48. Wilhelmus, W., DER KAMPF DER WERKTÄTIGEN VORPOMMERS GEGEN

DIE SAMMLUNG UND BEWAFFNUNG DER REAKTION IM FRÜHJAHR 1919 [The struggle of the working people of Hither Pomerania against the gathering of forces and arming of the reaction in the spring of 1919], pp. 49-60. Maur, H., KONTERREVOLUTIONÄRE UMTRIEBE IN DER UNIVERSITÄTSSTADT GREIFSWALD IM SOMMER 1919 [Counterrevolutionary machinations in the University of Greifswald in the summer of 1919], pp. 61-65. Maur, H., DIE EHEMALS VORPOMMERSCHEN STÄDTE GRIMMEN UND SWINEMÜNDE IN DEN TÄGEN DER NOVEMBERREVOLUTION 1918 BIS ZU DEN WAHLEN ZUR NATIONALVERSAMMLUNG IM JANUAR DES JAHRES 1919 [The former Hither Pomeranian cities of Grimmen and Swinemünde in the days of the November 1918 revolution up to the elections for the National Assembly in January of the year 1919], pp. 67-73. Radtke, M., DER VERRAT DER REVISIONISTISCHEN SPD-FÜHRUNG AN DER SOZIALISTISCHEN SCHULREVOLUTION UND DER KAMPF DER KPD (BZW. DES SPARTAKUSBUNDEN) UM DIE SCHAFFUNG IHRER POLITISCHEN GRUNDLAGEN NOVEMBER 1918 BIS JULI 1919 [The betrayal by the Revisionist leadership of the socialist school revolution and the struggle of the Communist Party of Germany and the Spartacus party for creation of their political bases, November 1918 to July 1919], pp. 75-112. Publishes eight lectures delivered at a meeting on the November 1918 revolution and the founding of the Communist party of Germany in the area of Hither Pomerania. The meeting was held on 6 December 1958 and was sponsored by the Greifswald section of the Deutsche Historiker Gesellschaft and the Historisches Institut of the University of Greifswald. H. E. Reed

NOTE

The attention of the reader is called to the Notes and News Section of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS for other information on meetings of interest to historians.

SCOPE AND METHOD

For details regarding the scope and method of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS, the attention of readers is drawn to the Abstracting Instructions (pp. VII-IX, Index number of Vol. 3). The more important relevant policies of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS are indicated below.

Scope. HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS includes articles on political, diplomatic, economic, social, cultural and intellectual history appearing on the period 1775 - 1945 in the periodical literature (including yearbooks) the world over. For the present it will not include historical articles of limited local interest (as counties and municipalities) or those normally understood to belong to another field (such as history of music), unless these articles are of significance or of relevance to the understanding of the developments of a particular period.

Periodicals to be included. As a bibliographical and reference publication containing nonevaluative abstracts, HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS is designed to satisfy a large variety of needs. It is consequently not limited exclusively to scholarly journals. All periodicals currently published are to be covered retroactive to 1 January 1955. This includes both historical periodicals and the numerous "peripheral" journals which carry occasional historical articles. *Festschriften*, dedicated to persons or institutions, or published to commemorate an event, are abstracted if any of their articles are within the scope of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS.

Procedural matters. It will be evident to the user of this bibliographic service that some journals conform to the ideology of the countries in which they are published. Abstracts mirror the views of the authors of the original articles, not of the abstracters nor of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS. On occasion it has been necessary to shorten the text of abstracts or to make minor editorial changes. As it is not practicable to show the changed version to the abstracter, the ultimate responsibility for the contents of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS rests with the editor.

Abstract headings are given as follows: Name of Author (Institutional affiliation or location). TITLE OF ARTICLE [Translation of title]. Title of publication. Indicated year of publication Volume number (Issue number of running number of fascicle) : page numbers.

The explanation of the authorship of abstracts, other than the name of the person abstracting, is as follows: "Journal": the journal cited furnished the abstract. The name of the abstracter on the staff of that journal, or the person delegated by the journal editor, when known, is indicated in parentheses.

"A" [Author]: the author prepared the abstract.

A. GENERAL: 1775-1945

GENERAL HISTORY

Political, Social and Economic History

See also: 6:45, 71, 123, 791

6:131. Brown, A. J. (Univ. of Leeds). DOLLARS AND RISIS. Economic History Review 1959 12(2): 283-291. Reviewing three recent books on the international payments situation, traces the history of such payments since c. 1896. with emphasis on recent decades. B. L. Crapster

6:132. Donohue, John W. (S. J.) (Fordham Univ.). JOHN DEWEY: CENTENNIAL OF AN EDUCATOR. Catholic Educational Review 1960 58(1): 16-27. Reiterates the difficulty of appraising Dewey in terms of his sometimes contradictory published works. Dewey is still viewed with mixed motions: as an exponent of power philosophy, or the greatest educational theoretician. His naturalism and concept of God are unsatisfactory to Catholic thought and result in a lack of a foundation for morality. There are positive qualities in Dewey's speculative insights regarding education, in his exhortation to think, and in his command to make choices (which is in the moral realm). The author approves his principle of social service, but he cannot condone Dewey's temporality. K. V. Lottich

6:133. Goetz, Helmut (Rome). NATIONALSOZIALISMUS UND BOLSCHEWISMUS [National Socialism and Bolshevism]. Schweizer Monatshefte 1959 39(9): 849-858. Comparative study divided into the following four sections: 1) Common characteristics -- dictators, the one-party system, ideology, militarization of the population, administration of justice dictated by expediency, economic plans, and control of science and the arts; 2) Differences in Weltanschauung -- a contrast to National Socialism, Bolshevism has a coherent Weltanschauung (Marxism-Leninism); Common features of the two Weltanschauungen are atheism and desire for world domination; 3) Identity of methods -- use of force, terrorist secret police, concentration camps, the murder of millions of men, propagandist information services, etc.; 4) Conclusions: a) National Socialism and Bolshevism are totalitarian dictatorships without ethical standards; they have their roots in the French revolution; without respect for the life and freedom of man there can be neither peace nor social justice. Based on works by Goebbels and Lenin and on published documents. A (t)

6:134. Gordon, Wendell (Univ. of Texas). THE MOTIVATION UNDERLYING FOREIGN INVESTMENT. Inter-American Economic Affairs 1959 13(3): 87-96. General essay challenging the thesis of many capitalist as well as Marxist economists that foreign investment has been historically determined by the availability of higher profits through capital export. The author insists that available evidence does not support the existence of a generally higher net return on investment in the "debtor" countries, and suggests some tentative alternative explanations. D. Bushnell

6:135. Horie, Eiichi (Kyōto Univ.). SHIHONSHUGI-EIZAI NO HATTEN-DANKAI [Stages of development of capitalism]. Keizai Ronsō 1958 81(4): 203-221. Examines how the theory of stages of development of the capitalist economy was amplified by the introduction of the "uklad" [layer] theory of Lenin's The Development of Capitalism in Russia. In each stage of capitalism, society consists of a large number of layers. In the case of the manufacture stage, for example, the following layers were present: 1) the manufacture "uklad," characteristic of this particular stage; 2) capitalist "uklads," such as the small-commodity economy, which existed prior to the manufacture stage, and 3) many feudalistic "uklads." The same applies to other stages of capitalism. This theory offers an explanation of the complicated class struggles in the development of capitalism. A

6:136. Kawano, Kenji (Univ. of Kyōto). REKISHI NO AKANO GENDAI [The present within history]. Shisō 1959 42(4): 1393-1402. Refers to the significance of historians presenting their own point of view of the present, arguing from

the point of view that the development of society results from the contradiction between means of production and productive capacity. It is characteristic of the stages of transition from feudalism to capitalism and from capitalism to socialism that the power of the state increases, as is shown by the examples of absolutism in the former stage, and of fascism, the New Deal and Stalin's policy, in the latter. In order to realize socialism in highly developed capitalist countries, it is of limited use to refer only to the definition of socialism formulated by its fathers, and the examples of the socialist revolutions of Russia and China cannot be applied to these countries. The author concludes that the democratic tradition which has been developed in Japan as well as in the West should be of service in the realization of socialism in these countries.

T. Kage

6:137. Kuranov, G. G. OBSHCHII KRIZIS KAPITALIZMA [The general crisis of capitalism]. Novaia i Noveishaiia Istoriiia 1959 (6): 98-114. Presents a survey of the two stages of the crisis: 1) from the beginning of the First World War to the Second World War: characterized by revolutionary struggles of the proletariat, a crisis within the colonial system, and the world economic crisis from 1921 to 1933 and its consequences, and 2) the period after the Second World War: marked by the transformation of socialism into a world system, decay of the colonial system, regrouping of forces within the capitalist system in the world, and consolidation of the strength of those who advocate peace. Based on documents and press material. Erna Wollert (t)

6:138. Lendl, E. (Salzburg and Vienna). DER STRUKTURWANDEL DER GESELLSCHAFT IM DÖRFLICHEN RAUM [The structural changes of village society]. Wissenschaft und Weltbild 1959 12(1): 354-362. The contrast between rural life and urban society is disappearing more and more. Modern methods of exchanging products caused an increase of the economic and commercial interdependence of the country and the cities. Commercial management and industry gained ground in the country, and farmers and workers merged. As a result of this process the social structure of country society was gradually adapted to that of urban society. O. Stenzl

6:139. Moriguchi, Mitsuo (Osaka Univ.). ZENTAI-SHUGI IDEOLOGIE NO HASSEI [Genesis of the totalitarian ideologies]. Shisō 1958 (406): 560-580. Examines totalitarian man as a corrosive successor of mass-man, i. e. of the corrupt and unworthy "people as sovereign" which appeared in mid-19th century Europe. Such men as Hitler, Stalin, McCarthy and their disciples were all convinced that to live is to hate wholeheartedly. Deification of one race or other ways of fabricating an Absolute were only means for consolidating their hatred to the end of finally overcoming the liberal and utilitarian mass-citizens, who were becoming more and more incapable of loving (and hating), like the corrupt hereditary nobles of 18th-century France. The author shows why totalitarianism should not be confused with any kind of nationalism. Based on ideological documents of such 19th-century thinkers as Marx and Nietzsche, on Marxist and Nazi propaganda, on biographies of totalitarian leaders and on books by Ortega y Gasset. A

6:140. Nichols, Jeannette P. (Univ. of Pennsylvania). INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL RELATIONS AS A FACTOR IN CONTEMPORARY DIPLOMACY. World Affairs Quarterly 1958 28(4): 327-355. Finance, interacting with politics, nationally and internationally, often intimately and well-nigh instantaneously, has contributed a heavy share of hazards to the practice of increasingly complicated diplomacy. Noting this, the author offers a summary analysis of three of the important elements contributing to the diplomatic hazards: 1) changes in the overall financial picture, especially as to trade, monetary standards and investment, 2) effects of these changes on the practice of diplomacy, and 3) co-operative international institutions invented for coping with international financial difficulties. Yet basic imbalance remains, plaguing statesmen forced to juggle the balls of financial, political and military diplomacy all at once. Behind this imbalance are the age-old conflicting customs and inhibitions of people and of nations. Only statesmen who can moderate and redirect these stubborn realities will have met the financial challenge in modern diplomacy. A

6:141. Passerin d'Entrèves, Alessandro di. GAETANO MOSCA E LA LIBERTA [Gaetano Mosca and liberty]. *Il Politico* 1959 24(4): 579-594. On the occasion of the centenary of the birth of Gaetano Mosca the author recalls the life and work of his old teacher and re-examines the debated question of Mosca's liberalism. There can be no doubt that the doctrines of "class" and the "political formula," with which the fame of Mosca is linked today, were at first employed by him in a sense that was not only antidemocratic but illiberal. Only gradually, after he had thoroughly studied the notion of "legal defense" and the principles that inspired the modern state, did Mosca come to detach his ingenious intuition from its primary emotional and ideological burden, and he ended by assuming a position of open and convinced defense not only of individual freedom but of democratic institutions. *Journal*

6:142. Schaffran, Emmerich (Vienna). DIE ENTWICKLUNG DES PANEUROPAISCHEN GEDANKENS. VON KARL DEM GROSSEN BIS ZUM WIENER KONGRESS [The evolution of the Pan-European idea. From Charlemagne to the Congress of Vienna]. *Wissenschaft und Weltbild* 1959 12(2): 459-463. The Pan-European idea did not, as is often assumed, originate in the Enlightenment or in the 19th century. Its roots go back to the Carolingian Empire. After the empire's dissolution the Pan-European idea revived during the Crusades and was later carried on by such thinkers as Abbé Dubois, Marsilius of Padua, King George of Poděbrad, Jacques de Cassou, the Duc de Sully and Abbé de Saint-Pierre into the 19th century. O. Stenzl

6:143. Scheuer, Georg (Paris). SOZIALISTISCHE LENINKRITIK [Socialist criticism of Lenin]. *Zukunft* 1959 (8): 220-222. Socialist criticism was first leveled against Lenin at the turn of the century. It was raised by Plekhanov and other intellectuals of the Menshevik Social Democracy, by Rosa Luxemburg and the young Trotsky, and after 1917 by Karl Kautsky, the left wing of the Social Revolutionaries, Russian anarchists and the Dutch Marxists Herman Gorter and Anton Pannekoek. In all these disputes the emphasis was not so much on persons, or the merits and errors of certain men and schools, but rather on a new valuation of basic ideas and concepts -- socialism, revolution, the historical mission of the working class, etc. -- in the light of actual developments. Based on published socialist and Communist works. A (t)

6:144. Sentebov, L. S. VOPROSY KUL'TURY V FILOSOFII DZHONNA D'IUI [Questions of culture in the philosophy of John Dewey]. *Vestnik Istorii Mirovoi Kul'tury* 1959 (5): 23-33. In his works John Dewey considered questions of culture from two points of view: his own view of culture generally, and present-day culture in a capitalist society which requires regeneration. In Dewey's view the creation of a "new culture," adapted, as it were, to the needs of the present and in harmony with technical progress, could eliminate some of the evils which admittedly exist in the capitalist system. According to the Marxist view, however, social shortcomings can be abolished only by destroying the social order which allows them to exist. This, Sentebov emphasizes, constitutes the main difference between the philosophy of Dewey and Marxism. Erna Wollert (t)

6:145. Spuler, Bertold (Hamburg). ISLAMISCHES SELBSTBEWUSSTSEIN [Islamic self-consciousness]. *Welt als Geschichte* 1958 18(1): 14-25. A discussion of the development through the entire history of Islam of the idea that Mohammed's religion is the final religion of the world. This self-consciousness has combined in the 20th century with self-confidence and a strong Arab nationalism. From a historical point of view, "the victorious surge, the unwavering self-consciousness, that the Moslem assumes from the justice of his position is a fact which should be overlooked by no one." G. H. Davis

6:146. Stumper, Robert. A PROPOS D'UN DOUBLE ANNIVERSAIRE: CHARLES DARWIN ET LE DARWINISME [Concerning a double anniversary: Charles Darwin and Darwinism]. *Synthèses* 1959 14(158/159): 420-429. A short review of the life and biological ideas of Charles Darwin. The history of the theory of evolution as well as criticism and recent comment are included, and a brief bibliography of writings since 1950 on evolution is presented. J. Baughman

6:147. Urbanski, Edmund Stephen (John Carroll Univ.). DOS GRANDES CIVILIZACIONES AMERICANAS [Two great American civilizations]. *Estudios Americanos* 1958 16(84/85):

175-193. A condensed study of Spanish American civilization, compared where possible with Anglo-American civilization from cultural, social, economic, political, religious and folkloric viewpoints. The bases of the idiosyncrasy in the New World's historical process were established by different types of immigration as well as by distinct socio-economic and political ideologies. The author interprets the mentality and the pattern of behavior of the Spanish Americans and Anglo-Americans, on the basis of his observations in the two Americas, also utilizing quotations from the writings of the prominent sociologists and historians of both civilizations. A (t)

6:148. Valev, L. B. VYDAIUSHCHIISIA BORETS ZA DELO KOMMUNIZMA (K 75-LETIIU SO DNIA ROZHDENIA G. M. DIMITROVA) [An outstanding fighter for Communism (On the occasion of the seventy-fifth birthday of G. M. Dimitrov). *Voprosy Istorii KPSS* 1957 (1): 68-78. From 1905 to 1923 Dimitrov was the organizer and leader of the workers' party of Bulgaria. At the same time he became popular as an outstanding publicist and Marxist theoretician. In 1921 he became a member of the executive committee of the International. After he had made the court into an international revolutionary tribune at the Reichstag fire trial in 1933, he escaped from the fascists, gained Soviet citizenship and became general secretary of the executive committee of the Comintern in 1935. From 1944 on he devoted himself entirely to the creation of a people's democracy in Bulgaria. Based on Dimitrov's works. Erna Wollert (t)

6:149. Waas, Adolf. DER HEILIGE KRIEG IN ISLAM UND CHRISTENTUM IN VERGANGENHEIT UND GEGENWART [The holy war in Islam and Christianity in the past and the present]. *Welt als Geschichte* 1959 19(3/4): 211-225. An examination of the nature of holy wars in the creation of the Arab Empire, and in the Crusades, and the manner in which later wars were treated as "holy wars." Early in both World Wars the opposing sides spoke of the wars as "crusades," but they soon lost this designation. At the present time wars can no longer be spoken of as holy wars or crusades. The idea has lost its strength in both Islam and the Christian world. G. H. Davis

6:150. White, Howard B. (New School for Social Research, New York). THE POLITICAL FAITH OF JOHN DEWEY. *Journal of Politics* 1958 20(2): 353-367. Attempts to elaborate the distinctive character of modern utopian thought by showing its incidence in the philosophy of John Dewey. Dewey, who acknowledged his debt to Bacon, attacked traditional utopian thought and, because of the unique character of every situation, insisted on the absence of a single, fixed and final goal in moral and political matters. Progress could be realized if intelligence were applied to the realization of concrete ends, arising out of concrete situations. A "moral utopian science" could be devised to make possible the "relief of man's estate." To this end, some form of democracy was "inevitable." To Dewey, democracy was a condition in which everyone's development was entwined with everyone's contribution. Such a political faith was to be a substitute for religious faith. Nowhere in the 20th century is this break between utopian thought and its Christian ancestor clearer than in the political faith of John Dewey. Dewey's faith compares unfavorably both with religious faith and with its own liberal ancestor, because what is "intellectually credible" is not necessarily true, and what is "consonant with present economic conditions" is rooted in an object which is transient. Documented. L. Adolphus

6:151. --. DARWIN ANNIVERSARY ISSUE. *Victorian Studies* 1959/60 3(1). Loewenberg, Bert James (Sarah Lawrence College). THE MOSAIC OF DARWINIAN THOUGHT, pp. 3-1. Examines the implications of Darwin's thought for the progress of science. The author concludes that the genius of Darwin lay in his ability to organize data in a framework of conceptual analysis, and his contribution to science was the development of a methodology which "made the biological sciences objective, experimental, phenomenal, and empirical." Peckham, Morse (Univ. of Pennsylvania). DARWINISM AND DARWINISTICISM pp. 19-40. An examination of the impact of the ideas expressed in Darwin's *Origin of Species* (1859), employing a distinction between "Darwinism" -- the empirical, nonmetaphysical theory of the emergence of species actually propounded by Darwin -- and "Darwinisticism" -- the complex of ideas attributed to or foisted upon Darwin. Many of the doctrines

nventionally referred to as "Darwinian" are actually "Darwinic," founded upon metaphysical theories of evolution and natural law, and the impact of specifically "Darwinian" ideas has been relatively slight. Passmore, John (Australian National Univ.). DARWIN'S IMPACT ON BRITISH METAPHYSICS, 41-54. Examines the impact of Darwinian evolution on British philosophical thought. Goldman, Irving (Sarah Lawrence College). EVOLUTION AND ANTHROPOLOGY, pp. 55-56.

An examination and critique of the response of anthropologists to the idea of evolution since 1859. The evolutionism of the classical anthropologists of the 19th century came to be challenged or disregarded by later schools of anthropology. Kirby, Cyril (Principal, Hull Teachers' College). HUXLEY AND THE RECEPTION OF THE "ORIGIN," pp. 76-86. A study of the public reception of Darwin's Origin of Species (1859). The author explains the immediate and extensive public response to the book in terms of the readiness to accept evolutionary ideas, the work of earlier scientists, the effective advocacy of T. H. Huxley, and the distortion of Darwin's ideas by "social Darwinians." Lurie, Edward (Wayne State Univ.). LOUIS AGASSIZ AND THE IDEA OF EVOLUTION, pp. 87-108. A study of the most consistent opponent of Darwin's theory of evolution. Agassiz' mind was closed by his commitment to a philosophical idealism which required that the phenomena of nature be explained by the operations of a supreme intelligence. "The power of Agassiz' education and the force of his subjective approach made a new theoretical orientation impossible," and isolated him from the main lines of thought in biology. Based in part on the Agassiz papers at Harvard University. Smith, Sidney (St. Catharine's College, Cambridge Univ.). EVOLUTION: TWO BOOKS AND SOME DARWIN MARGINALIA, pp. 9-114. Review article dealing with two books on the history of Darwinism, with an incidental discussion of Darwin's notations to the fifth edition of Lyell's Principles of Geology (1837). Philip A. [ppleman] (Indiana Univ.). THE LOGIC OF EVOLUTION: SOME RECONSIDERATIONS, pp. 5-125. Review article dealing with six books published on the occasion of the Darwin centennial. J. L. Atholz

6:152. --. [Obituaries of Josué Henry de la Lindi]. bulletin des Séances. Académie Royale des Sciences Coloniales 58 4(1). Laude, N. LE GÉNÉRAL CHEVALIER JOSUÉ ENRY DE LA LINDI, pp. 155-163. Sluys, Maurice. JOSUÉ ENRY DE LA LINDI, GEOLOGUE, pp. 165-177. Obituaries of Josué Henry (16 December 1869 - 31 March 1957), describing his career as soldier, particularly the military prowess he exhibited in battles in the Congo Free State, and his role as administrator and geologist. E. H. Boehm

International Relations

6:153. Hözlé, Erwin (Constance). DAS ENDE DES EUROPÄISCHEN STAATENSYSTEMS [The end of the system of European states]. Archiv für Kulturgeschichte 1958 40(3): 36-368. The balance of power of the European states was the dominating force in world politics until the beginning of the 19th century. The new field of force which was formed in East Asia at that time by the rising powers of the United States and Japan and their conflict with the neighboring Russia did not become a dependency of the system of European states. Instead, Europe was thrown into disorder by the new power grouping. War and revolution henceforth took on a disintegrating function, culminating in the First World War, the Bolshevik Revolution and the Treaty of Versailles. A world-wide conflict of principles took the place of the older state interests. As the attempt made at Versailles to create world peace failed, it can be regarded as marking the end of the system of European states. A (t)

6:154. Münch, Fritz. DIE FREIE STADT [The free city]. Friedens-Warte 1959 55(1): 26-45. An analysis of the concept of "free city" written in view of the Soviet proposal to transform Berlin into a demilitarized free city. By definition, a free city must possess three characteristics: an awareness of its own independence, autonomy in forming its own constitution, and rights equal to those of surrounding states. Modern history as seen the steady absorption of free cities by territorial states. Recent examples of free cities, of which particularly Cracow and Danzig are examined, demonstrate the limitations of sovereignty, and the need for guarantees which further limit sovereignty, and the

lack of a city state consciousness. Demilitarization of Berlin in the midst of hostile territory would result in its political sterilization. Rather West Berlin should be incorporated into the Federal Republic. G. Iggers

6:155. Schachter, Oscar (Editorial Board, American Journal of International Law). THE ENFORCEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL JUDICIAL AND ARBITRAL DECISIONS. American Journal of International Law 1960 54(1): 1-24. In the few cases where nations have failed to pay the indemnities awarded by international courts or arbitration tribunals, collection has been difficult or impossible. If compulsory arbitration becomes more common in the future, the degree of noncompliance will increase, but collection may be easier because of the increasing tendency of governments to conduct international business transactions. Based on decisions of international and national courts, statutes, law journals, state papers, and secondary works. G. L. Lycan

6:156. Vandenbosch, Amry (Univ. of Kentucky). JAPAN IN SOUTHEAST ASIA. Current History 1958 34(200): 223-227. A review of the relations between Japan and the countries of Southeast Asia from the 17th century, with emphasis on the developments in the 20th century, particularly the trade restrictions Japan faced in the 1930's, Japanese policies and conquests just prior to World War II, Japanese wartime occupation of Southeast Asian countries, postwar reparations, and current economic relations. Undocumented. E. H. Boehm

6:157. Wehberg, Hans (Geneva). ZUM 90. GEBURTS-TAG VON PROF. MICHEL V. TAUPE [On the ninetieth birthday of Professor Michel v. Taube]. Friedens-Warte 1959 55 (1): 56-58. A brief account on the life and work of Michel von Taube, an international jurist and scholar. Taube was professor of international law at the University of Saint Petersburg until 1911, an arbitrator in two cases before the Permanent Court of International Justice, and a high official in the pre-revolutionary Russian education and foreign ministries. He wrote extensively on theoretical aspects of international law, such as the inviolability of treaties, on recent cases involving international law, and on the history of international law in the Baltic region and among East European peoples. G. Iggers

Military History

6:158. Elble, Rolf. STAATSBÜRGER IN UNIFORM. DIE ENTWICKLUNG DER MILITÄRISCHEN ERZIEHUNG [Citizens in uniform. The development of military education]. Stimmen der Zeit 1959/60 165(1): 1-18. Outlines the basic ideas governing the education of the West German Bundeswehr against a historical background. The virtues of chivalry, akin to the ideals of the ancient Greeks and Romans, became less important in the period of the mercenary soldiers. Through Justus Lipsius Humanism began to influence the ethics of the European military class. The development of educational ideas under Frederick the Great and under Scharnhorst seemed very promising, but a regression took place from 1819 on, culminating in the absurd ideas on education in the Wehrmacht. The Bundeswehr's task of training devoted citizens becomes clear against this background. Based mainly on works on military history and on Bundeswehr regulations. A (t)

6:159. Morton, Louis. NATIONAL POLICY AND MILITARY STRATEGY. Virginia Quarterly Review 1960 36(1): 1-17. An attempt to demonstrate the consequences of a lack of co-ordination between political policy and military strategy. The author concludes that although this is a significant area of co-operation, the problem is complex and still not completely solved. He analyzes the planning for World War I, demonstrating the lack of co-ordination both in Germany and the USA, and notes that in the twenties and thirties the USA recognized the problem, but failed to achieve a solution to it. He comments in detail on how plans in the Far East were divorced from reality and notes that the Japanese were no more successful in co-ordination than the USA. The author concludes with an examination of the Korean War. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:160. Ogorkiewicz, R. M. ARMOURED CARS. U.S.I. Journal 1958 88(373): 331-339. Examines the evolution and use of armored cars since their development in

1898-99. The experience of the Second World War and after shows a continued need for a highly mobile wheeled vehicle as a light general-purpose personnel and weapon carrier. Armored cars have proved greatly superior to unarmored vehicles, especially when designed specifically and not based on modified vehicles built for other purposes. The latest tactical trends call for dispersed operation in mobile battle groups. For such duty, suitably designed armored cars offer a promising solution.

M. Naidis

HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

Africa

See also: 6: 94, 183

6:161. Pirenne, J.-H. LES ELEMENTS FONDAMENTAUX DE LA TAUX DE L'ANCIENNE STRUCTURE TERRITORIALE ET POLITIQUE DU BAS-CONGO (NOTE PRÉSENTEE PAR M. M. WALRAET) [The fundamental elements of the former territorial and political structure of the lower Congo (Note presented by M. M. Walraet)]. *Bulletin des Séances. Académie Royale des Sciences Coloniales* 1959 5(3): 557-577. Examines the former economic ties, social customs, and political and geographical divisions of the lower Congo with a view toward finding indigenous bases for a structural organization of political, economic and industrial zones of tomorrow.

D. Jean Detiere

Asia

See also: 6: 68

6:162. Adachi, Seikō (Shimane Univ. of Agriculture). NŌHON SHUGI NO SAI KENTŌ [A review of the "Agriculture-First" principle]. *Shisō* 1959 (423): 1278-1290. The "agriculture-first" principle has generally been regarded as an idea to preserve the contemporary political system, because only its political aspect has been analyzed. The author points out that such an approach does not make it clear why the peasants accepted this principle. The essence of the principle, which is based upon community-consciousness, lies in the fact that it attached importance to agriculture and the peasants. It therefore embraced the peasants and was not necessarily in sympathy with the political system, even leading to a rebellious attitude toward the government in some cases.

K. Sugiyama

6:163. Bain, Chester A. (Illinois State Normal Univ.). SARAWAK: CONTROLLED EXPERIMENT IN DEMOCRACY. *South Atlantic Quarterly* 1959 58(4): 528-539. Examines the gradual development of Sarawak from a weak native country, through the administration of the "white rajahs," James Brooke and his successors (1838-1946). Sarawak's history was characterized by benevolent paternalism with gradually increasing local self-government, especially under Sir Charles Vyner Brooke. In 1941 the latter granted the nation a constitution defining and guaranteeing civil rights. In 1946 Sir Charles, having no faith in his successor, ceded his state to the British Crown, and since that time it has been a Crown Colony. It had been a protectorate of Great Britain since 1888. The author concludes that the gradual development of the country in the direction of liberal government of the European type has been salutary. Undocumented.

C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:164. Beckmann, Johannes (Beckenried, Switzerland). CHINA - SAAT IM STURM. VERSUCH EINER KRITISCHEN RECHENSCHAFT ÜBER DIE CHINAMISSION [China - seed in storm. Attempt to render a critical account of the mission in China]. *Wort und Wahrheit* 1959 14(3): 165-178, (4): 257-272, and (5): 325-332. Survey of the development of the Christian mission in China from the foundation of the Chinese Republic to the victory of the Communists. The mission began to make real progress only after the protectorates of the European powers in China had been abolished and direct diplomatic relations established between the Chinese government and the Holy See. The number of baptized Chinese Christians rose between 1912 and

1948 from 1.4 to 3.3 million. The leaders of the mission accepted Confucianism as an intellectual basis and the Kuomintang regime as a political basis. Under the influence of American missionaries, the mission began only gradually to pay attention to the social problems of the lower classes. The center of the Catholic mission was in the country, and that of the Protestants was in the cities.

O. Stenzl

6:165. Celle, Giuseppe Ferraris di. EVOLUZIONE POLITICA E INQUIETUDINE NEL LAOS [Political development and unrest in Laos]. *Civitas* 1959 10(11/12): 61-76. A summary of the history of Laos with a description of its present complex situation and a discussion of prospects for future economic development.

E. Füssel, O.S.B.

6:166. Downs, Darley (Secretary, Council of Cooperation and Interboard Missionary Field Committee). A CENTURY'S IMPACT OF PROTESTANT CHRISTIANITY.

Contemporary Japan 1959 26(2): 283-292. Briefly sketches the history of Protestant missions in Japan. "Noteworthy as is Protestant Christianity's part in initiating social work, women's education, anti-prostitution, temperance movements and the like, its part in the gradual transformation of the basic attitude toward the rights of the individual and the standards of public and private morality may rightly be considered the outstanding impact of Christianity on Japan."

G. A. Lensen

6:167. Harden, F. G. (Major). THE ZOUAVE JACK-ET: THAT MOST CURIOUS GARMET. *U.S.I. Journal* 1958 88(371): 169-170. Traces the use of the Zouave uniform among Indian troops. Observed by British officers who served in the Crimea with the French North African corps, this uniform was adopted by the Bengal and Madras armies, and the Hyderabad Contingent, and was used in various modifications until 1903.

M. Naidis

6:168. Hirata, Tomitarō (Waseda Univ.). WAGAKUNI RŌDŌ-HOKEN NO SHITEKI TENKAI [Historical development of labor insurance in Japan]. *Shakai Kagaku Tōkyō* 1956 1 (1): 27-63. Discusses special features evident in the historical development of labor insurance in Japan from the Meiji era (1868-1911) to the present. The author first points out that no labor insurance plan saw the light during the Meiji era, in spite of much research and discussion on the subject. He then makes clear the process by which the health insurance plan was carried into effect during the Taisho era (1912-1925), prompted by the need for the maintenance of industrial peace and social order. In the Showa era (1925 to the present) the national health insurance and welfare annuity insurance plans were brought into reality. After World War II the unemployment insurance, day-laborer insurance, and other related labor insurance plans were successively adopted. In this connection the author attempts to analyze in detail how the system of labor insurance in Japan has come to be firmly established. While various social insurance and other related plans have been carried out in rather piecemeal fashion, no comprehensive, universal and well-balanced social insurance system is at present in effect in Japan. The author further notes that during the period from the Meiji era to the present, when various forms of labor insurance were introduced, working-class living conditions were straitened by the war and other adverse circumstances and the labor movement was intensified. He concludes by explaining that various characteristics observed in the historical development of Japan's labor insurance, quite distinct from that in other countries, can be attributed to all-powerful bureaucratic government and the lopsided development of the capitalistic economy in Japan.

A

6:169. Kaus, Hurmuz. THE 19TH HYDERABAD REGIMENT. *U.S.I. Journal* 1959 89(374): 82-86. Shows the evolution of the 19th Hyderabad Regiment of the pre-1947 Indian army from the Nizam's Hyderabad Contingent. The Nizam's army was the descendant of the pre-1826 Russell, Beherar and Ellichpur brigades. The history of each brigade is noted briefly.

M. Naidis

6:170. Kaus, Hurmuz. THE MADRAS EUROPEANS. *U.S.I. Journal* 1958 88(373): 374-376. Traces the fortunes of a military unit originally raised by Clive. With the Madras Europeans Clive captured and defended Arcot and later fought the Battle of Plassey. In the years 1790-91 the Madras Europeans fought under Cornwallis against Tipu Sahib, sultan

Mysore, and from 1817 to 1819 they were employed against the Pindaris. They served in the First Burma War and remained in Burma until 1857. After the Mutiny they were absorbed into British line regiments. Based on The Records and Badges of Every Regiment and Corps in the British Army by M. Chichester and G. Burges-Short (London, 1895).

M. Naidis

6:171. Linebarger, Paul M. A. (School of Advanced International Studies, Johns Hopkins Univ.). THE SURVIVAL OF HISTORICAL JAPAN. Current History 1958 34(200): 3-197. Contrasts the break in the tradition of Chinese story with the continuity in Japanese history, and cites the three periods which can be discerned in the Japan of today: prehistoric Japan, the Japan of the Confucian family of nations, and modern Japan. Japanese institutions have survived the defeat of 1945, an experience more traumatic for Japan than the Bolshevik revolution was for Russia. Undocumented. E. H. Boehm

6:172. Maillart, Ella. LE TIBET ET LA CHINE [Tibet and China]. Royal Central Asian Journal 1959 46(3/4): 4-270. Surveys the history of Chinese pressures on Tibet from the 7th century to the present and concludes that the relationship of Tibet to China is the same as that of Poland to Russia. E. Wright

6:173. Marsh, Robert M. (Univ. of Michigan). BUROCRATIC CONSTRAINTS ON NEPOTISM IN THE CH'ING PERIOD. Journal of Asian Studies 1960 19(2): 117-133. Examines how the conflict between loyalty to the state and loyalty to the family was handled during the Ch'ing Period (1644-1912). "Although officials sought to use their position to advance the interests of their family, the nepotism which resulted from this was constrained by the bureaucratic rules of seniority, recommendation, avoidance, mutual responsibility, and collective punishment." G. A. Lensen

6:174. Moseley, George V. H., 3rd. NEW CHINA AND MACAO. Pacific Affairs 1959 32(3): 268-276. Examines the unique position of Macao with its quasi-Portuguese, quasi-Communist regime in 1959 in the light of Macao's story. "Unlike other European enclaves in China, the Portuguese settlement of Macao was founded on the basis of co-operation rather than violence, and it is because of their continued willingness to co-operate today that the Portuguese are permitted to remain." G. A. Lensen

6:175. Nachtigall, Horst (Mainz). DALAI LAMA UND PANCHEN LAMA IN RELIGION UND GESCHICHTE TIBETS [The Dalai Lama and the Panchen Lama in the religion and history of Tibet]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1959 10(11): 680-695. Traces the religious and political story of the conflict of authority between the Dalai Lama and Panchen Lama from the 14th century to the present. Based on articles and books which are listed. F. B. M. Hollyday

6:176. Nomura, Kōichi (Rikkyō Univ.). KINDAI NIHON OKERU JUKYŌ SHISŌ NO HENSEN NI TSUITE NO OBOE-AKI [The transformation of Confucianism in modern Japan]. Indai-Chūgoku-Kenkyū 1959 3: 233-270. Analyzes the change in Confucianism in modern Japan and China from the standpoint of comparative history. In contrast to Confucianism in modern China, which was thoroughly criticized with the Fourth of May [1919] Cultural Movement as a turning-point, Confucianism preserved itself in Japan as part of the ruling ideology of the Tenno regime in the post-Meiji era, even though it was losing its creative vitality as an idea. M. Oyama

6:177. Yang, Key P. (Library of Congress), and Gregory Henderson (American Embassy in Seoul). AN OUTLINE HISTORY OF KOREAN CONFUCIANISM. Journal of Asian Studies. 1958/59 18 PART I: THE EARLY PERIOD AND YI FACTIONALISM, (1): 81-101. PART II: THE SCHOOLS OF YI CONFUCIANISM, (2): 259-176. In the first part traces the development of Confucianism in Korea from about the 3rd century A. D. to the 18th century. The history of Confucianism in Korea is not a continuous process but consists of two almost completely different influences (Confucianism and Neo-Confucianism), divided in the 14th century. Considered separately or not, no outline could fail to stress the sharp break between the centralized, formalistic, and institutional Confucianism of pre-Yi times and the far more diffused, intellectual, and philosophical Confucianism of the

Yi period with its powerful and widespread influence on Korean social as well as institutional life." In the second part the author examines Korean Confucianism during the Yi dynasty (1392-1910). "Confucianism was the critical formative institution for Korea's political and intellectual life . . . If Korea is to make a national adjustment to modern times which preserves the dignity and distinction of her own heritage, she must come to terms with the essentials of Confucian tradition."

G. A. Lensen

Europe

BALKANS and NEAR EAST

6:178. Adamantiádis, Ven. Ph. HE EKKLESIASTIKÉ EPARCHÍA PROUSES [The ecclesiastical district of Bursa] Mikrasiatiká Chroniká 1959 8: 96-128. A historical outline of the area of Bursa, Asia Minor. The author gives historical and demographic information concerning the Greek element living in this area before the Asia Minor disaster in 1922. Data about education, agriculture, industrial development and the economic activities of the Greek inhabitants of Bursa are also presented. Catherine Koumarianou

6:179. Bossy, Raoul. ROMANIAN CONTRIBUTIONS TO FEDERALISM IN THE XIXTH CENTURY. Polish Review 1959 4(1/2): 83-90. A survey of Rumanian participation in plans to unify segments of Eastern and Balkan Europe, from the Moldavian plan of 1839 to that of Aurel Popovici in 1906, with references to similar developments going back to the 18th century. The reasons for federation are presented. E. Kusielewicz

6:180. Makrís, Const. TÁ CHORIÁ KÁI TÁ MONASTÉRIA TÉS KYZIKENÉS CHERSONNÉSOU [The villages and monasteries of the Cyzicus Peninsula in Asia Minor]. Mikrasiatiká Chroniká 1959 8: 129-172. This article, written in 1901, gives information on all aspects of the life of the Greek population of Cyzicus in Asia Minor: the information is supplemented by the late author's son, who describes the settlement of the inhabitants of Cyzicus in Greece, where they arrived as refugees after the Asia Minor War, in 1922. Catherine Koumarianou

6:181. Phálbos, Ph. K. HO PHRANGOMACHALÁS TÉS SMÝRNÉS KÁI TÁ PHRANGOCHIÓTIKA BIBLÍA [Frangomachala, the European quarter of Smyrna, and the Frangochiota books]. Mikrasiatiká Chroniká 1959 8: 173-226. Gives detailed historical information on the European quarter of Smyrna, which originated in the 17th century and was made up of European members of religious bodies, and merchants, naval agents, etc. The frequent and close contact of the Greek population of Smyrna with its European element, helped to create a town unique in the Levant. In a second chapter the author gives information on publications called "Frangochiota," i.e. written in the Greek language but in the Latin alphabet, and maintains that these works, mostly religious in character, were published by the Roman Catholic Propaganda, for the purpose of strengthening the Greek-speaking Roman Catholics in their faith and restraining them from deserting Catholicism. Catherine Koumarianou

6:182. Vucinich, Wayne S. (Stanford Univ.). RUMANIA'S FOREIGN POLICY EVALUATED. Current History 1959 36(212): 229-237. Discusses the vicissitudes of Rumanian foreign policy since the early 18th century. The author notes the major role played by Russia and discusses the 19th century struggle for Rumanian independence, as well as the futile attempts to preserve a "Greater Rumania" between 1918 and 1940. Such factors as Soviet domination and occupation, antagonism toward the United States, and anti-Semitism are also analyzed in relation to the post-World War II period. Undocumented. P. Bernstein

BELGIUM

6:183. Louwers, O. HOMMAGE A PIERRE ORTS (3 NOVEMBRE 1872 - 12 JUIN 1958 [Homage to Pierre Orts (3 November 1872 - 12 June 1958)]. Bulletin des Séances. Académie Royale des Sciences Coloniales 1958 4(4): 909-920. A résumé of the career of Pierre Orts, great Belgian patriot, diplomat and colonial official, emphasizing his role in recon-

ciling the conflict between Belgium and the United Kingdom in the UN-mandated Ruanda-Urundi following World War II.
D. Jean Detiere

FRANCE

6:184. Carret, Jacques (Délégation Générale du Gouvernement, Algiers). L'ASSOCIATION DES OULAMA REFORMISTES D'ALGERIE [The Association of Ulema Reformists of Algeria]. Afrique et L'Asie 1958 43(3): 23-44. A history of the Algerian Ulema reformist movement, emphasizing its religious, cultural and political goals and its relation to other Algerian independence movements. D. Jean Detiere

6:185. Courty, Gaston. LES MINISTERES DE LA REPUBLIQUE LOGES PAR LES ARCHITECTES DE LA MONARCHIE [The ministers of the republic lodged by the architects of the monarchy]. Revue Libérale 1958 (25): 4-15. Comments on the paradoxical fact that the republics of France have lodged their executive departments in the princely residences of the past rather than construct new buildings for them and cites as examples the history of the Elysée Palace, the Quai d'Orsay, the Louvre and the mansions (hotels) used by, among others, the ministers of justice and of national defense. D. Jean Detiere

6:186. Epting, Karl (Vienna). FRANKREICH UND SEINE LINKSINTELLIGENZ. GEIST UND POLITIK VON DER DRITTEN ZUR FÜNTEN REPUBLIK [France and its intellectuals of the left. Intellect and politics from the Third to the Fifth Republic]. Wort und Wahrheit 1959 14(5): 333-341. Prior to the First World War the French leftist intellectuals were inspired mainly by liberal and anticlerical ideas. After the Bolshevik revolution, however, these ideas were eclipsed by Communistic ideas. Distant Russia, whose real domestic situation was not well known in Western Europe, became the object of a mystic adoration. The new object of the intellectuals of the left was the struggle against fascism. Most of these intellectuals were not doctrinaire Communists, but they made use of Communistic ideas in forming their Weltanschauung. Since De Gaulle's return to power in 1958 the leftist intellectuals have become powerless, but De Gaulle realizes that he must restore the equilibrium. O. Stenzl

6:187. Fox, Edward W. (Cornell Univ.). THE HISTORY OF FRENCH EDUCATION. Current History 1958 35(204): 65-71. Traces French education from the French Revolution to the Third Republic, as it was revolutionized or modified by events and persons. Major relevant legislation is cited and the role of the Roman Catholic Church is reviewed. Undocumented. E. H. Boehm

6:188. Ghisalberti, Alberto M. CRONACHE DI FRANCIA [Chronicles of France]. Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento 1957 44(1): 65-77. Analysis of Adrien Dansette's Histoire des présidents de la République de Louis-Napoléon Bonaparte à Vincent Auriol and Maurice Paléologue's Journal de l'Affaire Dreyfus, 1894-1899 and L'Affaire Dreyfus et le Quai d'Orsay. Elisa A. Carrillo

6:189. Laurain, Madeleine. LES TRAVAUX D'ERUDITION DES MAURISTES: ORIGINE ET EVOLUTION [The learned work of the Maurists: origin and evolution]. Revue d'Histoire de l'Eglise de France 1957 43(140): 231-271. Sketches the scope and points out the changing emphasis of the scholarly work undertaken by the Benedictines of the Congregation of Saint-Maur. The productivity of these Benedictines was so great that their erudite works survived the ruin of the Congregation of Saint-Maur. The French 19th-century revival of the study of the Middle Ages and of national antiquities was essentially only a continuation of the work of the Maurists. B. C. Weber

GERMANY

See also: 6:52

6:190. Chojnicki, Wladyslaw. NIEMIECKIE TŁOMACZENIA Z PRASY POLSKIEJ 1858-1958 [German translation from the Polish press, 1858-1958]. Przegląd Zachodni 1958 14(6): 382-398. Describes the number of bulletins and periodicals publishing German translations of articles from the Polish press, as well as some books and pamphlets exclusively devoted to that

purpose. The oldest such publication was established in 1858 by Edmund von Bärensprung, chief of police in Poznań (Posen). Later, a number of bulletins of this type were published by other police offices and from World War I on also by agencies. Almost all were secret. A detailed bibliography of twenty-one such periodicals and of twelve books and pamphlets is appended.

A. F. Dygna

6:191. Chomicz, Adam. WALKA WSI DĄBRÓWKI O POLSKOŚĆ W ŚWIETLE TRADYCJI MIEJSCOWEJ [The struggle for Polish national rights in the village of Dąbrówka]. Przegląd Zachodni 1958 14(6): 337-351. Describes the village of Dąbrówka (Gross Dammer), which was situated near the Polish frontier in pre-World War II Germany, and the struggle of the local Polish population for national rights (the rights to have associations and schools) during the 20th century, up to the end of World War II. Based on interviews with the local population held after the war. A. F. Dygna

6:192. Drewniak, Bogusław, and Alfred Wielopolski (both State Archives, Szczecin). SZCZECIŃSKIE MATERIAŁY DO DZIEJÓW POLSKIEGO WYCHODZTWA SEZONOWEGO NA POMORZU ZACHODNIEGO [Materials of Szczecin (Stettin) relating to the history of Polish seasonal migration into western Pomerania]. Archeion 1958 28: 105-120. Owing to the emigration of the local population both overseas and to the western provinces of Germany from c. 1870 on, an acute shortage of labor was felt during the summer months in western Pomerania. This shortage was alleviated by the seasonal labor of peasants who came from Poland. The author enumerates records of the Szczecin (Stettin) archives which can shed light on this problem. A. F. Dygna

6:193. Engelsing, Rolf (Bremen). DEUTSCHLAND UND DIE VEREINIGTEN STAATEN IM 19. JAHRHUNDERT. EINE PERIODISIERUNG [Germany and the United States in the 19th century. A periodization]. Welt als Geschichte 1958 18(2/3): 138-156. Examines how Germany and the United States regarded each other from the American Revolution to about 1900. The author discusses the impact of the revolutionary movement, the ideas of major literary men and politicians, economic relations, the issue of German emigration to the USA and the absorption of the Germans into American society. Those influenced by the Enlightenment tended to idealize the USA as did the political liberals, while the Romantics criticized the materialistic Americans, who had chosen revolution rather than evolution. The competition for colonies which led Germany into opposition to the United States is also discussed. The intensity of economic competition at the end of the century caused additional friction. G. H. Davis

6:194. Vagts, Alfred. THE GERMANS AND THE RED MAN. American-German Review 1957 24(1): 13-17. An essay on the German concept of the American Indian and the place of the Indian in German literature. G. H. Davis

GREAT BRITAIN

See also: 6:18, 88, 110

6:195. Baird, K. D. THE RECORDS OF SCOTTISH REGISTRATION. Amateur Historian 1957 3(5): 112-114. Describes methods of registration of births, marriages and deaths from the 16th century onward. Civil registration was statutorily established in Scotland in 1845. The nature of these records is also briefly outlined. J. A. S. Grenville

6:196. Beaver, S. H. LES INDUSTRIES TEXTILES BRITANNIQUES [The British textile industry]. Revue du Nord 1959 41(163): 7-19. General survey of present-day woolen, cotton and synthetic textile industries in Great Britain, emphasizing geographic, technological and historical aspects. Undocumented. H. D. Piper

6:197. Hobsbawm, E. FRIENDLY SOCIETIES. Amateur Historian 1957 3(3): 95-101. Friendly Societies are a particularly suitable subject for the amateur historian. The author discusses briefly: "(1) the general background of Friendly Societies' history, (2) nature of the sources the student is likely to find or to use, and (3) what he or she can hope to discover by the study of Friendly

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societies." Their significance is in part that though some societies were purely benefit clubs others were in fact trade unions until after the Napoleonic Wars; and especially after the legalization of trade unions, Friendly Societies and trade unions tended to separate. Properly interpreted, Friendly societies can give information about the past life of the common people. Undocumented. J. A. S. Grenville

6:198. Komatsu, Yoshitaka (Waseda Univ.). IGIRISU O TEIKOKU-SHUGI [Imperialism in Britain]. Rekishi yōki 1955 3(1): 49-54. The term "imperialism" is used in Japan mainly in the Marxist sense of the word. The author aims at calling the attention of Japanese readers to the fact that in Great Britain, the fatherland of imperialism, the term had multifarious meanings. He notes that noneconomic elements were involved in the British policy toward Africa from the 1870's onward, which has been considered as a typical case of imperialistic policy. A

6:199. Ogilvie, Vivian (Institute of Education, Univ. of Sheffield). THE HISTORY OF EDUCATION IN ENGLAND. Current History 1958 35(205): 129-133. A summary of the history of education in England (as distinct from Wales and Scotland) from the Middle Ages to 1945. Undocumented. E. H. Boehm

6:200. Ransome, Mary (Univ. of Birmingham). SOME RECENT STUDIES OF THE COMPOSITION OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. University of Birmingham. Historical Journal 1957/58 6(2): 132-148. An examination of recent studies of the composition of the House of Commons made as a result of the application of "the Namier method." The author is not concerned with regional studies or with studies of elections as such, but with studies of the composition of particular parliaments, or groups of parliaments. He considers the works in chronological order of the parliaments with which they are concerned, and arrives at one or two tentative generalizations, such as that the average age of members of Parliament has risen slowly but steadily, and that until comparatively recent times the character of parliamentary representation appears to have been rather local. L. Adolphus

6:201. Rowse, A. L. (All Souls College, Oxford Univ.). ENGLISH EDUCATION: A REFLECTION OF ENGLISH SOCIETY. Current History 1958 35(205): 160-164. An essay on English education since the 19th century, especially a reference to the educational philosophy and practice of Matthew Arnold and Sir Robert Morant. A bibliographical note appended. E. H. Boehm

6:202. Willson, F. M. G. (Nuffield Coll., Univ. of Oxford). THE ROUTES OF ENTRY OF NEW MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH CABINET, 1868-1958. Political Studies 1959 (3): 222-232. Shows the extent to which Cabinet ministers have been drawn from outside Parliament, and the way in which the length of ministers' parliamentary and junior office experience has altered during this period. M. Harrison

HABSBURG EMPIRE

6:203. Allmayer-Beck, Johann Christoph (Vienna). KONSERVATISMUS IN ÖSTERREICH [Conservatism in Austria]. Wort und Wahrheit 1959 14(2): 112-126. There were several forms of conservatism in Austria: 1) structural conservatism, referring to the dynastic character and the historical individuality of the different states in the Habsburg Empire; 2) governmental conservatism, as a reaction to the liberal movement emerging from the French Revolution; 3) romantic conservatism, opposed to the Enlightenment and liberalism and religious in character, with its center in the "Hofbauer reis;" 4) feudal conservatism, opposed to revolution from below and from above (i.e. neo-absolutism); 5) liberal conservatism, represented by the liberal movement and directed against the socialists, and 6) the Christian conservative social movement. O. Stenzl

6:204. Kielicka, Aniela (State Archives, Cracow). AMERALNE URZĘDY GOSPODARCZE W ZACHODNIEJ GALICJI [The chambers' economic offices in Western Galicia]. Archeion 1958 (29): 221-250. Describes the organization and scope of the economic, administrative, political and judicial

activities of the offices managing the state domains in Western Galicia, from the partitions of Poland to World War I. A list of the estates belonging to the domains in 1830 is appended. Based mostly on records from the State Archives in Cracow.

A. F. Dygna

6:205. Till, Rudolf (Univ. of Vienna). WIEN - KULTURELLER STRAHLUNGSPUNKT FÜR EUROPA [Vienna - a center of cultural radiation for Europe]. Wiener Geschichtsblätter 1959 14(3): 50-60. Although there are numerous monographs dealing with Viennese cultural life, a general cultural history of Vienna is still lacking. The author presents the outline of such a history, stressing the important periods in the cultural development of Vienna from the 12th century to the present. O. Stenzl

ITALY

See: 6:4

POLAND

See also: 6:82, 192

6:206. Woliński, Janusz (Univ. of Warsaw), and Zbigniew Wójcik (Office of the Director-General of Archives, Warsaw). ZRÓDŁA DO HISTORII POLSKI W HAUS- HOF- UND STAATSARCHIV WE WIEDNIU [Sources for Polish history in the Haus-, Hof-, und Staatsarchiv in Vienna]. Archeion 1958 (28): 131-157. A list of records of Polish interest examined by the authors, comprising 1) some volumes of the section "Poland," and all of the section "Saxony" of the Staatenabteilungen, Vereinigte diplomatische Akten; 2) records of the "Politisches Archiv des Ministeriums des Äußern" (1848-1918) and of some other sections of the Staatskanzlei, such as the Informationsbüro, Abteilung - Provinzen, "Preussen Collectanea," and 3) records from the Kabinettsarchiv and some other collections. A. F. Dygna

RUSSIAN EMPIRE

See also: 6:52, 182, 234

6:207. Boyko, Yuriy (Ukrainian Free Univ., Munich). THE RUSSIAN HISTORICAL ROOTS OF BOLSHEVISM. Ukrainian Review 1955 2(4): 46-64. Very little research has been done by Western scholars on the nature of Bolshevism. Russian writers and publicists have presented either a one-sided discussion of the subject (as in the case of N. Berdyev) or a biased presentation (as did F. Dan). Already during Marx's lifetime Marxism had established itself in Russia, and the Russians had adapted it to Russian Populism. The Russian national peculiarities became apparent later on when Marxism was dogmatized. Leninist Messianism is closer to the thought of Herzen, Pechorin and Pogodin than to that of Marx. In the hands of the Bolsheviks internationalism became the most modern instrument of nationalism, a development which was influenced by the Russian precursors of Leninism. The Soviet interpretation of the idea of the "brotherhood of peoples" is only the development of the view of Dostoevski and Blok. The totalitarianism of Bolshevism has its roots in the depth of the Russian's totalitarian consciousness, whose basic characteristics were already described by Belinski, Kizeievski, Ogariov and Dostoevski. A (t)

6:208. Florinsky, Michael T. (Columbia Univ.). EDUCATION IN IMPERIAL RUSSIA. Current History 1958 35 (203): 1-5. Although Russia is an ancient country, its school system is of recent origin. The earliest schools go back only to the beginning of the 18th century, but education made rapid progress between 1800 and 1917. The academic levels of Russian schools were high and compared favorably with those of other Western countries. They provided the solid and indispensable base for the subsequent expansion of the Soviet school system. A

6:209. Gerschenkron, Alexander (Harvard Univ.). CARATTERI E PROBLEMI DELLO SVILUPPO ECONOMICO RUSSO, 1861-1958 [Characteristics and problems of Russian economic development, 1861-1958]. Rivista Storica Italiana 1959 71(2): 235-270. In the earlier periods of its economic development since 1861, Russia followed the Western pattern. Except for brief periods immediately preceding 1914

and after the civil war, the Russian people have had no tangible advantages from the long period of industrialization. Dictatorship contributed to the development of industry, but also impeded the process of following Western models. The author contends that there is no economic force which compels the Soviet government to complete the process of industrialization. Marion Swann

6:210. Moulin, Léo. LENINE ET LE POUVOIR [Lenin and power]. Politique 1958 (1): 27-60. Examines Lenin's ideas on seizing and using political authority and on the structure of the state in order to show that Party dictatorship exercised by an élite--Leninism's unique contribution -- was a natural result of Russia's autocratic past and of the logic of Marxism. The needs of this dictatorial program explain the amoral and pragmatic shifts in Lenin's attitude toward the soviets, the bureaucracy, and the Party in the period 1917-1921. Hence, the authoritarianism of the Stalin regime and of the renewed personal dictatorship of Khrushchev does not represent a break with Leninism-Marxism, but its natural consequence. Based on the works of Lenin and on a wide selection of recent monographs on the out-working of Lenin's ideology since his death. J. H. Jensen

6:211. Rousek, Joseph S. (Univ. of Bridgeport). EDUCATION IN CZARIST RUSSIA. History of Education Journal 1958 9(2): 37-45. Describes the influences which affected the development of Russian culture as distinct from the civilization of Western Europe. Under the tsars, Russia was governed by an autocratic despotism which impeded the development of a modern public school system. Theoretical reformers like Catherine the Great talked much but accomplished little. Prior to the revolution of 1917 Russian education, which was limited to a small part of the population, aimed to perpetuate the power of the tsars and the Russian Orthodox Church. L. Gara

6:212. Unsigned. THE MUSLIM REPUBLICS OF THE U.S.S.R. Royal Central Asian Journal 1959 46(3/4): 200-212. Reviews a number of topics that have recently been discussed in the Soviet press, including the extent to which the Moslem republics are independent of Moscow, health conditions among the Kirghiz, Kazakhstan in the Second World War, and the 1917 revolution in Turkestan. There has been little recent writing on the Russian borderlands. E. Wright

Latin America

6:213. Aguilera, Miguel. EL DISCUTIDO SEMITISMO ANTIOQUEÑO [The much discussed Semitism of Antioquia]. Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades (Colombia) 1959 46(534-536): 238-256. Essay seeking to rehabilitate the thesis that the colonial province of Antioquia, Colombia, was settled in large part by converted Spanish Jews. The author claims to find evidence principally in psychological traits and in subconscious or involuntary admissions of Jewish affinity by people from Antioquia over roughly the last hundred years. D. Bushnell

6:214. Gortari, Eli de. NAUKA V ISTORII MEKSIKI [Science in the history of Mexico]. Vestnik Istorii Mirovoi Kul'tury 1959 (6): 17-28. Presents a brief survey of the period from 1523 to 1939. Progressive ideas gained access to philosophy and the cultural and scientific spheres from 1767 on. Enlightenment and the influence of positivism on science and politics were characteristic of the 19th century. At the beginning of the 20th century the Mexican revolution influenced further developments: the whole Mexican population gained access to a general and higher education. Erna Wollert (t)

6:215. Schneider, Fred D. (Vanderbilt Univ.). BRITISH POLICY IN WEST INDIAN FEDERATION. World Affairs Quarterly 1959 30(3): 241-265. Traces the evolution of self-government and federation in the British West Indies. Implementation of the representative principle, recognized in the 18th century, was retarded by emancipation. After World War I, with the rise of the colored professional class, agitation for self-government increased, and it was accelerated by social and economic discontent in the 1930's. The general pattern of progress was withdrawal of official members of the Council, broadening of the suffrage, and making the Executive Council responsible to the legislature, with the rate of development varying widely. Federation offered a solution to the problem of the costs of government among small colonies linked chiefly by economic interests, and after 1953 was regarded "as an ultimate goal." Based

on Parliamentary Papers and Debates and newspapers.
Frances M. Phillips

Pacific Area

6:216. Bramsted, Ernest K. (Univ. of Sydney). AUSTRALISCHE AUSSENPOLITIK IM ZWANZIGSTEN JAHRHUNDERT [Australian foreign policy in the 20th century]. Vierteljahrsschrif für Zeitgeschichte 1959 7(4): 396-417. Expanded text of a talk given in Munich in 1958. The author describes both the general background and basis of Australian foreign policy, and Australia's attitude to specific countries, regions, and problems. Documented. L. Adolphus

6:217. Gordon, Donald C. (Univ. of Maryland). AUSTRALIAN HISTORY AND ITS HEROES. South Atlantic Quarterly 1959 58(1): 1-12. Reviews Australian history in a vain effort to find popular heroes and concludes that only folk heroes and stereotypes have been produced. Top among these is Ned Kelly, bad man, terrorist, bandit, with some overtones of Robin Hood. Kelly possibly represents a response to the convict origins of Australia. The second folk hero is Phar Lap, fabled race horse. Other popular heroes are stereotypes rather than real: the "swagman" (itinerant outback worker) who was responsible for the development of much of the country, and the "digger" who is the ordinary soldier of the Australian army. The author notes that Australia has in war been reduced to a secondary role under other military leaders. He concludes that the inglorious hero in Australia is a product of the continent's history, and that a political tradition of "down-leveling," rather than one of "rise to power and riches, dominates. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:218. Walker, K. F. (Univ. of Western Australia). THE AUSTRALIAN LABOR MOVEMENT. South Atlantic Quarterly 1959 58(2): 185-195. Describes the historical development of the labor movement leading to Australia's place as one of the most highly unionized nations. The movement began c. 1850 with the mining immigration and the economic development which produced a labor shortage. A depression in the early 1890's coincided with union efforts to penetrate significant industries, and produced bitter disputes in which management successfully used governmental machinery to defeat union demands for recognition and collective bargaining. This resulted in 1) the union's turning to political action, and 2) a strengthened appeal for compulsory arbitration. The author traces 20th century ideological and economic factors as well as urbanization and a nativist movement as elements in the rapid development of labor organization. The Australian labor movement is anti-intellectual and politically oriented, which is probably in part a result of the rapid development in the 20th century of a middle-class, nondoctrinaire movement. C. R. Allen, Jr.

United States of America

See also: 6:193, 774

6:219. Atzman, Ezri. THE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS FOR IMMIGRANTS IN THE UNITED STATES. History of Education Journal 1958 9(3): 75-80. A historical sketch of the Federal and state programs of education for immigrants. Beginning with New Jersey in 1907, the various states provided educational services to immigrants. An early emphasis on Americanization gave way gradually to the concept of assimilation, and still later to cultural pluralism, which recognized the value of the European as well as the American heritage. L. Gara

6:220. Beth, Loren P. (Univ. of Massachusetts). JUDGE INTO JUSTICE: SHOULD SUPREME COURT APPOINTEES HAVE JUDICIAL EXPERIENCE? South Atlantic Quarterly 1959 58(4): 521-527. Considers the question posed in the title by an analysis of the experience of fourteen "great" justices from the past and concludes that there is no relevance between past judicial experience and the contributions which a justice may later make to the Supreme Court. The author concludes that public service is perhaps a more important experience. "Thus it is most likely that the great justice will be a man who combines with his knowledge of the law a broad political understanding, a feeling for and experience of the world in which he lives, and a deep human sympathy...." Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:221. Blanke, Gustav H. (Univ. of Münster). DER MERIKANISCHE DEMOKRATIEBEGRIFF IN WORTGECHICHTLICHER BELEUCHTUNG [An etymological study of the American concept of democracy]. Jahrbuch für Amerikaudien 1956 (1): 41-52. Until the War of Independence the American concept of democracy hardly differed from the European. After 1776, however, and in particular under the influence of the French Revolution, it gained a dynamic force of its own, a fact which became apparent in the development of new words and meanings ("to democratize"), the use of party names, and of catchwords and their stereotyped emotional implications. Political democracy penetrated more and more into cultural spheres and became the nucleus of a democratic form of life governed by the ideal of the greatest possible degree of development of all individuals and groups within a federal whole. The development of derogatory words for undemocratic practices ("spoils system," "boss rule," "political tricksters," etc.) and sensitiveness to words denoting rank exemplified by the avoidance of the terms "servant" and "master") are indicative of how widespread the ideal has been in the collective consciousness of the American people. A (t)

6:222. Cornwell, Elmer E., Jr. (Brown Univ.). PRESIDENTIAL NEWS: THE EXPANDING PUBLIC IMAGE. Journalism Quarterly 1959 36(3): 275-283. An analysis of front-page newspaper reporting on American presidents, examining the New York Times and the Providence [Rhode Island] Journal for the years 1885-1957. The study shows a marked increase in presidential news, and the author concludes that this indicates that the president has become the center of national government in the public image as well as in fact.

L. Gara

6:223. Eagly, Robert V. (Assistant, Rutgers Univ.). AMERICAN CAPITALISM: A TRANSFORMATION? Business History Review 1959 33(4): 549-568. A detailed examination, covering the period 1900-1950, of the thesis that American capitalism has been transformed tends to confirm the conclusion but to challenge the explanation that this transformation is a result of a moral conversion of the businessman. Journal

6:224. Gallaway, George B. (Library of Congress). DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMMITTEE SYSTEM IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. American Historical Review 1959 55(1): 17-30. Analysis of the growth of and changes in the committee system in the House since 1789. Despite certain defects in the system, it has often been adapted and improved to suit the exigencies of the times, and it permits the most effective functioning of the House as a legislative body. R. C. Raack

6:225. Giro, Gianfranco di. NOTE SUL SINDACALISMO NEGLI STATI UNITI [Remarks on trade-unionism in the United States]. Civitas 1959 10(11/12): 23-34. With the recent strike of the American Steel Workers as a starting point, gives a short historical outline of American trade-unionism and then shows that the absence of an ideological background, of real class consciousness and of adherence to a political party are characteristics which distinguish the labor movement in the USA from those in Europe. A problem now faced by the labor unions is the organization of the white-collar workers. E. Füssl, O.S.B.

6:226. Gowen, Marguerite, and Sister Mary Mercedes. ISTERS OF NOTRE DAME DE NAMUR, PHILADELPHIA 1856-1956. Records of the American Catholic Historical Society of Philadelphia 1957 68(1/2): 29-45. An account of the history of the Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur, 1856-1956, and their foundations in Philadelphia and Washington D.C. The conviction that Catholic schools were a power to meet the dangers inherent in liberalism and the fallacy that politics, law, medicine and education were independent of morals led Bishop Nepomucene Neumann of Philadelphia to establish the Philadelphia foundation of the Institute of Notre Dame de Namur (1856) with Sister Julia as Superior. Cardinal Gibbons' belief that Catholic colleges for women were a necessity offered a vital incentive to Sister Julia, then (1900) Provincial of the Institute in the United States, to found Trinity College in Washington D.C. Based partly on Sister Helen Louise S.N.D., Sister Julia, and Annals, Sisters of Notre Dame in America. A (Marguerite Gowen)

6:227. Hart, James D. (Univ. of California). THEY ALL WERE BORN IN LOG CABINS. American Heritage 1956 75: 32-33, 102-105. A study of the political necessity for "humble origins" for aspirants to the American presidency

(1824-1948). The author traces the development of log-cabin origins as found in American political campaign documents and biographies. He notes the necessity of developing this background for candidates, even where it did not actually exist. This development is paralleled by the production of a stereotype campaign biography. Illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:228. Hill, Marvin E. THE HISTORIOGRAPHY OF MORMONISM. Church History 1959 28(4): 418-426. Studies Mormon and non-Mormon writings on The Book of Mormon and on the history of the Latter Day Saints. The author concludes that Mormon historiography is "plagued by too much emotion, too much description, and too little interpretation." E. Oberholzer, Jr.

6:229. Hofstatter, Richard (Columbia Univ.). THE MYTH OF THE HAPPY YEOMAN. American Heritage 1956 7(3): 43-53. Traces the "sentimental attachment to the rural way of life" which is "a kind of homage that Americans have paid to the fancied innocence of their origins. To call it a 'myth' is not to imply that the idea is simply false. Rather the 'myth' so effectively embodies men's values that it profoundly influences their ways of perceiving values and hence their behavior." The author emphasizes the importance of the agrarian myth in American politics and life even after industrialization had revolutionized the American economy and life. He stresses the significance of the writings of Jefferson and his followers in the development of agricultural fundamentalism. Illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:230. Mondello, Salvatore (Graduate Assistant, New York Univ.). AMERICA'S POLISH HERITAGE AS VIEWED BY MIECISLAUS HAIMAN AND THE PERIODICAL PRESS. Polish Review 1959 4(1/2): 107-118. Sketches the part played by Poles in the development of the United States, from their first appearance in the Jamestown colony in 1608 to the present, through a survey of selections from the works of Mieczislaus Haiman and from American periodical literature. The author emphasizes the part played by Poles in the westward movement and in the industrial and agricultural growth of the nation. E. Kusielewicz

6:231. Murthy, N. V. K. (Osmania Univ., Hyderabad, India). FREEDOM OF THE PRESS AND FAIR TRIAL IN THE U. S. A. Journalism Quarterly 1959 36(3): 307-313. Treats a number of key legal controversies from 1789 to 1956. The author concludes that the delicate balance between the concepts of free press and free trial can be preserved if both press and judiciary recognize and act on their fundamental identity of purpose. L. Gara

6:232. Ross, Donald K. (College of Journalism, Marquette Univ.). WILLARD G. BLEYER AND JOURNALISM EDUCATION. Journalism Quarterly 1957 34(4): 466-474. A biographical approach to the growth of journalism education in the United States. Bleyer's concept included the integration of the social sciences with journalism instruction and established research techniques which have since been expanded and refined. Criticisms of journalistic practices are set forth, and problems which Bleyer saw and which still exist are pointed out for those who hope to raise journalism and journalism education to a higher level. A

6:233. Rossiter, Clinton. THE PRESIDENTS AND THE PRESIDENCY. American Heritage 1956 7(3): 28-33, 94-95. Reviews the functions of the American president and describes the growth of the executive's power in terms of the men who have developed that power and made the office greater. The author emphasizes the role of Washington in establishing precedents and of men like Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln, Theodore Roosevelt and Wilson in developing the office. He points out that the power of the chief executive has been notably expanded in times of national crisis or involvement in international affairs and that each of the greats and near-greats who have occupied the White House has contributed to the expansion of the executive office in his own individual way. Franklin D. Roosevelt will probably be added to this small number of great presidents. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:234. Sidall, William R. (Middlebury College). THE YUKON WATERWAY IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF INTERIOR ALASKA. Pacific Historical Review 1959 28(4): 361-376.

Surveys the role of the Yukon Waterway in the development of Alaska's interior from early Russian explorations to the present. The Yukon River, the fourth largest river on the North American continent, is largely inaccessible from the coast, but economic conditions led men to overcome physical obstacles. "Most of these were concerned directly or indirectly with fur trapping and gold mining, although today an increasing number are in Alaska to serve the needs of the expanding military establishment." In the 20th century the railroad and the airplane played an important role in this development, but the river still continues to function as a carrier of bulk products. R. Lowitt

6:235. Simon, Grant M. (Philadelphia). DISSENTERS AND FOUNDERS. *American-German Review* 1958 25(1): 17-19. An account of the strong imprint left on Pennsylvania by the German and Swiss religious dissenters who came to Pennsylvania in the 17th and 18th centuries. G. H. Davis

6:236. Stelzmann, Rainulf (Xavier Univ. of Louisiana). TRADITION UND WANDEL IN DER AMERIKANISCHEN ERZIEHUNGSTHEORIE [Tradition and change in American educational theory]. *Stimmen der Zeit* 1959/60 165(2): 111-131. In spite of great general interest in problems of education, the pedagogical aims and methods of the American educational system have become increasingly uncertain and unclear. Teachers and educators inherited from the philosopher John Dewey and his followers a vacuum with regard to ethics and the theory of cognition. They tried unsuccessfully to fill this vacuum with the positive experimental method of Edward L. Thorndike (1874-1949). School practice is characterized by acute dis-

sipation and the loss of intellectual energy. However, the naturalistic theory of education has been subject to criticism in its own camp for more than a decade, and this criticism has also recently made itself felt in the field of adolescent psychology. Based on publications of the National Society for the Study of Education, recent textbooks for educational and adolescent psychology, and school programs. A (t)

6:237. Thorpe, Earl E. (Southern Univ.). AFRICA IN THE THOUGHT OF NEGRO AMERICANS. *Negro History Bulletin* 1959 23(1): 5-10. Traces the attitudes of American Negroes toward Africa from colonial times to the present. Negroes have held diverse points of view ranging from a complete rejection of all things African to the black nationalism of the Marcus Garvey colonization movement. The author detects a growing recognition of past African achievements and predicts that in the future, Afro-Americans will become even more devoted to their African homeland. L. Gara

6:238. Weidhaas, Walther E. GERMAN RELIGIOUS INFLUENCES ON AMERICAN PLACE NAMES. *American-German Review* 1957 23(6): 32-34. An attempt to show that German religious words and ideas have had considerable influence on American place names. G. H. Davis

6:239. Wust, Klaus G. (Washington, D.C.). A PROUD RECORD OF SERVICE: THE GERMAN SOCIETY OF MARYLAND: 1783-1958. *American-German Review* 1958 24(3): 29-30, 39. A factual memorial on the occasion of the 175th anniversary of the German Society of Maryland. G. H. Davis

B. 1775-1815

GENERAL HISTORY

Abstracts on the Napoleonic Era and the Napoleonic Wars are classified under "General History," unless they deal exclusively with France.

See also: 6: 454

6:240. Boyer, Ferdinand. PIERRE LAGARDE POLICIER DE NAPOLEON A VENISE EN 1806 [Pierre Lagarde, detective of Napoleon in Venice in 1806]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1957 44(1): 88-95. In February 1806 Pierre Lagarde was installed as director general of the police in Venice. According to Lagarde's report of September 1806 to Napoleon, here produced, the Venetians were enthusiastic about French rule. The report reflects conditions in Venice and Milan during the Napoleonic regime. Elisa A. Carrillo

6:241. Desfeuilles, Paul (Mirefleurs, Puy-de-Dôme, France). LA NAVIGATION A TRAVERS LE SUND EN 1784, D'APRES LES REGISTRES DE LA DOUANE DANOISE [Navigation across the Sound in 1784, according to Danish customs registers]. *Annales. Economies, Sociétés, Civilisations* 1958 14(3): 492-520. Continuing the analysis made by Nina Bang, examines the years 1784-93, in which 100,071 crossings of the Sound were made. Making a preliminary outline of the traffic of the year 1784, in which there were 10,940 crossings (5,565 westbound and 5,375 eastbound), the author shows the distribution of ship registry, seasonal incidence of the crossings, and the importance of each of the ports situated on the eastern end of the Sound (Memel, St. Petersburg, Copenhagen, Riga, Königsberg, Danzig, Pillau, Stockholm, Stettin, Libau etc.) and of the foreign markets of the Baltic area. Graphs, tables, and a map showing the European distribution of the trade are included. A (t)

6:242. Hirsch, Helen. PHILADELPHUS PHILADELPHIA: SCIENTIST AND MAGICIAN. *American-German Review* 1958 24(6): 34-36. A research report on Jacob Meyer (1735-?), 18th century magician known as "Philadelphus Philadelphia." Born in Germantown, Pennsylvania, he lectured and performed magical experiments in the European courts and was admired by Schiller and Goethe. G. H. Davis

6:243. Masini, Ferruccio. LA CRISI DELL'IDEOLOGIA IN MAINE DE BIRAN [The ideological crisis in Maine de Biran]. *Historica* 1958 11(6): 189-199. Primarily a technical appraisal of the philosophical bases of the writings of the French

philosopher Maine de Biran (1766-1824). A. F. Rolle

6:244. Mijušković, Slavko. JEDNO NAMJERAVANO IZASLANSTVO PAŠTROVIĆA NAPOLEONU I RADI OČUVANJA STARIH POVLASTICA [A proposed embassy from the Paštrovićs to Napoleon I for the purpose of preserving their ancient privileges]. *Istoriski Zapisi* 1958 14(1/2): 295-300. Discusses the effect of the French occupation of Dalmatia in 1807 upon these old frontier-province privileges in the light of three letters, published here in Serbian translation from the state archives of Kotor: 1) from the congress of the *komunidad* [community] of the Paštrovićs to Luigi Paulucci, the delegate of the French government in Kotor (Cattaro), dated 5 December 1808; 2) from Paulucci to Garagnin, the French general administrator in Dubrovnik, 14 December 1808, and 3) from Garagnin to Paulucci, 19 December 1808. The Paštrovićs wanted to send two "brothers" (emissaries) to "their most gracious ruler" (Napoleon) and were refused permission by Garagnin. The *komunidad* of the Paštrovićs and its twelve *casada* [constitutional units] had been treated with considerable consideration by the Venetians. S. Gavrilović

6:245. Norris, John M. THE POLICY OF THE BRITISH CABINET IN THE NOOTKA CRISIS. *English Historical Review* 1955 70(277): 562-580. Revises existing theories about this conflict between British and Spanish interests in the northwestern coastal area of America in 1790. Rejecting the idea that any new principle of imperial sovereignty was involved, the author shows the conflict's repercussions in British domestic politics, the affairs of the East India Company, and European diplomacy. Based on a wide range of unpublished material. H. Parris

6:246. Schnerb, Robert (Editor, *Information Historique*) L'ECONOMIE BRITANNIQUE ET LE BLOCUS CONTINENTAL [The British economy and the Continental system]. *Information Historique* 1959 21(3): 111-114. A review of François Crouzet's *L'Economie britannique et le Blocus continental* which utilizes the archives of the Public Record Office. The British economy was vulnerable to the blockade only to a limited degree because of Napoleon's failure to close European markets effectively to Great Britain -- at least before 1807 -- and more significantly because of the ability of the British to find new markets. Latin America, the United States and the Mediterranean area became increasingly important for British trade after 1802. The years 1809 and 1810 were marked by great prosperity. The interruption of trade with the United States in 1812, the domestic economic crisis as a result of overspeculation, and the crop failure of 1811 brought Britain to its most

curious economic situation of the war years at the very time at the Continental system was collapsing. G. Iggers

6:247. Šerović, Petar. NAREDBA FRANCUSKOG LADINOG DELEGATA PAULUCCI-A O OTVARANJU GIM-AZIJE U KOTORU [The order of the delegate of the French government, Paulucci, relating to the opening of a high school Kotor]. *Istoriski Zapis* 1958 14(1/2): 300-307. Publishes the full text of Paulucci's order of 7 March 1811 providing for a reorganization of the local school system in the bay of Kotor (Cattaro) ("Province of Albania"). The general order providing for reform of the school system in the entire territory of Napoleon's Illyrian Provinces was issued by the governor, Marshal Marmont, on 10 July 1810 and promulgated the same day in *Telegraphe Officiel* in Ljubljana (Laibach). The author includes details on the pre-Napoleonic school system in the area and the city of Kotor, which had had a higher public school since the 13th century. Based on the Archives of Hercegovina (Castelnuovo) and local literature. S. Gavrilović

6:248. Sławoszewska, Maria (State Archives, Danzig). DANSKIE "MISSIVA" ["Missiva" of Danzig]. *Archeion* 1958 1: 199-207. A description of the books containing copies of the outgoing correspondence of the city of Danzig, traditionally called Missiva, which were recently returned by the USSR to the State Archives in Danzig. Before the Second World War there were 146 volumes of Missiva, covering the years 1420-14. During the war 10 volumes were lost (including Vol. 125 for the years 1764-65, and the last four volumes, covering the years 1810-14). A. F. Dygna

6:249. Venturi, Franco. SU ALCUNE PAGINE D'ANALOGIA [On some pages of anthology]. *Rivista Storica Italiana* 1959 71(2): 321-325. Dismisses the contention that the Masonic project of a general dictionary of science had a direct or indirect connection with Diderot's *Encyclopédie* and the work of other encyclopedists. The Essays, Moral, Philosophical and Political attributed to John Mill were actually written in French by Georg Ludwig Schmid, an expounder of physiocratic ideas. Marion Swann

6:250. Venturi, Franco. WAS IST AUFKLÄRUNG? PERE AUDE! [What is Enlightenment? Dare to be Wise!]. *Rivista Storica Italiana* 1959 71(1): 119-128. Reviews the significant use of the term "sapere aude" from Horace's distiles, which Kant, in an article of 1754, claimed as a motto of the Enlightenment. This motto was also stamped on a medal circulated by the Societas Alethophilorum and on a Polish coin minted in honor of the enlightened reformer Stanislas Konarski, and can be found in many other works of the late 18th century. Marion Swann

6:251. Voltes Bou, Pedro. TOMAS HUSSEY Y SUS SERVICIOS A LA POLÍTICA DE FLORIDABLANCA [Thomas Hussey and his services to Floridablanca's policy]. *Hispania* 1959 19(74): 92-141. In order to throw light on Floridablanca's shrewdness and efficiency in directing Spanish foreign policy, presents information about the Spanish intelligence service in England which demonstrates its very modern methods and the good organization of the Spanish chancery at the time. The author then deals at length with the curious personality of Rev. Thomas Hussey in reference to one of the attempts to settle the conflict with England made by Floridablanca, who was anxious to avoid the bellicose pressure of France. It was known in Spain that England vaguely wished to avoid entering a war against Spain, and the Spanish government tried to pull all the necessary strings to start negotiations directed toward Spanish neutrality. Spain was finally impelled to war because of the continuous British aggressions against the Spanish navy and because of its alliance with France, which Great Britain was able to counterbalance through competent diplomatic action. Hussey's negotiations in Spain clearly show the oscillations of English policy during the months in which Spain's position with regard to the American problem was to be determined. Journal

6:252. Wagner, Georg (Vienna). DER WELTGEIST ZU ERDE; DER LÖWE VON ASPERN UND DER SANDWIRT. IR BEFREIUNGSKAMPF VON 1809 [The Weltgeist on horse, lion of Aspern and the "Sandwirt" (Andreas Hofer). The struggle for liberation in 1809]. *Österreichische Monatshefte* 1959 15(5): 6-9, and (6): 8-10. Mainly a description of the Battle of Aspern and the subsequent events leading to the mystic of Znaim. The author contends that examination of

the well-founded military reflections of Archduke Charles in his memoirs *Ausgewählte Schriften Erzherzog Karls*, edited by the Archdukes Albert and William (Vol. 6, Vienna, 1894), necessarily leads to the conclusion that he was right in his decision at Znaim. O. Stenzl

6:253. Wassermann, Felix M. (Kansas Wesleyan Univ.). ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT AS AN INTERNATIONAL FIGURE. *American-German Review* 1959 26(1): 18-23. Reveals the many personal acquaintances held by Alexander von Humboldt in the Old World and the New World. They included Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, Simon Bolívar, Nicholas I of Russia, and Frederick William III of Prussia. Humboldt's personal influence was immense in his own day in all parts of the civilized world. G. H. Davis

6:254. Zvorykin, A. A. RAZVITIE ESTESTVOZNANIIA V 1789-1870 GODAKH [The development of the natural sciences in the years 1789-1870]. *Vestnik Istorii Mirovoi Kul'tury* 1959 (5): 36-55. The development of the natural sciences in the period 1789-1870 was characterized by the steady gradual collection of material for the formulation of the idea 1) that the phenomena of the objective world are governed by law; 2) of the general correlation of these phenomena, and 3) of the material unity of the world (one of the most important theses of dialectic materialism). The author shows how this process took place in the individual branches of the natural sciences, analyzing the accomplishments of this period. Based on works of Marx and Engels. Erna Wollert (t)

HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

Africa

6:255. Da Silva, José-Gentil. EN AFRIQUE PORTUGAISE: L'ANGOLA AU XVIII^{ME} SIECLE [In Portuguese Africa: Angola in the 18th century]. *Annales. Economies, Sociétés, Civilisations* 1959 14(3): 571-580. Deals with an "empty" country ["pays vide"] in the century of the Enlightenment. Sousa Coutinho, the governor from 1764 to 1770, beautified and built up the capital, Luanda, founded institutions, and aspired to develop the economy. The establishment of a factory for processing the iron ore exploited by the natives reveals the beginnings of an improvement of the standard of living. Difficulties in technical adaptation, resistance of the weak commercial bourgeoisie and the native chiefs, and a primitive consumption economy chained Angola to the fluctuations of the Atlantic economy. International specialization condemned the Portuguese areas to century-long stagnation. Based on periodicals and books from Angola and Portugal. A (t)

Asia

See also: 6:292

6:256. Andō, Seiichi (Wakayama Univ.). OKAYAMA-HAN NIOKERU ZAIKATA-SHOGYŌ NA HATTATSU [Development of rural commerce at Okayama Han in the Edo period]. *Kaizai Riron* 1955 (29): 27-46, and (30): 89-105. The rural commerce relating to peasant consumption was handled by the poorer peasant class, and the history of its development is therefore closely related to the merchandise, currency, economy and cultural life of the peasant class in general. In the Okayama Han commercial control grew stronger in each of the periods prior to the Kyōhō, Kansei and Tēmpō reform eras. The rural merchants who bought and sold the rural products were rich peasants who were not under as strict control and pressure as the poorer peasants. These rich peasants cleverly tried to place this commerce under the control organization of the feudal lords. From the beginning of the Edo period on, lower-class merchants engaged in commerce in rural areas. This created an increasingly important problem from the Genroku to Tenhō periods, as these merchants left the villages for the cities. A (t)

6:257. Debu, M. J. (Lieutenant Colonel). LT.-COL. WILLIAM LINNAEUS GARDNER OF GARDNER'S HORSE. U. S. I. Journal 1958 88(372): 265-271. Narrative sketch of a colorful military adventurer and founder of a distinguished Eurasian family. Married to a Moslem princess, Gardner served with Jaswant Rao Holkar until the Treaty of Bassein.

Quarreling with the Marathas. Gardner escaped to join Lord Lake. In 1809 he was directed to raise a body of irregular cavalry which became the famous Gardner's Horse. In the Gurkha War (1814-15) he captured Almora. He also played a conspicuous part in destroying the Pindaris (1817-18). His last campaign was the Burmese War in which he distinguished himself. Upon retirement he lived the remainder of his life as a member of the Moslem gentry in Khasganj. M. Naidis

6:258. Haga, Yoshichirō (Hirosaki Univ.). HIROSAKI-HAN-I KIRIYAMA SEITETSU [Seitetsu Kiriyama, a doctor of the Hirosaki-Han]. Nihon Rekishi 1956 (97): 37-48. The Kaitaishinsho [New volume on anatomy] written in 1774 has had a large influence on Japanese medical and cultural history. The personal history of Seitetsu Kiriyama, one of the translators of this book, has been unknown and the author clarifies his general activities and movements. Based on materials of Hiromae Han. A (t)

6:259. Hayashi, Hideo (Rikkyō Univ.). OWARI NI OKERU NŌMIN TOSO TO KOKUGAKU NO KIBAN [Peasant conflict in the Owari district and the foundation of the Japanese classics]. Shien 1959 20(1): 21-42. Analyzing the movement to reform village policy led in the mid-Tokugawa era by Isotari Katō, a Japanese classical scholar, throws light upon the significance of Japanese classics from the point of view of socio-economic history. At this time, class differentiation was advanced in the peasant villages, and many peasants had lost their land. Seeing this crisis in the social order of the villages, Katō aimed to establish a new social order through the upper-class peasants, and he attempted to base the idea on Japanese classics. The upper-class peasants supported the Japanese classics as the basis for their existence. K. Sugiyama

6:260. Kaus, Hurmuz. NOTES ON RELICS OF THE INDIAN ARMY. U. S. I. Journal 1958 88(371): 171-172. Two notes on the origin of the Body-Guard of the Governor-General of India and the 3rd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent. The first unit was established by Warren Hastings; the second in 1816, when the Nizam's army was reformed after a miserable showing in the Second Maratha War. The notes are based respectively on G. W. Forrest, ed., Selections of State Papers Preserved in the Foreign Department, 1772-1785, Vol. 3, (Calcutta, 1890), and R. G. Burton, History of the Hyderabad Contingent. M. Naidis

6:261. Sekiyama, Naotarō (Wakayama Univ.). TOKUGAWA-JIDAI NO JINKŌ-KŌZO TO SONO HENDŌ [Populational structure and its change in the Tokugawa period]. Keizai Riron 1956 (32): 1-23. The census was first taken in Japan in 1721, and it was repeated every six years thereafter until the Meiji Restoration. The author discusses the change during the Tokugawa era in total population and in its breakdown into the following groups: 1) samurai; 2) peasantry; 3) merchants and handworkers (*chōnin*), and 4) others (clergymen, pariahs, etc). The great majority of the population lived in the country, but the percentage of city-dwellers increased annually. The relative strength of samurai and peasantry decreased slightly during this period, and that of merchants and workers increased toward the end of the period. Based on documents of the Bakufu and the hans

A

6:262. Sutherland, Lucy S. NEW EVIDENCE ON THE NANDAKUMA TRIAL. English Historical Review 1957 72 (284): 438-465. Prints from the papers of George Van-sittart, at the time Warren Hastings' most trusted friend and subordinate, new evidence on Nandakuma's trial, condemnation and execution for forgery at Calcutta in 1775. H. Parris

Canada

See also: 6:335

6:263. Mitchell, Elaine Allan. NEW EVIDENCE ON THE MACKENZIE-McTAVISH BREAK. Canadian Historical Review 1960 41(1): 41-47. Following an introduction, publishes 1) extracts from letters written to Aeneas Cameron at Fort Timiskaming by the partners of McTavish, Frobisher and Co., which throw light on the quarrel of the Nor'Westers at Grand Portage in 1799, and 2) a memorandum in the Hudson's Bay Archives which suggests that Alexander Mackenzie's failure to oust Simon McTavish from McTavish, Frobisher and Co. was the reason for his retirement from the Northwest Company and

the bitterness of McTavish against him. A

Europe

BALKANS and NEAR EAST

See also: 6:383

6:264. Beckingham, C. F. (Manchester). A CYPRIOT WAKIFIYA. Journal of Semitic Studies 1956 1(4): 389-397. The Turkish text and an annotated translation of a wakfiya, dated 12 March 1821, in private possession in Cyprus. It concerns an estate at Lapihiou in the Paphos district, recalls the descent of the owner from a Christian lady who married an officer of the Ottoman army which conquered the island in 1570-71, and relates that in 1799-1800 the Moslem owners were murdered and the estate seized by the monks of Chrysoroyatissa. A

6:265. Muljačić, Žarko. DUBROVNIK I PRVA FAZA AUSTRISKE AKCIJE U CRNOJ GORI 1788 GODINE [Dubrovnik and the first phase of Austria's action in Montenegro in the year 1788]. Istoriski Zapis 1958 14(1/2): 94-112. Publishes for the first time a detailed account of the secret assistance offered by the Republic of Dubrovnik (Ragusa) to Emperor Joseph II in his attempts to organize a diversionary campaign from Montenegro and Albania in the early phases of the war for the partition of European Turkey (1788-91). Included is information concerning the emperor's military missions to Cetinje, the capital of Montenegro, and to Mahmud Pasha Bouchatlia in Scutari, Albania. The Republic's intense diplomatic activities on this occasion constitute one of its last acts within the community of nations before its conquest by the French (1804) and Austrians (1814). Based on unpublished records from the Dubrovnik State Archives. S. Gavrilović

FRANCE

Abstracts on the Napoleonic Era and the Napoleonic Wars are classified under "General History," unless they deal exclusively with France.

See also: 6: 326, 403

6:266. Alba, A. (Société des Professeurs d'Histoire, Paris). A PROPOS D'UNE THESE RECENTE [Concerning a recent thesis]. Bulletin de la Société des Professeurs d'Histoire et de Géographie de l'Enseignement Public 1959 49(160): 418-424. The thesis of A. Soboul in his Les Sans-Culottes parisiens en l'an II (Paris: Librairie Clavreuil) on the political and social comportment of the people of Paris (notably the history, composition, principles and role of the lesser known sans-culottes in the Revolution from 2 June 1793 to 9 Thermidor) is significant in that it establishes the fact that the sans-culottes were an active group which should no longer be confused with the Montagnards or the Jacobins. D. Jean Detiere

6:267. Boiteux, L. A. (Académie de Marine, Paris). UN MEMOIRE PROPHÉTIQUE DE TURGOT SUR LA REVOLUTION D'AMÉRIQUE (1776) [A prophetic memoir of Turgot on the American Revolution (1776)]. Revue d'Histoire Diplomatique 1959 72(3): 231-239. Reviews the struggle in Louis XVI's cabinet over the wisdom of aiding the American colonists. Vergennes and the military chiefs saw an opportunity to weaken Britain and to protect France's remaining colonial holdings. Turgot insisted that France's financial situation demanded economy and peace. American success would be a bad example for opponents of monarchical authority in France. He also believed that the commercial growth of an independent America would endanger the other colonies of the mercantilistic powers. J. H. Jensen

6:268. Dommange, Maurice. LE DRAPEAU ROUGE DU PREMIER EMPIRE A LA MONARCHIE DE JUILLET [The red flag from the First Empire to the July Monarchy]. Actualité de l'Histoire 1959 (27): 15-37. In the Napoleonic Empire and under the Restoration the red flag passed into oblivion as the tricolor became the symbol of opposition to the ancien régime. Even after 1830 Blanqui regarded the tricolor as a plebeian flag rather than the emblem of the July

onarchy. In the labor unrest in Reims and Lyons in 1831, black, not red, flags appeared. The red flag was first used in the republican insurrection of June 1832, to the consternation of many republicans. Identified as the flag of anarchy and Jacobin terrorism, it was to reappear in other insurrections in the 1830's. G. Iggers

6:269. Galante Garrone, Alessandro. I MARTIRI DI RATILE (DALLA BIOGRAFIA DI GILBERT ROMME) [The martyrs of Prairial (from the biography of Gilbert Romme)]. *Storia Italiana* 1959 71(1): 48-87. Reviews the economic and political causes for the insurrection of 1 Prairial (20 May 1795) and discusses the lack of concrete proof that the Montagnards, arrested and condemned to death as a result of the insurrection, had any direct ties with the insurrectionists. The author examines personal letters of the imprisoned Montagnards which reveal their devotion to the principles of the Revolution. The letters of one of the condemned, Gilbert Romme, which are cited here, are found in the *useo del Risorgimento*, Milan. Marion Swann

6:270. Galarneau, Claude (Univ. of Quebec). UNE ETTRE DE L'ABBE LINSOLAS [A letter of Abbé Linsolas]. *Cahiers d'Histoire* 1959 4(3): 265-267. This letter, written by the vicar-general in Lyons and found in the archives of Quebec Seminary, describes the Terror in Lyons, particularly the persecution of the Church. G. Iggers

6:271. Hampson, N. (Univ. of Manchester). THE COMITE DE MARINE OF THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY. *Historical Journal* 1959 2(2): 130-148. Examines naval politics in the years 1789-91 as part of broader revolutionary developments. Although the Constituent Assembly adopted a more humane naval penal code and a naval reorganization bill, failed to break the aristocratic officers' monopoly of the senior naval ranks. Democratization came about eventually as the result of emigration, not as the result of legislative action. Based mainly on materials in the Archives Nationales and the Archives Parlementaires. S. H. Zebel

6:272. Kawano, Kenji (Kyōto Univ.). HURANSU KOTEN EIZAIGAKU NO KEIHU [How to trace the genealogy of the classical school of French economics]. *Keizai Ronsō* 1957 10(6): 643-662.

Japanese scholars have variously accepted Rousseau, Quesnay or Turgot as founder of the classical school of economics in France. The author criticizes these views and suggests instead Diderot, Turgot and Condillac, because only these economists were able to systematize the ideology of the developing bourgeoisie. On the other hand, Rousseau was the ideologist of the petite bourgeoisie, especially the independent peasantry, and Quesnay the ideologist of the improving landowners. Generally speaking the Encyclopedists were the legitimate representatives of the classical school. During the Revolution there were representatives of the school among the Feuillants, the Girondists and the Thermidorians, including Carnave, Roederer, Roland, Vergniaud, Destutt de Tracy and B. Say. The author also discusses Destutt de Tracy and his *Éléments d'idéologie*. A

6:273. Kawano, Kenji (Kyoto Univ.). PHYSIOCRATE NO REKISHITEKI YAKUWARI [On the role of the physiocratic movement in history]. *Seiyō-shi-gaku* 1955 (25): 1-22. The doctrines and social movement of the physiocrats must be accepted as a manifestation of the improving landed aristocracy of the ancien régime. The political program of this movement consisted of the attainment of legal despotism and proprietary order, and its economic program consisted of 1) abolition of feudal rights, 2) abolition of collective rights, 3) formation of large agricultural estates, and 4) introduction of the "nouvelle culture." The aim of the physiocratic movement was to open the capitalistic period by combining with the ruling class and opposing the poor peasantry. A

6:274. Mazin, Paul, ed. TEXTES INEDITS SUR LA REVOLUTION A LYON (1789-1792) [Unpublished texts on the evolution in Lyons (1789-1792)]. *Cahiers d'Histoire* 1958 3 (4): 373-378. These letters from the editor's family arrives between a landowner in Saintonge and his brother-in-law in Lyons are mostly of a business character. They also throw light on food failures and brigandage around Saintonge in 1789, disturbances in Lyons in 1790 and 1792, and on economic conditions in Lyons. G. Iggers

6:275. Pichois, Claude. LES CABINETS DE LECTURE A PARIS, DURANT LA PREMIERE MOITIE DU XIXE SIECLE [Reading rooms in Paris during the first half of the 19th century]. *Annales. Economies, Sociétés, Civilisations* 1959 14(3): 521-534. A study in sociology of literature. The author examines the personnel that ran those reading rooms, the patrons who read novels there, the distribution of the rooms among the districts of Paris, and their number, which grew steadily until 1844 and then decreased when the daily newspapers began to offer their subscribers serialized novels and publishers brought out cheap series intended for a large public. He discusses the economic effects of this institution on the bookselling business (works were very expensive as they were published in numerous volumes so as to favor multiple reading) and the effects on literary creation (novels were produced in which the great popular myths prevailed; there were obsessions with blood, crime, brigandage, etc.; and a literature of compensation for the humble was created). A (t)

6:276. Pozzi, Jean. COSTUMES HISTORIQUES ET POUVOIR NAPOLEONIEN [Historic costumes and Napoleonic power]. *Revue d'Histoire Diplomatique* 1959 72(2): 162-171. A discussion based on exhibitions of uniforms and costumes of the First Empire in the Carnavalet and Invalides museums in 1957. Napoleon used titles, pomp and display to flatter the vanity of his followers, to enter his regime in the list of successful and sumptuous French reigns from Charlemagne to Louis XIV, and to overawe subject populations. By his personal simplicity in the midst of his lavish court, he attracted attention to himself. J. H. Jensen

6:277. Szajkowski, Zosa (New York City). FRENCH JEWRY DURING THE THERMIDORIAN REACTION. *Historia Judaica* 1958 20(2): 97-108. Suggests that anti-Jewish measures during the Thermidorian period were fewer than those that occurred during the preceding Terror, and that in both periods restrictions upon Jews were seldom aimed specifically against Jews, but were part of the general drive against the church. As this drive was relaxed during Thermidor the Jewish situation likewise improved. Although anti-Jewish restrictions occurred during the Thermidorian reaction they were never official acts of the national or departmental governments. E. Feldman

6:278. Szajkowski, Zosa. THE JEWISH STATUS IN EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY FRANCE AND THE "DROIT D'AUBAINE". *Historia Judaica* 1957 19(2): 147-161. Suggests that the Jewish legal status during 18th-century France was never clearly defined; that in regard to their rights of inheritance even Jews born in France or French colonies and converted to Catholicism were treated as foreigners. In other words, the "droit d'aubaine", under which the government confiscated the estates of deceased aliens was applied to them. The author observes that the droit d'aubaine, which was eventually abolished on 6 August 1790, affected mostly Sephardic Jews, seldom Ashkenazic ones. E. Feldman

6:279. Szajkowski, Zosa. JEWISH AUTONOMY DEBATED AND ATTACKED DURING THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. *Historia Judaica* 1958 20(1): 31-46. While the French Revolution granted citizenship to Jews on condition that they dissolve their autonomous communities "it nevertheless continued the old pattern by forcing the Jews to maintain communities for the purpose of paying taxes." E. Feldman

6:280. Szajkowski, Zosa. THE DEMOGRAPHIC ASPECTS OF JEWISH EMANCIPATION IN FRANCE DURING THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. *Historia Judaica* 1959 21(1): 7-36. Despite local hostility to Jewish mobility during the French Revolution significant population shifts occurred in the Jewish community. There was a tendency to settle in larger cities which lacked a tradition of hostility toward Jews. The migration from village to city was characterized at times by the movement of entire Jewish communities. Families decreased in size, and immigrant Jews increased in number. Such trends persisted throughout the 19th century. E. Feldman

6:281. Tavernier, Félix (Archives municipales de Marseilles). LETTRE DE DEUX DÉPUTÉS MARSEILLAIS SUR LE PROCES DE LOUIS XVI [A letter from two Marseilles deputies on the trial of Louis XVI]. *Information Historique* 1959 21(2): 86. A letter to "all the administrative

and judicial bodies of the popular society" of Marseilles in which the writers attempt to defend themselves against accusations made by the Jacobins. The writers were neither Girondists nor advocates of a federal republic. They voted for the conviction of Louis. They express fear, however, of the triumph of a new Cromwell, Robespierre, and the dictatorship by a faction in the capital over the country. Hence they favor the proposed appeal to the nation and the formation of a public force, recruited from all departments, to police Paris. G. Iggers

6:282. Trénard, Louis. *LE THEATRE LYONNAIS SOUS LE CONSULAT ET L'EMPIRE* [The theater in Lyons under the Consulate and the Empire]. *Cahiers d'Histoire* 1958 3(2): 165-189. There were several smaller theaters in addition to the official Grand Théâtre in this period. The Grand Théâtre, seeking a monopoly and requiring subsidies, successfully sought government action closing two theaters, but not the Célestins, which continued to show lighter presentations. During the Consulate and the Empire, the prefects exercised close control over the theaters, including control over the selection of programs. This tended to encourage mediocrity. Information regarding the types of presentations and titles is given. G. Iggers

6:283. Unsigned. *LE CULTE DE L'ETRE SUPREME SOUS LA REVOLUTION* [The Cult of the Supreme Being under the Revolution]. *Revue Libérale* 1959 (25): 78-86. A discussion of the continual war between the constitutional and "refractory" priests and the divided public reaction to them in the Revolution, particularly in the Vendée, followed by an analysis of the cult of theophilanthropism, its "ideal" nature and its involvement in politics, until its suppression by Bonaparte in 1801. D. Jean Detiere

6:284. Yoshida, Seiichi (Kansai Univ.). *SANJUSUTO NO KYOWASEIDO RON* [On Saint-Just's Institution Républicaine]. *Shigakuzasshi* 1959 68(9): 1070-1097. Analyzes Saint-Just's social thought in order to clarify the historical significance of the Robespierrist dictatorship. Although he recognizes that Saint-Just's thought was, as popularly believed, able to play a great role in giving rise to modern society, the author argues that some essential points of his social thought did not correspond to accomplishment of modern society and that his ideal state was destined to break down. Saint-Just tried, namely, to restrict private ownership in order to prevent the social differentiation which was the law of modern society, especially in the era of the primary accumulation of capital. S. Tsujiyama

6:285. --. [BEGGARY IN 18TH AND 19TH CENTURY FRANCE]. *Actualité de l'Histoire* 1959 (27). Massé, Pierre, *DISETTE ET MENDICITÉ EN POITOU (XVIIIe - XIXe SIECLES)* [Penury and beggary in Poitou (18th and 19th centuries)], pp. 1-11. The large-scale beggary of the 18th and 19th centuries in Poitou was for the most part the result of crop failures which forced *métayers* and small peasants into debt. Many sank to the status of day laborers. However, the rise of cereal prices and the decline in wages during periods of crisis forced many to begging, traveling to areas less affected by food shortages. Only the improvement of transportation ended the periods of serious food shortages -- the last of which took place in 1867 -- and led to the end of collective beggary. Perrot, J. C. *NOTE SUR DEUX SOURCES DE L'HISTOIRE DE LA MENDICITÉ AU XVIIIe SIECLE* [A note on two sources for the history of beggary in the 18th century], pp. 12-14. Municipal archives, particularly police archives and the records of detention homes, contain a wealth of information on the control of beggars and vagabonds, including vital data on persons arrested and on the condition of poorhouses as well as correspondence of poorhouse authorities with curés in the native parishes of the persons arrested. G. Iggers

GERMANY

See also: 6: 235, 348

6:286. [Eichendorff, Josef von]. *DEUTSCHES ADELSEBEN AM SCHLUSS DES ACHTZEHNENT JAHRHUNDERTS* [Life of the German nobility at the close of the 18th century]. *American-German Review* 1959 25(3): 22-23. A personal account, presumably not hitherto published, by the famous German poet. G. H. Davis

6:287. Groos, Anton (Wiesbaden). *DIE FRANKFURTER JUDENGASSE. LABYRINTHISCHE REISE DES JENS IMMANUEL BAGGESEN* [The Judengasse in Frankfurt. Labyrinthine journey of Jens Immanuel Baggesen]. *Deutsche Rundschau* 1959 85(7): 626-635. In his most important prose work, *Labyrinten*, the Danish writer Jens Immanuel Baggesen (1764-1826) has preserved the scenes and acquaintances encountered on an educational journey through Germany, France and Switzerland (1789). Baggesen, philosophical pupil of Kant and poetical successor of Sterne, is, apart from Klopstock, the only poet of European standing stirred by the lot of the Jews and the misery and deprivation of rights represented by the ghetto to a vivid and extremely impressive protest in the spirit of humanism. His description of the Judengasse in Frankfurt, which is largely unknown even among specialists, is translated here into German for the first time since the end of the 18th century and set against the background of the time. A (t)

6:288. Kayser, Rudolf (Brandeis Univ.). *BETTINA VON ARNIM AND THE JEWS*. *Historia Judaica* 1958 20(1): 47-60. Describes the friendship of Bettina Brentano von Arnim (1785-1859) with, and concern for, the Jews of the Frankfurt ghetto. Her interest in Judaism was merely one manifestation of her revolt against the social conventions and religious and political intolerance of her age. Based largely upon Bettina von Arnim's published writings. E. Feldman

6:289. Raack, R. C. (Massachusetts Institute of Technology). *SCHLEIERMACHER'S POLITICAL THOUGHT AND ACTIVITY, 1806-1813*. *Church History* 1959 28(4): 374-390. Consistently attached to Protestantism and the Prussian crown, Schleiermacher identified cultural progress with Protestantism and Protestantism with Prussia, and regarded the Napoleonic expansion in terms of a Roman Catholic threat. His fear of Roman Catholicism outweighed his reservation about Prussian authoritarianism. Espousing Stein's reform program, but rejecting that of Hardenberg, Schleiermacher proved to be inconsistent in his advocacy of reform. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

GREAT BRITAIN

See also: 6:21, 320, 332, 339, 350

6:290. Brown, A. F. J. *WORKING-CLASS MOVEMENTS IN THE COUNTRYSIDE, 1790-1850*. *Amateur Historian* 1956/57 3(2): 49-54. Outlines the "farm labourer's movements in the Industrial Revolution period" in the counties of Essex and Suffolk. The movement was partly due to rising prices at the end of the 18th century. The paternalist relation between farmer and laborer also declined. Finally the effect of Chartism is analyzed. Based on unpublished local records. J. A. S. Grenville

6:291. Christie, Ian R. *PRIVATE PATRONAGE VERSUS GOVERNMENT INFLUENCE: JOHN BULLER AND THE CONTEST FOR CONTROL OF PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS AT SALTASH, 1780-90*. *English Historical Review* 1956 71(279): 249-255. Uses unpublished papers from a number of sources to describe the tactics by which Buller ousted government influence. H. Parris

6:292. Davies, C. C. *WARREN HASTINGS AND THE YOUNGER Pitt*. *English Historical Review* 1955 70(277): 609-622. Prints for the first time, from a copy in the Bodleian Library, Hastings' letter to Pitt of 11 December 1784, which illuminates Pitt's attitude, found puzzling by many historians. H. Parris

6:293. Davis, C. Rexford (Rutgers Univ.). *COBBETT AND GILLRAY*. *Journal of the Rutgers University Library* 1955 19(1): 2-5. A series of hand-colored plates entitled "The Life of William Cobbett, by Himself," executed by James Gillray and published at London on 28 September 1809 by H. Humphrey, has been acquired by the Rutgers University Library. The series is significant because it comprises nine plates, not the usual eight, which are listed in the bibliography of Gillray's caricatures. The ninth plate in this series is a different edition of Plate 7. These caricatures by Gillray were designed to discredit Cobbett by using his own words against

m. Based on Thomas Wright and R. H. Evans, Historical and Descriptive Account of the Caricatures of James Gillray (London, 1851), and E. I. Carlyle, William Cobbett (London, 1904) Arthur C. Young

6:294. Debordin, A. M. UTOPICHESKII KOMMUNIZM OBERTA OUENA I CHARTISTSKOE DVIZHENIE [The Utopian communism of Robert Owen and the Chartist movement]. Istoriia Mirovoi Kul'tury 1959 (6): 3-15. The idea of political power was lacking in the Utopian communism of Robert Owen. However, Owen was one of the first to recognize the importance of the Industrial Revolution within the capitalist world for the welfare of humanity. Chartism was the first great political proletarian revolutionary movement in the world, but because of its lack of a scientific program of social reform, was significant only as an ideology. Based on works of Owen and Marx and Engels. Erna Wollert (t)

6:295. Johnston, Edith M. THE CAREER AND CORRESPONDENCE OF THOMAS ALLAN, c. 1725-1798. Irish Historical Studies 1957 10(39): 298-324. Traces the career of political factotum under various lords lieutenant of Ireland from 1767 to 1783. Through analysis of Allan's roles as London agent to Viscount Townshend and as unofficial adviser on Irish affairs to Lord North, the author illustrates the operation of the patronage system and the routine of Irish governmental business, notably the enactment (under Poynings' Law) of Irish legislation. Incidentally elucidates the influence of parliamentary interests, such as those of merchants and the City of London. Based on printed and manuscript materials. P. H. Hardacre

6:296. Mitchison, Rosalind (Univ. of Edinburgh). THE OLD BOARD OF AGRICULTURE (1793-1822). English Historical Review 1959 74(290): 41-69. An account of a neglected institution, which "cannot be studied simply as an example of administrative machinery, nor as a voluntary society, but must be looked at as an interesting and unsuccessful muddle of the two." Based on Board records. H. Parris

6:297. Parker, R. A. C. DIRECT TAXATION ON THE COKE ESTATES IN THE 18TH CENTURY. English Historical Review 1956 71(279): 247-248. Shows that direct taxation was a declining burden on the income of the Coke estates through the 18th century, but that by 1807, Pitt's income tax had reversed the trend. Based on records of the estates. H. Parris

6:298. Ryan, A. N. (Univ. of Liverpool). THE DEFENCE OF BRITISH TRADE WITH THE BALTIC, 1808-1813. English Historical Review 1959 74(292): 443-466. Shows the importance of a hitherto neglected aspect of naval history, by demonstrating how the protection afforded by the Royal Navy to merchant trade contributed to the defeat of the Continental system. Based on British and French government archives and an unusually wide range of printed sources in several languages. H. Parris

6:299. Underdown, P. T. EDMUND BURKE, THE COMMISSARY OF HIS BRISTOL CONSTITUENTS, 1774-1780. English Historical Review 1958 73(287): 252-269. Completes the accepted picture of Burke as a national figure by showing that in his representation of a popularly elective constituency, was adviser and advocate for his constituents on many local and individual problems. Based on the Wentworth Woodhouse papers and other unpublished materials. H. Parris

6:300. Vivanti, Corrado. LETTERE DI PASQUALE PAOLI DALL'INGHILTERRA [Letters of Pasquale Paoli from England]. Rivista Storica Italiana 1959 71(1): 88-118. Establishes thirteen letters covering the years 1769-1777 written by Paoli, while in exile in England, to Count Giambattista d'Arco, found in the d'Arco family archives in Mantua. Paoli records observations of the political and social life of England in this period. Marion Swann

6:301. Ward, W. R. (Univ. of Manchester). SOME 18TH CENTURY CIVIL SERVANTS: THE ENGLISH REVENUE COMMISSIONERS, 1754-1798. English Historical Review 1955 70(254): 25-54. Classifies the Commissioners according to mode of securing office, e.g., aristocratic connections, and administrative record. The author shows that there was an increase toward the end of the period in the number promoted mainly for administrative ability. He also discusses the social and educational background of the Commissioners, the patronage

they exercised, and their influence on policy and legislation. Based on a wide range of unpublished material in the Public Record Office and the British Museum. H. Parris

6:302. Western, J. R. (Univ. of Manchester). THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT AS AN ANTI-REVOLUTIONARY FORCE, 1793-1801. English Historical Review 1956 71(281): 603-614. Stresses the role of the volunteer movement as a section of the "party of order" (deliberately created as a counterweight to the French-inspired radical movement), which gave the state stability during the war. Based on much unpublished material, mainly from the records of the War Office and Home Office. H. Parris

6:303. Western, J. R. ROMAN CATHOLICS HOLDING MILITARY COMMISSIONS IN 1798. English Historical Review 1955 70(276): 428-432. Shows that "when the Ministry of All the Talents attempted, with such fatal results to itself, to legalize the holding of all military commissions by Roman Catholics, the disability which it sought to remove was already a sham." Based on unpublished material in the Public Record Office. H. Parris

POLAND

6:304. Kremer, Moses. JEWISH ARTISANS AND GUILDS IN FORMER POLAND, 16TH - 18TH CENTURIES. Yivo Annual of Jewish Social Science 1956/57 11: 211-242. The rigid socio-economic hierarchies of the Middle Ages continued in Jewish life in Eastern Europe to the end of the 18th century and even considerably into the 19th century. The late author attempts to determine the relations between Jewish master workmen and their journeymen and apprentices in Poland in the 16th - 18th centuries, as well as wages and working conditions of the latter. These relations were colored considerably by the religious behavior of both employer and employee. Based on a considerable number of minute-books, now in part no longer extant. Journal

6:305. Pencak, Tadeusz (State Archives, Rzeszów). PAPIERNIA ORDYNACJI ZAMOYSKIEJ W HAMERNI [A papermill in Hamernia belonging to the Zamoyski estate tail]. Archeion 1958 (28): 159-178. An account of the history of the mill (1741-1803), its technical equipment, labor force and economic situation. Several documents are published in an appendix. Based on records preserved in the Wojewódzkie Archiwum Państwowe [Voivodeship State Record Office] in Lublin. A. F. Dygna

6:306. Rostocki, Włodysław (Historical Institute, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw). KSIĘGI KANCELARYJNE I AKTA SPRAW URZĘDÓW ADMINISTRACJI PAŃSTWOWEJ KSIĘSTWA WARSZAWSKIEGO I KRÓlestwa POLSKIEGO [Office books and records in the state administrative offices of the Duchy of Warsaw and the Kingdom of Poland]. Archeion 1958 (29): 251-266. Description of the office routine in the offices of the Duchy of Warsaw and the Kingdom of Poland up to 1867, when the Russian regulations on office routine were introduced. The author describes the various kinds of office registers, books of minutes of meetings of boards, councils and committees, and the system of record filing. A. F. Dygna

6:307. Trunk, Isaiah (New York City). THE COUNCIL OF THE PROVINCE OF WHITE RUSSIA. Yivo Annual of Jewish Social Science 1956/57 11: 188-210. The Jewish communities in the large Province of White Russia were until the middle of the 17th century under the jurisdiction of the Lithuanian Council, which seceded in 1623 from the Council of the Four Provinces (Vaad Arba Arazot). Being autonomous in its internal matters, the Council of White Russia was responsible to the Council of Lithuania for the poll tax, levied jointly on both. This fact was crucial in determining the mutual relations of the two bodies. In the first half of the 18th century the Council of White Russia comprised the Jewish communities in two northern voivodeships of Mogilev and Mstislavl and the eastern part of the Vitebsk voivodeship. It held most of its sessions (1669-1776) in Mogilev and Shklov at least once a year. Based on minute-books of the White Russian communities. A

RUSSIAN EMPIRE

See also: 6:298, 307

6:308. Blum, Jerome (Princeton Univ.). RUSSIAN AGRICULTURE IN THE LAST 150 YEARS OF SERFDOM. *Agricultural History* 1960 34(1): 3-12. The reforms of Peter I laid the foundations for a modern Russian empire based upon serfdom. The freeing of the serfs by Alexander II in 1861 marked the end of one era and the beginning of another. During the era from Peter to Alexander the overwhelming majority of Russia's people were peasants who earned their living from the soil and paid dues in cash, kind, and labor to their lords to whom the land belonged. The backwardness of agriculture was due to a number of reasons: 1) much of the land was of low fertility, and the climate made for a short growing season; 2) the open field system, with the peasants cultivating widely-scattered strips, offered serious obstacles to improvement; 3) periodic redistribution of these strips discouraged the serfs from improving their bits of land, and 4) the very bad communications system discouraged improvement, for surpluses often could be marketed only with difficulty, if at all. Yields were low, although because of the vast area devoted to cereals, Russia produced more grain per capita than any other European land. The three-field system was the dominant method of cultivation in the older regions, but field grass husbandry (cropping land continuously for several years) was practiced in thinly-settled regions.

Journal (W. D. Rasmussen)

6:309. Raeff, Marc (Clark Univ.). STAATSDIENST, AUSSENPOLITIK, IDEOLOGIEN (DIE ROLLE DER INSTITUTIONEN IN DER GEISTIGEN ENTWICKLUNG DES RUSSISCHEN ADELS IM 18. JAHRHUNDERT) [State service, foreign policy, ideologies (The role of institutions in the intellectual development of the Russian nobility in the 18th century)]. *Jahrbücher für Geschichte Osteuropas* 1959 7(2): 147-181. For all the past emphasis on the uniqueness of the "Russian soul" and the "spirit of Russia," it is time to seek the roots of particular political and ideological attitudes in the institutional and social experience of the nation. In fulfilling the state service required in Peter the Great's reformed Russia, the 18th-century nobility had experiences, especially when engaged in foreign affairs, which stimulated new ideas and attitudes. They became aware of changing time and developed a greater feeling for history and for their own individuality. Here was the core of later questions which sought to define Russia's place in history and also later tension between the state and the intelligentsia. W. F. Woehrlin

SPAIN

See also: 6:345, 349

6:310. Muñoz Pérez, José. EL COMERCIO DE INDIAS BAJO LOS AUSTRIAS Y LA CRITICA DEL PROYECTISMO DEL XVIII [The Indies trade under the Spanish Habsburgs and an evaluation of the various projects during the 18th century]. *Anuario de Estudios Americanos* 1956 13: 85-103. During the reign of Charles III (1759-1788) important administrative and economic reforms were undertaken for the Spanish Empire. Before Charles III, Spanish economic colonial policy was one of strict and cumbersome mercantilism based on a system of convoys, but this system eventually became ineffective. The author discusses the various criticisms and proposed projects and reforms. This vigorous and prolonged debate laid the basis for the reforms under Charles III. C. W. Arnade

Latin America

All abstracts on the wars of independence dealing with both the years before and after 1815, are classified under "C Latin America." All abstracts on the colonial period (both before and after 1815) are included under "B Latin America." However, abstracts on Cuba are placed in the respective chronological divisions.

See also: 6:325

6:311. Giraldo Jaramillo, Gabriel. EL GENERAL MIRANDA Y LA REBELION DE LOS COMUNEROS [General Miranda and the revolt of the Comuneros]. *Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades* (Colombia) 1959 46(534-536): 257-261. With numerous quotations from writings of the Venezuelan "Precursor," Francisco de Miranda, on the revolt of the Comuneros in New Granada (1781), shows not only Miranda's sympathy for the movement, but his relatively wide information concerning it.

D. Bushnell

6:312. Hernández de Alba, Guillermo. CENTENARIO DE HUMBOLDT. LA VISITA DEL SABIO ALEMAN A BOGOTÁ EN 1801 [Centenary of Humboldt. The visit of the German scholar to Bogotá in 1801]. *Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades* (Colombia) 1959 46(534-536): 205-210. General discussion, emphasizing the enthusiasm aroused by the German scientist in his two-month visit to colonial Bogotá. D. Bushnell

6:313. Lanning, John Tate (Duke Univ.). THE CHURCH AND THE ENLIGHTENMENT IN THE UNIVERSITIES. *The Americas* 1959 15(4): 333-349. Concludes that the Church in late-colonial Spanish America gave important encouragement not only to academic culture generally -- which was, however, by no means solidly Church-dominated -- but to scientific studies and other specific aspects of the Enlightenment. There were also cases of outright hostility, but these were as likely to arise from academic vested interest as from actual obscurantism. Based on extensive research, in archives and elsewhere.

D. Bushnell

6:314. Martínez Delgado, Luis. BREVES COMENTARIOS SOBRE EL 20 DE JULIO DE 1810 Y SOBRE EL ACTA DE LA REVOLUCIÓN, IMPROPIAMENTE LLAMADA ACTA DE LA INDEPENDENCIA [Brief comments on the 20th of July 1810 and on the Declaration of the Revolution, improperly called Declaration of Independence]. *Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades* (Colombia) 1959 46(537-539): 351-367. Essay interpreting the start of the independence movement in New Granada. The author claims that the famous scuffle between a Spanish merchant and Latin American patriots was intentionally provoked by the latter, and not spontaneous, but emphasizes also that the proclamation of 20 July called for continued union with Spain, on equal terms, rather than outright separation.

D. Bushnell

6:315. Real Díaz, José J. DON ALONSO CARRIO DE LA VANDERA AUTOR DEL LAZARILLO DE CIEGOS CAMINANTES [Don Alonso Carrio de la Vandera, author of "The Blind Traveler's Guide"]. *Anuario de Estudios Americanos* 1956 13: 387-416. *El Lazarillo de Ciegos Caminantes* is a realistic description of life in South America along the mail route from Buenos Aires to Lima in the late 18th century. It is regarded today as a classic piece of Spanish colonial literature. The author of *El Lazarillo* was listed as Calixto Bustamante Carlos Inca (pseudonym "Concolorcorva") of Cuzco, but doubt about the authorship later arose. Real Díaz proves that Alonso Carrio de la Vandera, a royal official of Spanish birth, was the real author.

C. W. Arnade

6:316. Schmitt, Karl (Univ. of Texas). THE CLERGY AND THE ENLIGHTENMENT IN LATIN AMERICA: AN ANALYSIS. *The Americas* 1959 15(4): 381-391. Citing examples chiefly from Mexico, Colombia and Argentina in the late colonial and independence periods, holds that the clergy was seriously split in its reaction to the different aspects -- philosophical, social, economic, and political -- of the Enlightenment. Some clergymen supported the Enlightenment and others opposed it; and an individual priest might support some, but not all, enlightened notions. The attitude of the clergy toward Spanish American independence -- opposed by some very "enlightened" clergymen, supported even by some who were just the opposite -- is typical of the complexity of the situation.

D. Bushnell

United States of America

e also: 6:497, 515

6:317. Bailey, Hugh C. (Howard College). THE PEERSBURG YOUTH OF JOHN WILLIAMS WALKER. Georgia Historical Quarterly 1959 43(2): 123-137. Discusses the early career of John Williams Walker, who became "Alabama's pioneer Statesman." The author comments on Walker's youth in Georgia, his education under the tutelage of Moses Waddel, outstanding southern teacher, and later at Princeton, his reginations in search of improved health, his courtships and rations, and his settling by 1810 in the newly opened rich tton lands of Madison County in what after 1817 was northern abama. R. Lowitt

6:318. Barnes, Elizabeth (Stephens College). THE 'ANOPLIST': 19TH-CENTURY RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE. Journalism Quarterly 1959 36(3): 321-325. Describes a Panoplist, a religious magazine edited by the Rev. Jedidiah Morse in the early 19th century. Morse established the publication as a weapon to combat the rising tide of Unitarianism. His crusade against religious innovation failed, but Morse's magazine published some outstanding book reviews, articles, correspondence and a monthly list of American publications. L. Gara

6:319. Beard, Eva, ed. DOCTOR NATURALIST ON OUR 1783-1784. American-German Review 1958 25(1): 1-29. Publishes a report of Dr. Johann David Schoepf concerning his travels in the American Confederation. Schoepf, former chief surgeon with the Ansbach troops sent to aid the British army in the American Revolution, was well acquainted with the scientific knowledge of his day and made a broad range of observations. G. H. Davis

6:320. Boyd, Julian P. (Princeton Univ.). SILAS DEANE: DEATH BY A KINDLY TEACHER OF TREASON? William and Mary Quarterly 1959 (4): 515-550. Continuation of previous articles [See abstract 5:2874] re-examining the death of Deane against the background of his relations with Edward Bancroft. The author considers Bancroft's sale of the Silas Deane papers to Jefferson. In 1789 Deane was eager to return to the United States, confident that he would find acceptance at home. Rejecting the suicide theory, the author concludes that Bancroft poisoned Deane as an act of charity toward the pless spy and for the self-preservation of his master. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

6:321. Buranelli, Vincent (Princeton, New Jersey). COLONIAL PHILOSOPHY. William and Mary Quarterly 1959 (3): 343-362. Examines Isaac Woodbridge Riley's American Philosophy and later works on colonial philosophy. Buranelli concludes that Jonathan Edwards, Samuel Johnson, Cadwallader Colden and John Witherspoon may be ranked as philosophers; Franklin, though he had philosophical tendencies, does not qualify as one. The study of colonial philosophy "is a cure for chauvinism," for every philosopher leads back to European sources. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

6:322. Chapin, Bradley (Univ. of Buffalo). COLONIAL AND REVOLUTIONARY ORIGINS OF THE AMERICAN LAW OF TREASON. William and Mary Quarterly 1960 17(1): 3-21. English law, based on the statutes of Edward III and 7 and 8 William III, was followed throughout the colonial period. During the Revolution, treason became "an incident of battle and an act, a state of mind." Grand juries were reluctant to indict; defendants were accorded full legal rights, and many persons convicted were pardoned. The Revolutionary period provided the link between the English law of treason and its reformulation to fit republican conditions. Based on case law, with a table of cases. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

6:323. Cook, Fred J. ALLAN McLANE: UNKNOWN HERO OF THE REVOLUTION. American Heritage 1956 7: 74-77, 118-119. Describes the exploits of McLane, a prosperous Philadelphian, during the American Revolution as a scout, dashing fighter, and romantic trooper with Washington's enemies. Illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:324. Cooke, Jacob E. (Columbia Univ.). ALEXANDER MILTON'S AUTHORSHIP OF THE "CAESAR" LETTERS.

William and Mary Quarterly 1960 17(1): 78-85. On the basis of internal and external evidence, concludes that Hamilton did not write the "Caesar" letters. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

6:325. Covington, James W. (Univ. of Tampa). TRADE RELATIONS BETWEEN SOUTHWESTERN FLORIDA AND CUBA - 1600-1840. Florida Historical Quarterly 1959 38 (2): 114-128. Enumerates the items of trade and describes the nature of commercial relations between the Indians (and later the white men) of Florida and the Spanish colonials of Cuba during the period 1600-1840. Based on American state papers and on autobiographies, travel accounts, secondary works, and newspapers. G. L. Lycan

6:326. Dangerfield, George. IF ONLY MR. MADISON HAD WAITED. American Heritage 1955/56 7(3): 8-11, 92-94. Reviews the French-U.S. diplomatic prelude to the War of 1812. The author feels that Madison was forced into a premature commitment by Napoleon. Madison was trying to keep America out of the war by making Napoleon an accomplice to his maneuvers. Illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:327. Dos Passos, John. ROBERT MORRIS AND THE "ART MAGIC". American Heritage 1956 7(6): 86-89, 113-115. In 1781 Morris assumed control of American finances in a period of currency chaos which made bookkeeping nearly impossible. Such conditions inevitably gave rise to questions concerning Morris' integrity. Morris used his bank to stabilize the currency; notes on his bank were sounder than the Continental currency. His own finances were bound up with those of the American nation; manipulations had risen to tenuous heights, and postwar depression endangered Morris' own investments. By 1797 he was ruined and in danger of arrest. The next year he entered a debtor's prison and remained there until the passage of a bankruptcy law in 1801. Illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:328. Downey, Fairfax. THE GIRLS BEHIND THE GUNS. American Heritage 1956 8(1): 46-48. Brief description of the characters and roles of Molly Corbin, who manned a cannon beside her husband as others fell at Ft. Washington in northern Manhattan, 15 November 1776, and of Molly Hays (known as Molly Pitcher, because she brought water to soldiers in the field), who replaced her fallen husband at his cannon at the Battle of Monmouth, 28 June 1778. The author describes their subsequent careers and treatment by the government. Illustrated. Undocumented.

C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:329. Farmer, Laurence, M. D., "MOSCHETOES WERE UNCOMMONLY NUMEROUS". American Heritage 1956 7(3): 55-57, 99. A description of the yellow fever epidemic which killed 4,000 people in Philadelphia in 1793 and of the erroneous interpretations of contemporaries as to the cause of the disease. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:330. Forester, C. S. VICTORY AT NEW ORLEANS. American Heritage 1957 8(5): 4-9, 106-108. An analysis and critique of the role of the Americans under Andrew Jackson and the British under Sir Edward Pakenham in the Battle of New Orleans (1815) and the events leading to it, during the War of 1812. The author is critical of the action on both sides. Illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:331. Greene, Jack P. (Western Reserve Univ.). FOUNDATIONS OF POLITICAL POWER IN THE VIRGINIA HOUSE OF BURGESSES, 1720-1776. William and Mary Quarterly 1959 16(4): 485-506. An analysis of the role of 630 burgesses. Only 110 members had significant influence, but no one section had a monopoly on power. The leaders were drawn from among the wealthy planters and lawyers with economic interests. Most of them had family connections, educational advantages, and experience on the parish or county levels. A note on method and a bibliography are appended. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

6:332. Hargraves, Reginald. BURGOYNE AND AMERICA'S DESTINY. American Heritage 1956 7(4): 4-7, 83-85. A re-examination of the events leading to the Battle of Saratoga (17 October 1777), which proved to be the turning point of the war more by virtue of the fact that "it was a defeat of the British, rather than the victory of the Americans, at Saratoga, which turned the French sympathy for the colonist's cause from

a secretive gesture into an active policy." Illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:333. Higham, Robin D. S. (Univ. of North Carolina). THE PORT OF BOSTON AND THE EMBARGO, 1807-1809. *American Neptune* 1956 16(3): 189-210. A case study of the effect of the Embargo upon a busy American port which shows that the effect of the measure was to increase ship movements in 1808 as compared to those in 1807, even though foreign trade declined. The author provides a complete analysis of Boston's shipping patterns for 1807 and compares them with those of 1808. An elaborate table compiled from newspaper sources presents this maritime reappraisal in tabular form and clearly indicates that much-quoted stories of grass growing in the streets are false. A

6:334. Hrobak, Philip A. THE SLOVAKS WERE THERE: MAJOR JOHN L. POLERECKÝ FOUGHT FOR AMERICA'S INDEPENDENCE. *Slovakia* 1957 7(3/4): 83-87. John Polerecký, a native of Polerieka, Slovakia, was a member of General Rochambeau's French Hussars, which participated in the War of Independence. The British under Cornwallis surrendered their arms at Yorktown to Polerecký. Based on the research of Joseph Cincisk, Cleveland, Ohio. Journal

6:335. Kelsay, Isabel T. JOSEPH BRANT: THE LEGEND AND THE MAN. *New York History* 1959 40(4): 368-379. Discusses the difficulties of research on this prominent Iroquois leader, and particularly the problem of separating legend from fact in the Revolutionary period. The author describes some of Brant's personal characteristics and certain of the facets of American Indian culture illustrated by his career. A. B. Rollins

6:336. La Farge, Oliver. MYTHS THAT HIDE THE AMERICAN INDIAN. *American Heritage* 1956 7(6): 5-19, 103-107. Holds that the stereotype of the American Indian, whether "noble savage," ruthless, bloodthirsty beast, or lazy, drunken lout, are all equally false oversimplifications. The Indians were of many tribes and vastly different cultures with differing traditions, beliefs and customs. Some were hunters, others agricultural, others can best be characterized as warlike. Some attained a high degree of cultural or political development, whereas others never progressed beyond a low state of development. The author maps out the main areas of Indian culture in the present bounds of the U.S. Profusely illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:337. Lokken, Roy N. (Wisconsin Legislative Council). THE CONCEPT OF DEMOCRACY IN COLONIAL POLITICAL THOUGHT. *William and Mary Quarterly* 1959 16(4): 568-580. A re-examination of the George Bancroft - Charles M. Andrews controversy in the light of R. E. Brown's *Middle-Class Democracy and the Revolution in Massachusetts, 1691-1780* (Ithaca, 1955). Lokken notes that in colonial thought, pure democracy, patterned on the Greek polis, was distinguished from mixed, or constitutional democracy. In *The Rights of Man*, Paine expressed his preference for the latter. In the 18th century, colonial thought favored a closer approximation of the English constitution, regarded as the ideal form of mixed democracy. In so far as the colonial assemblies were the counterpart of the Commons, the democratic part of a mixed government, democracy existed in the colonies. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

6:338. Lovejoy, David S. (Northwestern Univ.). RIGHTS IMPLY EQUALITY: THE CASE AGAINST ADMIRALTY JURISDICTION IN AMERICA, 1764-1776. *William and Mary Quarterly* 1959 16(4): 459-484. A study of admiralty jurisdiction as a cause of political discontent. Historians have failed to stress that the means of enforcing tax legislation were as novel as the taxes themselves. Recognizing the jurisdiction of admiralty courts in cases of prizes, wrecks, salvage, and seamen's wages, the colonists objected to the extension of admiralty jurisdiction in the colonies. The demand for equality and Jefferson's "All men are created equal" were intended to mean that the colonists had equal rights with Englishmen, rather than in a socio-economic sense. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

6:339. Lunny, Robert M. (Delaware State Museum). THE GREAT SEA WAR: FINE PRINTMAKERS CELEBRATE THE HEROES AND HEROICS OF 1812. *American Heritage* 1956 7(3): 12-21. Reproduction of sixteen prints dealing with the naval battles of the War of 1812, accompanied by brief his-

torical commentary. The prints are from the collection of Irving S. Olds, former chairman of the board of U.S. Steel Corporation. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:340. McCoris, Marcus Allen. AMOS TAYLOR. A SKETCH AND BIBLIOGRAPHY. *Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society* 1959 69(1): 37-55. Taylor, an itinerant teacher, poet, publisher and bookseller, was born in Groton, Massachusetts on 7 September 1748, served in the Revolutionary War, farmed and taught in Vermont, and finally moved into New York State before 1813. The bibliography contains twenty-eight items, a number of them reprints, dealing with religious and educational themes and occurrences of popular interest. W. D. Metz

6:341. MacLeish, Archibald (Harvard Univ.). PORTRAIT OF A YANKEE SKIPPER. *American Heritage* 1956 8(1): 38-43, 97. Using the papers of Captain Moses Hillard and quoting from them, draws a brief picture of the complex character of the American sea captain in the early 19th century, when "seamanship was undoubtedly the first requirement, but only the first": He was also merchant, money-changer, banker, sea-lawyer, market analyst. Brief sketches of life at sea and ashore are drawn. The location of the documents is not given. Illustrated. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:342. Mahon, John K. (Univ. of Florida). MILITARY RELATIONS BETWEEN GEORGIA AND THE UNITED STATES, 1789-1794. *Georgia Historical Quarterly* 1959 43 (2): 138-155. Examines the hostility between Georgia and the federal government over the Indian menace on the frontier. Georgia desired additional federal forces and funds to protect frontier dwellers from the Creek Indians, but Secretary of War Henry Knox needed his limited forces in the Northwest and was unable to aid Georgia effectively. Friction between the state and the nation mounted, until in May 1794 militiamen and regulars almost clashed. Thereafter, with the defeat of the Northwest Indians at the Battle of Fallen Timbers, tension eased and Georgia was able to obtain further protection from the federal government, although a squabble over funds continued until 1828. R. Lowitt

6:343. Main, Jackson T. (San Jose State College). CHARLES A. BEARD AND THE CONSTITUTION: A CRITICAL REVIEW OF FORREST McDONALD'S WE THE PEOPLE, WITH A REBUTTAL BY FORREST McDONALD. *William and Mary Quarterly* 1960 17(1): 86-110. A defense of Beard against the attack by McDonald. Acknowledging McDonald's use of hitherto neglected primary sources, Main accuses him of an unfair selection of facts and of faulty interpretation. An effort to refute a thesis, Main notes, will not reveal the truth, for the conclusions are predetermined. In his rebuttal, McDonald accuses his critic of misreading the book, of faulty arithmetic, and of illogical conclusions: "My humble effort was directed at getting us back on the path. Apparently Mr. Main prefers the wilderness." E. Oberholzer, Jr.

6:344. Montross, Lynn. AMERICA'S MOST IMITATED BATTLE. *American Heritage* 1956 7(3): 35-37, 100-101. A discussion of the place held by the Battle of Cowpens (January 1781), the victory of the Americans under Brigadier General Daniel Morgan over the superior British forces of Lieutenant Colonel Tarleton, in military history. The author describes the imaginative use of untrained militiamen to fire volleys, retreat and reattack, after circling to the rear, thus taking advantage of the lack of persistence so characteristic of the militia. He notes the re-use of this strategy by General Nathanael Greene later in the American Revolution and by the militia brigadier general Jacob Brown at the battle of Sackett's Harbor in 1813. Illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:345. Murdoch, Richard K. (Univ. of Georgia). THE RETURN OF RUNAWAY SLAVES, 1790-1794. *Florida Historical Quarterly* 1959 38(2): 96-113. Following its loss of prestige in the Nootka Sound controversy of 1790 with Great Britain, Spain agreed to return to the United States slaves that escaped to Florida, but stopped in 1794 when Spanish officials heard of Genêt's plans for conquering Florida. Based on American and Spanish documents and secondary works. G. L. Lycan

6:346. Pattison, William D. (Univ. of California, Los Angeles). THE SURVEY OF THE SEVEN RANGES. Ohio Historical Quarterly 1959 68(2): 115-140. An account of the first subdivision of federal territory under the Land Act 1785. Despite hope that at least thirteen ranges (rows) of townships could be staked out in the summer of 1785, one each by a surveyor from one of the states, only seven ranges were complete by the summer of 1788. Progress was slowed principally by hostile Indians. Main immediate beneficiary of the surveying was the Ohio Company of Associates, whose representatives were allowed to reconnoiter lands and which gained a bridgehead to the lands finally chosen. As a trial of the American Rectangular Land Survey System, field work was a failure. Based on Hutchins Papers in Pennsylvania Historical Society, published collections, and records of the Continental Congress and of surveyors in the National Archives. A

6:347. Peckham, Howard H. (Univ. of Michigan). BOOKS AND READING ON THE OHIO VALLEY FRONTIER. Mississippi Valley Historical Review 1958 44(4): 649-663. Organization of local libraries by and for subscribers to a mutual fund began shortly after first settlement of the early West. The first merchants stocked books along with groceries and textiles. Pioneer settlements were not devoid of books, even though individual farmers may have owned few. The earliest libraries showed a preference (30 per cent) for literary works; local western printers produced utilitarian almanacs and gazetters (29 per cent), closely followed by religious works (23 per cent). The author deals with the period from 1790 (in Kentucky) to 1840 (in Illinois). Based on early library catalogs and on local imprints. A

6:348. Powell, E. Alexander. THE REMARKABLE AMERICAN COUNT. American Heritage 1956 8(1): 74-77, 100. Sketches the life and contributions of Benjamin Thompson (1753-1814), the perplexing but brilliant American who was later given the title of Count Rumford by Maximilian I of Bavaria in recognition for his public services and his successful military and social reforms. Thompson had left America as a Tory at the time of the American Revolution. His lasting fame is a result of his numerous scientific papers, mainly dealing with heat as energy, and from his encouragement of others to study the properties of heat and light. He was interested in the practical consequences of his studies, and produced proved stoves and cooking utensils, including a pressure cooker. He was also famed for his culinary activities. Illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:349. Ramos-Catalina y de Bardaxi, Marfa Luisa. EXPEDICIONES CIENTIFICAS A CALIFORNIA EN EL SIGLO III [The scientific expeditions to California in the 18th century]. Anuario de Estudios Americanos 1956 (13): 217-310. Following a summary of the early discovery of California by Spanish and geographical notes on the region, provides a chronological outline of expeditions to California from the 16th to the end of the 18th century. The author believes that the 18th century was crucial in the settlement of California. The expeditions of that century were characterized by a search for scientific data, but political considerations must not be forgotten, since the Russian challenge from the Bering Straits was instrumental in motivating many of the Spanish expeditions. The 18th century expeditions are sketched in great detail. Cartographic and bibliographical data are cited. C. W. Arnade

6:350. Ritcheson, Charles R. (Kenyon College). ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS 1783-1794. South Atlantic Quarterly 59 58(3): 364-380. Holds that the traditional American view of Anglo-American relations in the years 1783-94 is biased and one-sided, that the British were not always the villains of the piece. The author's purpose is "to invite attention" to this critical period" and to make "certain suggestions about lines

of inquiry and reappraisal." He describes in general terms the traditional American view of the problem, then notes seldom-considered facts and events which indicate that America was as often at fault as Britain. Hamilton's view of England was not one of simple Anglophilic, but rather a realistic appreciation of the fact that the United States were still economic colonies. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:351. Smith, Page (Univ. of California, Los Angeles). DAVID RAMSAY AND THE CAUSES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. William and Mary Quarterly 1960 17(1): 51-77. A historiographical essay. The author discusses the views of Ramsay, who ascribed the Revolution to misunderstanding, of George Bancroft, "an unconscious myth-maker," who first saw "a conscious plan to subvert liberty," of the "scientific" historians Sydney George Fisher and Arthur M. Schlesinger, Sr., and of Claude Van Tyne, Charles M. Andrews, Lawrence H. Gipson, and Edmund and Helen Morgan, whose position is essentially that of Ramsay. The first generation of Revolutionary historians was more objective than the later ones; the "most extreme distortions" were committed by those who claimed to be scientific, disguising their presuppositions as objective findings based on research. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

6:352. Sokobin, Samuel. THE SIMSON - HIRSCH LETTER TO THE CHINESE JEWS, 1795. Publication of the American Jewish Historical Society 1959 49(1): 39-52. In 1795 Alexander Hirsch and Solomon Joseph Simson of New York City addressed a letter in Hebrew to the Jews of China. Analyzing available data, the author shows that the source from which Hirsch and Simson drew the data contained in this letter was the 1788 translation of the Histoire générale de la Chine by Abbé Grosier (1777). F. Rosenthal

6:353. [White, Joseph]. THE GOOD SOLDIER WHITE. American Heritage 1956 7(4): 74-79. A reproduction of a pamphlet written and printed by White, A Narrative of Events as They Occurred from Time to Time in the Revolutionary War... (Charlestown [Massachusetts], 1833). This pamphlet is a contemporary account of experiences in General George Washington's army, 1775-1777, and includes specific accounts of the Battle of Trenton and the Battle of Princeton. White also notes experiences under General Anthony Wayne and General Israel Putnam. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:354. Wilson, Mary Tolford (Norwich, Vermont). AMERICANS LEARN TO GROW THE IRISH POTATO. New England Quarterly 1959 32(3): 333-350. Evaluates the evidence concerning the popularization of the Irish potato in colonial America. Although according to legend European settlers did not grow potatoes for food before the American Revolution, contemporary sources show that they were an important staple in New England, New York and the Middle Colonies long before that event. L. Gara

6:355. Wyllie, Irvin G. (Univ. of Wisconsin). THE SEARCH FOR AN AMERICAN LAW OF CHARITY, 1776-1844. Mississippi Valley Historical Review 1959 46(2): 203-221. An analysis of the legal status of charitable trusts in America after 1776. Northern states encouraged such trusts by granting them special legal protection, but southern states severely restricted them. In 1819, under the leadership of John Marshall of Virginia, the United States Supreme Court upheld the restrictive southern policy. In 1833 Justice Henry Baldwin of Pennsylvania discredited Marshall's ruling, and in 1844 the attorney Horace Binney of Pennsylvania induced the Supreme Court to adopt the North's tolerant attitude toward charitable trusts. Thereafter American law generally encouraged private citizens to divert some of their wealth to public use through philanthropy. A

C. 1815-1871

GENERAL HISTORY

See also: 6: 243, 253, 254, 537

6:356. Barta, I. PUBLICATION OF LAJOS KOSSUTH'S COMPLETE WORKS. *Acta Historica* 1959 6(3/4): 373-384. No other great figure of Hungary's history bequeathed to posterity such an incredible abundance of literary products as Kossuth. Most of these were never published. In 1947 the Hungarian Historical Society adopted a resolution to publish Kossuth's complete works in the *Fontes Historiae Hungariae Aevi Recentioris*. So far ten volumes have been published, and many more are in preparation. The series is one of the largest collection of sources for Hungarian historiography. S. Borsody

6:357. Djordjević, Dimitrije. TRGOVINSKI PREGOVORI SRBIJE I AUSTROUGARSKIE 1869-1875 [Commerical negotiations between Serbia and Austria-Hungary, 1869-1875]. *Istoriski Glasnik* 1958 (3/4): 51-73. Publishes for the first time a comprehensive account of these unsuccessful negotiations, which illustrate the initial phase of Austria's policy of economic expansion in Serbia and of Serbia's dependence on Austria during King Milan's reign. The new policy was adopted after the defeat at Königgratz (1866), when the Austrian economist Singer called the Balkans "our India" and Dr. Wolfgang Eras wrote that "the Levant and the Balkans could be to us what Siberia is to Russia." Of particular interest is the Mijatović draft treaty of 1874 which extended the frontier traffic clause to the entire territory of Serbia and thus envisaged a privileged economic status for Austria. The clause appears in the treaties of 1881 and 1892. Čedomilj Mijatović was King Milan Obrenović's Minister of Foreign Affairs and Finance. Based largely on material from the State Archives of Serbia and the Archives of the Serbian Academy of Science, Belgrade. S. Gavrilović

6:358. Gómez Piñón, Alirio. SANTANDER Y SUS VIAJES POR EUROPA [Santander and his travels through Europe]. *Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades* (Colombia) 1959 46 (537-539): 368-390. Describes the European tour of Francisco de Paula Santander, deposed vice-president of Gran Colombia, during the years 1829-31. Santander was highly gratified at the cordial welcome he received, showed lively interest in everything he saw, and expressed special admiration for English life and customs. Based chiefly on Santander's letters. D. Bushnell

6:359. Mosse, W. E. ENGLAND AND THE POLISH INSURRECTION OF 1863. *English Historical Review* 1956 71(278): 28-55. After outlining three earlier interpretations of British policy, argues that it originated in pressure of public opinion and was inspired primarily by desire to help the Poles and weaken Russia. The author shows how the failure of British policy destroyed the Anglo-French alliance and so paved the way for Bismarck's successes. Based on unpublished material from the Royal Archives, Foreign Office records and the papers of Lord John Russell. H. Parris

6:360. Raven, Charles E. CHARLES DARWIN: THE MAN AND HIS WORK. *South Atlantic Quarterly* 1959 58(3): 421-426. Discusses the controversy caused by Darwin's work. The author points out that "neither evolution nor the means of it was new." The Biblical story had been challenged by Ray in the 17th century, by Buffon in the 18th century, and by Lamarck in the early 19th century. Erasmus Darwin, grandfather to Charles, had made the concept familiar in his poems. The doctrine of the survival of the fittest had already been expounded in somewhat different form by Malthus. The controversy came into the open when the religious challenge was made at a meeting of the British Association at Oxford, where the Bishop of Oxford, Samuel Wilberforce, raised the issue of man's descent from the monkey. The author concludes that the "simple proposition which Darwin put forward" does not account for all the facts, and that the opening of new fields of knowledge will compel us to look at the methods of evolution afresh. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:361. Stern, Guy (Dennison Univ., Ohio). BROTHER MIERTSCHING, A SAXON IN SEALSKIN. *American-German Review* 1959 25(3): 8-12. The story of the Arctic expedition of the English ship "Investigator," 1850-1854, based on the diary of Brother Johann August Miertsching, Moravian missionary and ship's interpreter. G. H. Davis

HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

Africa

See also: 6: 401

6:362. Kirk-Greene, A.N.M. THE BRITISH CONSULATE AT LAKE CHAD. A FORGOTTEN TREATY WITH THE SHEIKH OF BORNU. *African Affairs* 1959 58(233): 334-339. A minor accomplishment of the Richardson-Barth-Overweg expedition to Central Africa was the signing of a commercial treaty with the empire of Bornu. In addition to granting trading privileges in Bornu, the treaty of 1852 provided for appointment of a British consul in Kukawa, the capital. Although Bornu and Britain exchanged presents, a consul was never appointed, and the "Black Diplomatist," the Bornu envoy dispatched to Britain, never arrived. The treaty was not implemented. The text of the treaty is appended. R. G. Gregory

6:363. Unsigned. TUNIS EN 1865 D'APRES LE RECIT D'UN VOYAGEUR [Tunis in 1865 according to the account of a traveller]. *Revue Libérale* 1959 (28): 48-53. A detailed description of the architecture, countryside and people encountered by the unnamed author in 1865 while approaching the city of Tunis and its suburbs, Marse, by land from La Goulette, on the ancient road of Carthage. D. Jean Detiere

6:364. Unsigned. COMMENTAIRES DU MARECHAL BUGEAUD SUR LA GUERRE D'ALGERIE [Marshal Bugeaud's comments on the war of Algeria]. *Revue Libérale* 1959 (28): 18-25. Reprints letters of Marshal Bugeaud dealing with the military and political problems encountered by the French forces in conquering Algeria between 1841 and 1847 and with the inevitable revolts that European colonization would engender in the future. D. Jean Detiere

Asia

Abstracts on the Meiji Period are all grouped together under "D 1871-1918 (Asia)" even though they may also deal with the years before 1871.

See also: 6: 256, 257, 260, 261, 563

6:365. Andō, Seiichi (Wakayama Univ.). BAKUMATSU NI OKERU ZAIKATA-SHŌGYŌ TŌSEI [Control of rural commerce in the last part of the Edo period]. *Nihon Rekishi* 1957 (112): 62-66. Deals with the control of commerce in the village of Gobo, Wakayama Han, at the end of the Tokugawa Shogunate. In order to obtain official permission to practice rural commerce, it was necessary to be in possession of a certain number of acres of land, depending upon the kind of commerce. Only those who fulfilled their duties as farmers were permitted to engage in commerce. In order to obtain the permission, some persons began borrowing the required land only temporarily. This problem was solved by giving permission also to those who did not possess enough land but paid compensation in currency to the feudal lords. A (t)

6:366. Banno, Masataka (Tokyo Metropolitan Univ.). SŌRI GAMON NO SETSURITSU KATEI [The process of the establishment of the Tsung-li Yamen]. *Kindai Chūgoku Kenkyū* 1958 (1): 1-106. A detailed study of the establishment in China of the Tsung-li Yamen [Board of Foreign Affairs] after the organization of an organ for negotiations with Britain, France and Russia in the autumn of 1860. The author deals with 1) the machinery for peace negotiations in Peking in the fall of 1860; 2) its development after the signing of the Peking conventions, and 3) establishment of the Tsung-li Yamen. Based partly on Ch'ou-pan I-wu shih-mo, Ch'ing-shih-kao, and memoranda of foreign diplomats, etc. Y. Saeki

6:367. Banno, Masataka. PEKIN NI OKERU TAIRO KŌSHŌ KIKŌ NO HENBO -- TENSHEIN JŌYAKU CHŌIN (1858) KARA 1860 NEN 5 GATSU MADE [The institutional change in Sino-Russian contact at Peking from the signing of the Treaty of Tientsin of 1858 to May 1860]. *Kindai Chūgoku Kenkyū* 1959 (3): 1-68. Discusses the change in contact between China and Russia after the conclusion of the Sino-Russian Treaty of Tientsin.

M. Oyama

6:368. Gregory, John S. (Univ. of Melbourne). BRITISH INTERVENTION AGAINST THE TAIPING REBELLION. *Journal of Asian Studies* 1959 19(1): 11-24. Examines the mechanics and motives of British intervention in support of the Manchu rulers in the 1860's. British policy in this matter "was a great deal less decided and clear cut, and even a great deal less cynical, than has commonly been assumed." G. A. Lensen

6:369. Inui, Hiromi. MITO HAN TOSO NO ICHI KOTSU - - TEMPO KENCHI NO BUNSEKI O TOSHITE [Party conflicts of the Mito Han - - study of Tempo land survey]. *Rekigaku Kenkyu* 1959 (232): 11-22. Examines the social background of the party conflicts in the Mito Han in the later Tokugawa era. Samurai reformers planned to form an alliance with wealthy peasants or powerful figures in village administration in order to secure their landownership. The policy ultimately failed because it did not pay attention to the contemporary differentiation of the peasantry. The conflicts which followed the breakup of the reformers' alliance were not limited to the village ruling class, but were extended to all strata of the village and the wealthy peasants. The han was in utter confusion before and after the Restoration of 1868. Based chiefly on documents in the Sudas. K. Sugiyama

6:370. Kedrova, S. M. O SOTSIOLOGICHESKOI I FILOFSKOI MYSLI INDIIN VTOROI POLOVINY 19. VEKA [On the sociological and philosophical thought in India in the second half of the 19th century]. *Vestnik Istorii Mirovoi Kul'tury* 1959 (5): 9-122. The Weltanschauung of the Indian bourgeois nationalologists in this period shows a distinct individuality, particularly in the sociological and philosophical spheres. Democratic and humanistic features and patriotic ideas of national liberation and social progress are common. A discrepancy between conservative form and progressive substance is apparent, a limitation of democratism - both typical of bourgeois ideology of colonial countries of this period. Erna Wollert (t)

6:371. Khera, P. N. THE BATTLE OF MIANI. *S. I. Journal* 1958 88(373): 341-345. An analysis of a battle fought on 17 February 1843 between Sir Charles Napier's 200 British troops and nearly 30,000 Biloche. Sind was not taken "like a cold pudding," but Napier lost only 62 killed and 70 wounded compared with 5,000-7,000 enemy casualties. The British victory is accounted for by better leadership and the superiority of the bayonet over the sword. But these factors could have availed little had the Biloche been better organized. They were a loose gathering of clans, while their opponents were disciplined, compact force. M. Naidis

6:372. Kurochi, Kyōhei (Ritsumeikan Univ.). BAKUTSU NI OKERU KOGI SEITAI RON TENKAI [Development of the "Theory of Public Opinion Policy" in the late Tokugawa era]. *Nihonshi Kenkyu* 1959 (44): 26-44. The "theory of public opinion policy" has been generally regarded as a mere emanation of the feudal dynasty. Through an examination of the critical thought of Sanai Hashimoto and Shonan Yokoi, the author insists on the enlightened aspects of the theory. These thinkers did not so much intend to strengthen the political system of the Tokugawa dynasty as, on the contrary, to insist on the establishment of a unified nation because of their keen observation of the international crises. The theory therefore is an anti-Tokugawa dynasty element which shows these thinkers' enlightenment of an absolutist nature. K. Sugiyama

6:373. Nakada, Yoshinobu (National Diet Library). SJI NENKAN NO KYOKAN NO KAIRAN NI TSUITE [A study of the Moslem rebellion in Shensi and Kansu, in the T'ung Chih era]. *Kindai-Chūgoku-Kenkyu* 1959 (3): 69-160. Examines in detail such aspects of the Moslem rebellion of 1862-73 in Shensi and Kansu as its motive, features, relation with the Taipings, and suppression by Tso Tsung-t'ang. Based on numerous reference works. M. Oyama

6:374. Ōta, Shigeya. KINSEI NI OKERU BICCHŪ ENSAKU CHIICKI TO NOSON KEIZAI KOZO [The rural economy of a cotton district in Bicchū in the late Tokugawa period]. *Keikaku-Keizai-shigaku* 1959 (25): 118-149. Analyzes the relation between geographical features and the rural economic change by means of the development of the coinage system. In the later years of the Tokugawa era, the villages in southern Bicchū were involved in a commercial economic system based on cotton production, and the geographical factor had an influence on this change. The geographical division of the

agricultural function of each village developed according to its natural environment, e.g. geographical position, the difference of population and the fertility of the soil. K. Sugiyama

6:375. Ristelhueber, René. UN DIPLOMATE BELIQUEUX DECLARE LA GUERRE A LA COREE (EN 1866) [A warlike diplomat declares war on Korea (1866)]. *Revue d'Histoire Diplomatique* 1959 72(2): 111-117. Describes the rash behavior of the young French chargé d'affaires at Peking, Henry de Bellonet, in his efforts to avenge the murder of several French missionaries in Korea. When he informed the Chinese authorities that their tributary state was to be humbled by French arms, he received little co-operation from the French naval commander in the Far East and found himself disavowed by the French foreign ministry. The naval demonstration which he finally obtained received a severe check at the hands of the Koreans; French prestige in the Orient declined in consequence. J. H. Johnson

6:376. Sasaki, Masaya. EIKŌ SHÖNIN NO KENKYÜ [A study of native merchants in Yingkow]. *Kindai Chūgoku Kenkyu* 1958 (1): 213-268. Through an economic analysis of a group of successful merchants in 19th-century Yingkow, throws light on the actual condition of Chinese racial capital. In this connection the author elucidates the function of the Yin-lu [native banks] that issued credit coins called kuo-lu Yin [transfer money] which were the basic means of commercial activity for the merchants in Yingkow. These merchants overcame the economic crisis resulting from the feebleness of, and danger attendant to, the Yin-lu system by depending on bank capital, including heavy foreign capital. Based partly on Blue Book, *Data for Economic Investigation of Nan Man-Chou*. Y. Saeki

6:377. Shibahara, Takuji. HIZEN HAN NI OKERU BAKUMATSU HANSEI KAIKAKU NO KICHO [The keynote of the political reforms of the Hizen Clan in the later Tokugawa era]. *Rekishi-gaku Kenkyu* 1959 (233): 11-25. Discussion of the Tempo Reform in Japan generally comes to the conclusion that it is significant because it throws light on the administrative response to the progress of the bourgeoisie and the transformation of the power of the han. As the result of an examination of the keynote of land policy of this period, by which peasants were to be bound to their soil and which separated agriculture from commerce, the author concludes that the political reform of the han represents a restrengthening of the power of the leading middle-class retainers, and not a linking of the han to the wealthy peasants or merchants.

K. Sugiyama

6:378. Shimada, Takashi (Univ. of Tōhoku). BAKUMATSU KAEI-KI SHINSHU IMAI MURA JINEMON KE NO RODŌ SOSHIKI [The labor organization of a peasant family in Shinshū in the later years of the Tokugawa era]. *Tōhokudaigaku-Keizai-gaku* 1959 (52): 45-80. A study of the labor organization in the management of manufactures in the later years of the Tokugawa era. The corporative element in the Imai family was very weak. Keeping pace with the industrial development of production of cotton, silk and other goods, the employment system, based on apprentices, day laborers etc., became dependent on the wage system in place of the social rank system. Comparatively free commerce of labor already took place in the later years of the Tokugawa era. Based on books of the Imai Rokurō family. K. Sugiyama

6:379. Shinpo, Hiroshi (Univ. of Kōbe). NATANE SAKU NI OKERU SHOHIN SEISAN TO RYŪTSU NO KŌZŌ [Features of the rapeseed production and commerce]. *Kōbedaigaku-Keizai-gaku* 1959 (6): 173-226. A study of the features and significance of rapeseed culture in the later years of the Tokugawa period. The rapeseed harvest was large, and it was one of the most profitable secondary crops. The peasants, however, could not freely sell the crop, because the government controlled its marketing. In a village in Settsu, the commercial circulation of rapeseed was fixed by the village's official agent. Commercial rapeseed production was thus by no means destructive to the village administration. It is not proper to regard rapeseed culture as an example of peasant commercial production. K. Sugiyama

6:380. Wei, Louis. L'ORIGINE DES RAPPORTS ENTRE LA BELGIQUE ET LA CHINE 1842-1845 [The beginning of relations between Belgium and China 1842-1845].

Revue Belge de Philologie et d'Histoire 1959 37(2): 394-407. Shows how Lannoy, Belgian Consul-General in Manila worked to get Belgian commercial relations with China. While he did not achieve formal diplomatic relations, with French aid he negotiated a commercial agreement with Ki-yin. Based on material from Belgian and French archives. J. Laux

Canada

6:381. Waite, P. B. THE QUEBEC RESOLUTIONS AND LE COURRIER DU CANADA, 1864-1865. Canadian Historical Review 1959 40(4): 294-303. An analysis of a series of articles published by a leading French-Canadian newspaper in the winter of 1864-65. Contemporary examinations of the Quebec Resolutions were not rare, but this series was the most able and the most comprehensive of any in British North American newspapers. It had both sympathy with, and understanding of, the nature of federal government. Its views were not, however, shared by many of the leaders of Confederation, who were disposed to extend the power of the central government as far as possible. *Le Courrier du Canada* emphasized the co-ordinate nature of sovereignty in a federal system. A

Europe

BALKANS and NEAR EAST

See also: 6:433, 440, 579

6:382. Brković, Savo. STOGODIŠNICA BITKE NA GRAHOVCU [The centennial of the battle of Grahovac]. *Istoriski Zapis* 1958 14(1/2): 1-9. The victories won by Montenegro in the battle against Omer Pasha (winter of 1852/53) and at Grahovac (11-13 May 1858) showed captive Balkan nations what could be achieved by an uncompromising struggle against foreign invaders. According to the French daily *Journal des Debats* of 18 May 1858, quoted by the author, these Montenegrin victories created intense stirrings among the Christian population in Walachia and Moldavia. To illustrate the effect on the South Slavs, he cites the wide popularity of Kačanski's revolutionary poems ("Grahovlaz," etc.) which glorified Montenegro's spirit of independence and defiance. Under the impact of these developments the Ottoman Turks and the great European powers could no longer postpone the settlement of the Montenegrin question. S. Gavrilović

6:383. Kapidžić, Hamdija. KRAĆI PRILOZI ZA ISTORIJU CRNE GORE POČETKOM XIX VIJEKA [Short notes on the history of Montenegro at the beginning of the 19th century]. *Istoriski Zapis* 1958 14(1/2): 322-327. Publishes two notes pertaining to Montenegrin economic conditions. The first deals with the cultivation of potatoes in the Montenegrin mountains and its effect on the trade with Kotor, and devotes special attention to a memorandum presented by Count Franz Hochwart to the State Chancellery in Vienna after a visit to Dalmatia in 1829. The cultivation was introduced by Prince Bishop Peter I in 1798 as a measure to develop the Montenegrin economy. The second note deals with the emigration, for economic reasons, of 800 Montenegrin families in 1817 by way of Kotor to Odessa, Russia. The flow of Montenegrin economic emigrants to Russia through an Austrian port according to an early 19th century Montenegrin official plan was protested by the Porte and stopped by the Austrian government. Based on material in the Staatsarchiv in Vienna. S. Gavrilović

6:384. Lainović, Andrija. JEDAN CRNOGORSKO-TURSKI GRANIČNI SPOR 1858 GODINE [A Montenegrin-Turkish border dispute in the year 1858]. *Istoriski Zapis* 1958 14(1/2): 354-358. Gives information on the dispute concerning the Turkish claim to certain feudal rights in the Zeta valley on the Montenegrin side of the border, in light of 1) a report of the European consuls in Scutari, dated 18 September 1858, and 2) a report of Filip Lainovich, dragoman of the English consul in Scutari, dated 11 October 1858. The dispute was settled by a mixed commission composed of Montenegrin and Turkish delegates and delegates of the consuls of England, France and Russia in Scutari. The report of the three consuls is published in its Italian text, and Lainovich's report in a Serbian translation from French. The originals are in the Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Paris. S. Gavrilović

6:385. Lainović, Andrija. O NAIMENOVANJU PRVOG CRNOGORSKOG MINISTRA INOSTRANIH POSLOVA [On the nomination of the first Montenegrin minister of foreign affairs]. *Istoriski Zapis* 1958 14(1/2): 361-366. Publishes the correspondence concerning the nomination and recall of Teodor Ilić as minister of foreign affairs of the Principality of Montenegro, together with several other official documents relating to the accession of Nikola Petrović Nyegoš, son of Voivode Mirko Petrović, to the throne of the principality, following the death of Prince Danilo II on 1 August 1860. Included is a letter from Hyacinthe Hecquard, the French consul in Scutari, to the French ambassador in Constantinople (de Thouvenel), explaining the circumstances of Ilić's recall. Based on material from the State Museum in Cetinje and on the file "Turquie 1860: Scutari - Montenegro" in the Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Paris. S. Gavrilović

6:386. Lainović, Andrija. POLOŽAJ KNEGINJE DARINKE POSLIJE SMRTI KNJAZA DANILA [The position of Princess Darinka after the death of Prince Danilo]. *Istoriski Zapis* 1958 14(1/2): 311-319. Immediately after Danilo's death in Kotor, Princess Darinka was exposed to lack of consideration on the part of her dead husband's suite. On 6 October 1860 she wrote to Emperor Napoleon III, probably also to Empress Eugénie, and to the French rear admiral Jurien de la Gravière, a friend of her husband. The author publishes the letter to Napoleon and several other letters, including one dated 29 December 1860 from the Emperor's Court Chancellery to the Princess, then in Rome, informing her of the grant of a French pension "in memory of the Emperor's benevolence toward the Prince, whom you have so tragically lost." Danilo was killed by an assassin in Kotor on 1 August 1860. Based largely on the file "Turquie 1860: Scutari - Montenegro" in the Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Paris. S. Gavrilović

6:387. Lisac, Andrija-Ljubomir. DVA SLUŽBENA IZVEŠTAJAJA O NJEGOŠEVOM SMRTI I PRVE NOVINSKE VJESTI O NJOJ [Two official reports on Nyegoš's death and first press notices about it]. *Istoriski Zapis* 1958 14(1/2): 340-353. Publishes a total of fifteen items divided into two groups: 1) reports from Baron Blasius Ghetaldi, Zadar, to the Ban of Croatia, Jelačić, Zagreb (No. 2068/p of 10 November 1851 and No. 2122/p of 20 November 1851) and 2) quotations from about thirteen newspapers, including papers from Zadar, Zagreb, Vienna, Ljubljana (Ljubljana), Belgrade, Augsburg, Klagenfurt and Rome. Nyegoš (Prince Bishop Peter II, ruler of Montenegro) died at Cetinje on 19 October 1851 (Old Style). The Ghetaldi reports are published both in the German original and in Serbian translation. The originals are in the Archives of the City of Zagreb (Jelačić family papers). S. Gavrilović

6:388. Martinović, Niko. VALTAZAR BOGIŠIĆ I ČEHOSLOVACKA [Valtazar Bogišić and Czechoslovakia]. *Istoriski Zapis* 1958 14(1/2): 143-152. Gives information on Bogišić's work, with emphasis on his contribution to the development of close cultural relations between Yugoslavs and Czechoslovaks in the second half of the 19th century. Based on material in the manuscripts department of the Bogišić Library and Scientific Archives in Cavtat, near Dubrovnik, and on Czechoslovak and Russian literature. S. Gavrilović

6:389. Milutinović, M.D. IZVESTIJE O SVRŠENOM POSLU U CRNOJ GORI [Report on an accomplished mission in Montenegro]. *Istoriski Zapis* 1958 14(1/2): 366-371. A description of Prince Nicholas' plans for the modernization of Montenegro, which included the building of roads, schools, churches, and new cities. The author, an architect from Serbia, was sent on a mission to the ruler of Montenegro in 1869 to assist in the technical execution of these plans. Based on a manuscript dated 11 November 1870, in the Milutinović family archive, Belgrade. S. Gavrilović

6:390. Nikolić, Marko. JEDAN ZAPIS O SMRTI KNJAZA DANILA [A record concerning the death of Prince Danilo]. *Istoriski Zapis* 1958 14(1/2): 358-359. Publishes two notes which record the following facts: 1) the exact date, hour and place of the death of Prince Danilo, ruler of Montenegro; 2) the exact date of the hanging of the prince's assassin, Todor Kadić. Based on records of the parish of Kotor. S. Gavrilović

6:391. Petróopoulos, Dem. A. DEMOTIKÁ TRAGOÚDIA
[Α ΤΕ MIKRÁ ASIÁ [Folk songs about Asia Minor].
krasiatiká Chroniká 1959 8: 81-96. Publishes folk
songs which relate the destruction of Aivali in 1821, the Asia
nor war and its disastrous outcome in 1922. The author
gives evidence in order to support his theory that these songs
are old folk songs which underwent slight alterations adapting
them to the new events they described.

Catherine Koumarianou

6:392. Prodanović, Dimitrije. SHVATANJA SVETOZA-
R MARKOVIĆA O DRŽAVI [The conceptions of Svetozar
Marković concerning the state]. *Arhiv za pravne i društvene*
like 1959 (2/3): 230-248. Examines the ideas of the 19th
century social reformer who sowed the seeds of modern social-
ism in Serbia. The author deals with 1) the ultimate objective
of Marković's social reforms ("a completely free society com-
posed of completely free individuals"); 2) Marković's concepts
about the nature and origin of the state in the contemporary
case of its historical development; 3) his ideas concerning the
organization of the new state called the "socialist state," with
emphasis on autonomous communities of industrial and agrarian-
producers, municipal councils, and other local self-govern-
ing organs. By his teachings Marković introduced new issues
into Serbian political life and exerted considerable influence
on the thought of his time. His social concepts were formulated
in numerous articles dedicated to sociological, political, eco-
nomic and other themes. Based on S. Marković: *Celokupna dela*
[Marković: collected works], Marković's newspapers *Radnik*
i *Javnost*, and other Serbian writings. S. Gavrilović

6:393. Stojančević, Vladimir. KRAJINSKI OBORKNEZO-
I KRAJINA OD KRAJA P RVOG USTANKA DO OSLOBOD-
NJAJA ISTOČNE SRBIJE [Krajina and its district grand chiefs
from the end of the first Serbian revolution to the liberation of
eastern Serbia]. *Istoriski Glasnik* 1959 (3/4): 75-104.
Examines the status of the hereditary Serbian (Christian) district
and chiefs (oborknezi) in Krajina and Ključ under Ottoman rule.
An earlier study of this controversial subject, published in
1941 (*Prilozi za proučavanje Manastira Bukova*) and based on
translations of Turkish official documents, Glisa Elezović main-
tained that the two districts did not have an autonomous status.
His view was challenged by Dušan Pantelić in an article pub-
lished in 1949. The author's findings, covering the period of the
Ottoman restoration (1815-33), support the views of Pantelić.
Based on extensive local literature and some unpublished official
cords in the State Archives of Serbia. S. Gavrilović

BELGIUM

e: 6 : 380:

FRANCE

e also: 6 : 268, 275, 285, 375, 386, 416, 448

6:394. Bigay, A. (Thiers). UNE VISITE IMPERIALE
A THIERS [An imperial visit to Thiers]. *Cahiers d'Histoire*
59 4(3): 269-271. A brief anecdotal account of Napo-
león III's surprise visit in 1864 to the small town of Thiers near
Lyon. G. Iggers

6:395. Boudard, René (Univ. of Caen). LA REVOLU-
TION DE 1830 ET SES REPERCUSSIONS EN CREUSE [The
1830 revolution and its repercussions in Creuse]. *Information*
historique 1959 21(2): 64-67. The news of the July Revo-
lution was received with keen interest in the department of
Creuse, whose inhabitants were generally politically apathetic.
Although almost all business activities ceased for a week and
various officials loyal to their oaths resigned, there were only
isolated disorders. The author discusses administrative changes
and gives a list and description of persons from Creuse who
were killed or wounded in Paris. G. Iggers

6:396. Dethan, Georges. NAPOLEON III ET L'OPINION
FRANÇAISE DEVANT LA QUESTION ROMAINE (1860-1870)
[Napoleon III and French opinion in relation to the Roman
question (1860-1870)]. *Revue d'Histoire Diplomatique* 1959 72
: 118-134. Reviews the statements of French publicists,
liticians and scholars on the Roman question during the
60's, emphasizing that the opposition to Napoleon III used

this embarrassing issue to weaken the position of the imperial
government. The emperor's efforts to reconcile Italy and the
Papacy gave the opposition occasions to press the attack.

J. H. Jensen

6:397. Dupeux, Georges. UN DEPARTEMENT
FRANÇAIS (LE LOIR-ET-CHER) DE 1848 A 1914 [A French
department (Loir-et-Cher) from 1848 to 1914]. *Information*
historique 1959 21(3): 114-119. Summary of a doctoral
thesis on aspects of the social, economic, and political history
of a department. The thesis contains information on nominal
prices, income, and living costs. The number of hired farm-
laborers declined absolutely and relatively as did the number
of large owners. Voting statistics and election campaign
materials show that only in times of economic difficulty was
there a sharp distinction of left and right. Normally a bouri-
geois center, rather unconcerned about social problems.
governed, with a left and a right in opposition. Based on manu-
script sources from demographic, fiscal, registration, and
court records as well as on printed information published by
the Statistique Générale de la France. G. Iggers

6:398. Dupuy, Aime (Univ. of Algiers). LE RAIL ET
LES LETTRES FRANÇAISES [The railroad and French
letters]. *Information Historique* 1959 21. DE 1825 A 1842
[From 1825 to 1842], (2): 51-58. DE LA LOI DE 1842 AU
DEBUT DU SECOND EMPIRE [From the law of 1842 to the
beginning of the Second Empire], (3): 99-107. An account
of the reaction of French literary men to the railroads. The
Saint-Simonians romanticized the railroad and saw in it primarily
a moral idea rather than a commercial enterprise. Thiers,
Lamartine and Balzac fell in love with the railroad early; only
Stendhal warned of the uniformity it would bring. In Belgium,
which was ahead of France in railroad construction, Dumas,
Gautier and Victor Hugo admired the full impact of the rail-
road. Only Vigny, under the impact of the 1842 catastrophe
on the Paris-Versailles road, was critical. This catastrophe
did not, however, prevent the Chamber of Deputies from voting
the railroad law of 1842 only several weeks later. In the sec-
ond part the author presents a brief discussion of reactions to
the railroad in press and literature, including selections from
Balzac's description of his trip to the Ukraine and from
Flaubert's account of his trip to Switzerland and Italy. With
few critical exceptions, the excerpts show admiration of the
new invention. G. Iggers

6:399. Hearder, H. NAPOLEON III'S THREAT TO
BREAK OFF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND
DURING THE CRISIS OVER THE ORSINI ATTEMPT IN 1858.
English Historical Review 1957 72(284): 474-481. Prints
new evidence from the archives of the French Foreign Ministry
and the British Foreign Office. H. Parris

6:400. Unsigned. L'EXPÉDITION D'ALGER ET LA
REVOLUTION DE 1830 (D'APRES LOUIS BLANC) [The
Algerian expedition and the Revolution of 1830 (according to
Louis Blanc)]. *Revue Libérale* 1959 (25): 59-75.
Analyzes in detail the political complexion of France with
regard to the effect of the Algerian expedition on the Revolu-
tion of 1830. The author devotes particular attention to the
"disdainful and unvigorous" Charles X's relations with the
nobility, his alliance with the Church, and his decision (with
Polignac) to suspend the constitution under Article 14, and
the reactions of the liberals, the royalists, the bourgeoisie
and the people. D. Jean Detiere

6:401. Unsigned. LES ORIGINES DE L'EXPÉDITION
D'ALGER EN 1830 [The origins of the Algerian expedition in
1830]. *Revue Libérale* 1959 (25): 42-58. A review of
the circumstances surrounding the French expedition of 1830
against Hussein Pasha of Algeria, with emphasis on the role
of the various ministries in France, the opposition, public
opinion, etc., on the basis of the impressions of a French
officer (not named) who took part in the expedition.
D. Jean Detiere

6:402. Zeldin, Theodore (St. Anthony's College,
Oxford). GOVERNMENT POLICY IN THE FRENCH GENERAL
ELECTION OF 1849. *English Historical Review* 1959
74(291): 240-248. Reassesses the influence of the govern-
ment on the election, in the light of newly-discovered corre-
spondence of Leon Faucher, who was Minister of the Interior
at the time. H. Parris

6:403. Zind, Pierre. L'ENSEIGNEMENT PRIMAIRE SOUS LA RESTAURATION DANS L'ARRONDISSEMENT DE ST-ETIENNE [Primary instruction under the Restoration in the St. Etienne arrondissement]. *Cahiers d'Histoire* 1958 3(4): 359-372. The relatively well organized and financed school system of this arrondissement collapsed with the Revolution and recovered only partially under the Restoration. Despite the royal ordinance of 1816, cantonal committees did not function effectively and public instruction was handled haphazardly by communes, some of which had no schools. There was little change in the period 1814-1841. Teaching was done partly by clerics who taught catechism primarily, by "unofficial" teachers at homes, by traveling teachers, and by others. There were no normal schools. Teacher certification examinations were symbolic formalities. Levels of instruction and salaries were low. The Congregations tended to win the upper hand in competition with lay education. G. Iggers

GERMANY

See also: 6: 288

6:404. Baumhauer, A. (Lörrach). DER BADISCHE STAATSMANN UND LETZTE BADISCHE AUSSENMINISTER FRANZ FREIHERR VON ROGGENBACH [The Baden statesman and last Baden foreign minister: Franz, Baron von Roggenbach]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1959 10(8): 461-478. Reviews Roggenbach's life and opinions, emphasizing his antagonism to Bismarck. Based on published works, which are listed at the end of the article. F. B. M. Hollyday

6:405. Pater, Mieczysław (Univ. of Wrocław). WYPADKI MARCOWE 1848 ROKU W POWIECIE JELENIOGÓRSKIM [Incidents of March 1848 in the district of Hirschberg (Jelenia Góra)]. *Śląski Kwartalnik Historyczny* Sobótka 1958 13(4): 579-602. Aims at showing, by detailed factual analysis, the correlation between the social structure of the Silesian peasantry and the revolutionary outburst of March 1848. Analysis of this problem within the frontiers of one district makes it possible to throw light on the social mechanism of the revolution. In the predominantly agricultural district of Hirschberg [Jelenia Góra] the peasants were the driving force of revolution. This is proven by the fact that once they were freed from feudal dues (though this was done for tactical reasons only), large numbers of peasants began, so to speak, to withdraw from the revolution. Based on manuscript sources from the Archiwum Powiatowe [District Archives] in Jelenia Góra, Wojewódzkie Archiwum Państwowe [Voivodeship State Archives] in Wrocław (Breslau), Deutsches Zentralarchiv in Merseburg and the Ossolineum in Wrocław and on files of the contemporary press. A (t)

6:406. Pfund, Harry W., ed. A LETTER FROM KINKEL TO SCHURZ'S FATHER. *American-German Review* 1957 23 (6): 25-27. A commentary and text of a letter written in November 1850 by Gottfried Kinkel, a Bonn professor, poet and revolutionary, to Christian Schurz, father of the German-American statesman Carl Schurz. G. H. Davis

6:407. Ryder, Frank G. (Dartmouth College), ed. AMERICAN VIEW OF GERMANY - 1817. *American-German Review* 1959 25. AN AMERICAN VIEW OF THE GERMAN SCENE. (4): 28-30. Excerpts from and commentary on George Ticknor's unpublished diary of his journey to Germany in 1817. The editor concludes that Ticknor was in general a keen and thoughtful observer. G. H. Davis

6:408. Schlawe, Fritz (Tübingen). DIE JUNGHEGELISCHE PUBLIZISTIK ["Young Hegelian" journalism]. *Welt als Geschichte* 1960 20(1): 30-50. An account of the publications of the "Young Hegelian" movement from the 1820's to the 1870's. The author confines the discussion to periodical literature, because it represents the momentum of the uninterrupted development of a literary or philosophical movement. The development of Hegelian periodicals began with Hegel's own *Jahrbücher für wissenschaftliche Kritik* and ended with the failure of *Der Gedanke*, the organ of the Berlin Philosophical Society. G. H. Davis

6:409. Weber, Adolf (Munich). DER DEUTSCHE ZOLVEREIN ALS PRÄZEDENZFALL FÜR DIE BILDUNG EINES FREIEN EUROPÄISCHEN MARKTES [The German Zollverein

as a precedent for the formation of a free European Common Market]. *Schmollers Jahrbuch für Gesetzgebung, Verwaltung und Volkswirtschaft* 1958 78(6): 685-703. At the time of the formation of the German Zollverein, there were among the German states, as there are in Europe now, considerable difficulties, caused by the differing interests of the entrepreneur groups as well as by interstate political and economic rivalries. These difficulties were mainly removed by the initiative and resolution of a few outstanding statesmen and not by the governments, political parties or commercial interests. The German Zollverein represented an enormous progress and success for the time, but it lacked a social foundation. The workers still had no protection against exploitation, and by strikes and uprisings disturbed the economic order. Furthermore, the Zollverein did not have enough capital of its own to take full advantage of a common market. O. Stenzl

6:410. Weisert, John J. (Univ. of Louisville). JOHN ROSS BROWNE, PROTO-INNOCENT IN GERMANY. *American-German Review* 1959 25(3): 13-15. Some remarks on the humorous travel literature produced by John Ross Browne, the 19th century author of *An American Family* in Germany (1867). Drawings satirizing Germans are included. G. H. Davis

6:411. Zucker, A. E. (Univ. of Maryland). ROESLER, DOUGHTY FORTY-EIGHTER. *American-German Review* 1958 24(6): 25-27. An account of the activities of Gustav Adolf Roesler during the 1848 revolution in Germany. He was arrested, and after a daring escape, traveled to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he edited a German-language newspaper. G. H. Davis

GREAT BRITAIN

See also: 6: 290, 294, 296, 362, 399, 453, 498, 530, 596, 597, 601, 602

6:412. Baar, William H. (Univ. of Chicago). JOHN MASON NEALE (1818-1866). *Historical Magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church* 1959 28(3): 222-256. A sketch of the Anglican priest's life, based on biographies and published letters. The author notes Neale's scholarship and evangelism, his attraction to Eastern Orthodoxy, his work as warden of Sackville College and the ensuing difficulties with the bishop of Chichester, his role in the founding of a sisterhood, and his final vindication. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

6:413. Brock, Peter. THE FALL OF CIRCASSIA: A STUDY IN PRIVATE DIPLOMACY. *English Historical Review* 1956 71(280): 401-427. Shows that British support for the Circassians in their struggle against Russia, which ended in 1864 was confined to private individuals, notably David Urquhart, and was not government policy. The author relates British interest in Circassia to the activities there of Polish émigrés, and relates the whole question to recent trends in Soviet historiography. Based on unpublished material from Urquhart's papers, Foreign Office records and other collections. H. Parris

6:414. Brose, Olive (Brooklyn College). F. D. MAURICE AND THE VICTORIAN CRISIS OF BELIEF. *Victorian Studies* 1959/60 3(3): 227-248. Discusses the response of the Anglican theologian Frederick Denison Maurice to the "crisis of belief" in Victorian England - - the loss of faith by many liberal thinkers as a consequence of an ethical revolt against the narrowness of official Christianity. Maurice's life-work was the formulation of an answer to this question of belief. He attributed the growth of unbelief to a reliance upon human opinions and systems, either religious or philosophical, rather than upon the living God. He sought to place theology at the center of life by the use of history to reveal the original meaning of faith. J. L. Altholz

6:415. Conacher, J. B. PEEL AND THE PEELITES, 1846-1850. *English Historical Review* 1958 73(288): 431-452. Describes the relations between Peel and his followers during his last years. Based on the papers of Peel, Gladstone, Graham, Goulburn, and others. H. Parris

6:416. Dechamps, Jules. LES DEFENSEURS DE NAPOLEON EN GRANDE-BRETAGNE DE 1815 A 1830 [Napoleon's defenders in Great Britain from 1815 to 1830]. bulletin de la Classe des Lettres et des Sciences Morales et Politiques 1958 44(1/2): 19-33. Traces the development of the Napoleonic legend in England from the opinions of the emperor's defenders, Lord Holland and others, in 1815 to the appearance in 1830 of the final volume of William Hazlitt's Life of Napoleon. The author notes the influence upon the legend of the Romantic movement, as expressed in the works of Lord Byron, Leigh Hunt, Carlyle, Sir Walter Scott and Hazlitt. He stresses the growth of the idea that Napoleon was "democracy incarnate" and that the Empire was "the Revolution Triumphant, sobered and stabilized." He concludes that examination of the legend in an exclusively French milieu gives an incomplete if not historically false view, which ignores its universal and spontaneous character. The legend had its earliest and most fruitful development in England. A. H. Kittell

6:417. Hart, Jenifer M. (St. Anne's College, Oxford). REFORM OF THE BOROUGH POLICE, 1835-1856. English Historical Review 1955 70(276): 411-427. Critically examines the widely accepted "migration" thesis, according to which the setting up of police forces, first in London, then in the boroughs, led criminals to migrate to the unpoliced parts of the country, thus forcing the government to improve first the borough and then the rural police. The author finds no statistical support for the supposed migration from London and shows that the establishment of effective borough police was too slow to have caused the supposed migration before the first steps in reforming the rural police were taken. Based on unpublished records of the Home Office and local authorities. H. Parris

6:418. Kawai, Hidekazu. IGIRISU-KOKKAKOZO TO EIKOKUSHUGI [The English Constitution and English imperialism]. Rekishigaku Kenkyu 1959 234: 1-17. Discusses the policies of Gladstone, Chamberlain and Disraeli toward the working class and the imperial territories. According to the author, imperialism is the whole of the constitution which binds the working class to the development and exploitation of the empire. In this context, the prototype of imperialism can be seen in Disraeli's attitude of 1870, and after several years Chamberlain created the English imperial constitution which was to improve the economic situation of the workers, setting himself against Irish independence at the same time. S. Tsujiyama

6:419. Koga, Hideo (Univ. of Kyūshū). CHĀCHISUTO NDŌ NO REKISHITEKISEIKAKU TO IGI NITSUITE [A study on the Chartist movement]. Seiyōshi-gaku 1959 (42): 101-124. Analyzes the social strata and class consciousness of the Chartist movement in order to throw light on the cause of its decline. The author examines the attitudes of the less-skilled workers toward Chartism, and shows that the unions of the less-skilled workers, such as the cotton spinners and the miners, supported it only temporarily. The rank and file of the Chartist movement consisted mainly of unorganized and unskilled workers as well as impoverished artisans who could not understand the real significance of their own political activities. While such Chartist leaders as Feargus E. O'Connor and James O'Brien, who maintained the program: "Political power our means, social happiness our end," were more advanced in their class consciousness, they could not properly appreciate the historical role of the trade-union in the labor movement. In conclusion, this weakness of the Chartist movement reduced it to a movement of desperation. S. Tsujiyama

6:420. Radner, Sanford (Staten Island Community College). GEORGE MEREDITH AND LATE VICTORIAN EDUCATION. History of Education Journal 1958 9(1): 14-16. Discusses the educational ideas contained in George Meredith's novels. Meredith wrote at a time when English education was moving toward a program which included technical training and universal elementary schooling, yet he supported aristocratic ideals which emphasized intellectual training and overlooked the value of vocational education. Meredith's novels reflect a conservative tradition and help explain the slow pace of educational change in England. L. Gara

6:421. Roach, J. P. C. (Corpus Christi College, Cambridge). VICTORIAN UNIVERSITIES AND THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENTSIA. Victorian Studies 1959/60 3(2): 131-50. Examines the relation in the 19th century between the old English universities and the educated class of the nation. In the first part of the century the universities were ill-adapted

to the educational demands of the nation; but between 1850 and 1880 a number of reforms were instituted, opening the universities to more and better-trained students and widening the range of academic interests and influence. Oxford and Cambridge had in 1880 a greater share in molding the educated class than they had possessed earlier in the century. J. L. Altholz

6:422. Roberts, David (Dartmouth College). JEREMY BENTHAM AND THE VICTORIAN ADMINISTRATIVE STATE. Victorian Studies 1958/59 2(3): 193-210. Examines the alleged influence of the ideas of Jeremy Bentham on the administrative reforms of the early Victorian period. Despite the apparent similarity between Bentham's Constitutional Code and these reforms, the author concludes that no causal relation can be established. The reforms were instituted, in an ad hoc manner, by practical men, many of them uninfluenced by Bentham, "to meet the urgent problems of an industrial age, not to fulfill the ideals of a philosopher." J. L. Altholz

6:423. Stone, Harry (Northwestern Univ.). DICKENS AND THE JEWS. Victorian Studies 1958/59 2(3): 223-253. A study of Dickens' changing attitude toward the Jews, as evidenced in his novels, minor writings, and editorial work. The author considers that Dickens' early writings, notably Oliver Twist, reflect the anti-Semitism of his times; but in his later works, especially Our Mutual Friend, Dickens demonstrated an active sympathy for the Jews and regret for his earlier treatment of them. This change is traced to Dickens' friendly relations with a Jewish family and to the growth of toleration in mid-Victorian England. J. L. Altholz

6:424. Tennyson, Sir Charles. THEY TAUGHT THE WORLD TO PLAY. Victorian Studies 1958/59 2(3): 211-222. A study of the development of sports in Victorian England and of the influence of English sports on the rest of the world. J. L. Altholz

6:425. Tholfsen, Trygve R. (Louisiana State Univ.). THE ORIGINS OF THE BIRMINGHAM CAUCUS. Historical Journal 1959 2(2): 161-184. Challenges the traditional view that the Birmingham Liberal caucus of 1868 was a novel phenomenon in English politics. The author claims that virtually all of the essential features of the caucus had developed in the preceding generation, beginning with Joseph Sturge's Complete Suffrage Union founded in 1842. The ascendancy exercised by middle-class Liberal politicians over the artisan elite of Birmingham was a product of these politicians' efforts to secure a more democratic franchise, rather than of adroit political manipulation. Based mainly on published reports of early Birmingham political associations and on newspaper accounts of the period. S. H. Zebel

6:426. Thompson, Dorothy. CHARTISM IN THE INDUSTRIAL AREAS. Amateur Historian 1956 3(1): 13-19. Stresses the need for more work on Chartist on a local basis, which will correct the distorted picture of the movement as it appeared to the authorities in London. The author suggests means of gathering the necessary information. Undocumented. J. A. Grenville

6:427. Thompson, F. M. L. (University College, London). WHIGS AND LIBERALS IN THE WEST RIDING, 1830-1860. English Historical Review 1959 74(291): 214-239. Illustrates the balance and interplay of Whig and Liberal forces in the West Riding of Yorkshire, which as the largest parliamentary constituency in the United Kingdom from 1832 to 1865, was a microcosm of the national political scene. Based on the Wentworth Woodhouse papers. H. Parris

6:428. Unsigned. L'ILE DE JERSEY EN 1851 [The island of Jersey in 1851]. Revue Libérale 1959 (28): 55-71. A detailed description of the island of Jersey: its topography, its people, their customs, occupations, interests and relations with England, as seen through the eyes of a political refugee from France in 1851. D. Jean Detiere

6:429. Whyte, J. H. DANIEL O'CONNELL AND THE REPEAL PARTY. Irish Historical Studies 1959 11(44): 297-316. Examines a widely-held belief that O'Connell, in his struggle for repeal of the legislative union with Britain, failed to build a creditable parliamentary party. The author analyzes the thirty-five pledged repealers elected in 1832 and concludes that although they were independent-minded and

represented both Catholic and Protestant interests, they came from a lower social class than most M.P.s and lacked parliamentary ability. He suggests that some were insincere advocates of repeal. He absolves O'Connel for the deficiencies in the organization of the repeal movement, which are attributable rather to the complexities of Irish politics. P. H. Hardacre

HABSBURG EMPIRE

See also: 6: 387, 388

6:430. Kimball, Stanley Buchholz (Southern Illinois Univ.). THE POLES AT THE PRAGUE ALL-SLAVIC CONGRESS OF 1868. *Polish Review* 1959 4(1/2): 91-106. The author discusses the Prague All-Slavic Congress of 1868 through a survey of the reaction of the Slavic and German press to it, emphasizing the expressions of the Polish press. E. Kusielewicz

6:431. Lentze, Hans (Vienna). ANDREAS FREIHERR VON BAUMGARTNER UND DIE THUNSCHE STUDIENREFORM [Andreas Freiherr von Baumgartner and Thun's educational reform project]. *Anzeiger der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, philosophisch-historische Klasse* 1959 (11): 161-179. Baumgartner was a member of the Austrian government from 1848 to 1859 and an outspoken opponent of Thun's university reform project. The struggle between Thun's party and its enemies concentrated on the reform of the program of instruction in the faculties of law in the Austrian universities. Thun intended to abolish the courses in philosophy of natural law, which he felt were a stimulant to the liberal and antireligious movement. Both groups in the cabinet tried to convince the emperor of their views, and in March 1854 Baumgartner succeeded in getting the majority of the cabinet to support his position, which he presented to the emperor in a memorandum. The emperor, however, decided in favor of Thun. O. Stenzl

6:432. Milošević, Djordje. KARAKTER I ZNAČAJ PRČANJSKE PRESUDE NARODNOG SUDA IZ 1848 GODINE [The character and significance of the sentence of Prčanj by the people's court in the year 1848]. *Istoriski Zapisi* 1958 14(1/2): 307-311. The revolutionary movement in Austria in the year 1848 and the consequent diminution of the authority of state organs in the frontier province of Cattaro (Kotor) led to illegalities which created a series of disputes between the communities (komunidad) of Hercegnovi (Castelnuovo) and Risan (Risano). The disputes were settled by an unofficial court composed of twenty-five men from all the communities on the Gulf of Cattaro except Hercegnovi and Risan. The court was set up with the approval of the authorities and was held in "neutral" territory in Prčanj. The case illustrates Austria's eagerness to end the revolutionary conditions as soon as possible. Based on the original text of the sentence in the possession of Sima Sušić (Hercegnovi), and on local literature. S. Gavrilović

6:433. Milutinović, Kosta. BOKELOJSKI USTANAK I VAGNEROVA AFERA [The Boka uprising and the Wagner incident]. *Istoriski Zapisi* 1958 14(1/2): 17-64. Describes Vienna's "divide and rule" policy toward the Yugoslavs at the time of Beust and Taaffe, against the background provided by the uprising in the Gulf of Cattaro in October 1869. The author deals with 1) Vienna's fear of Yugoslav propaganda; 2) the Cattaro uprising and Austrian diplomacy ("antagonism between Croats and Serbs is the only rock against which the threat of the Yugoslav movement can be broken"); 3) the Cattaro uprising and public opinion, and 4) the Cattaro uprising before the parliaments in Budapest and Vienna. As an illustration of Beust's divide-and-rule tactics, the author cites an unsuccessful plot ("incident") engineered by the regent of Dalmatia, von Wagner, to win the support of Strossmayer's Nationalist party for a program of joint Austrian-Croat action in Bosnia and Herzegovina in opposition to Montenegro and Serbia. Based on material from the Austrian Staatsarchiv, Vienna, and on other published sources. S. Gavrilović

6:434. Nikolić, Marko. NEKOLIKO PODATAKA O DJAKONU JOVANU ZECU [A few details concerning Deacon Jovan Zec]. *Istoriski Zapisi* 1958 14(1/2): 359-361. Publishes *inter alia* the correspondence between the archi-

mandrite and provicar of Kotor, Irinej Popović, and the bishop of Zadar, J. Mutibarić, concerning Zec's request for authorization to visit Prince Bishop Peter II, ruler of the neighboring Principality of Montenegro. The authorization was refused because the policy of Austria was to eradicate from the minds of the local Serbian Orthodox clergymen the memory of the jurisdiction of Montenegrin metropolitans in the Gulf of Cattaro, that had been recently abolished. Based on material from the Episcopal Archives in Kotor (Cattaro). S. Gavrilović

6:435. Szabad, György. KOSSUTH 1860/61-ES POLITIKÁJÁNAK JELLEMZÉSÉRŐL [Characterization of Kossuth's policy in 1860/61]. *Századok* 1959 93(1): 172-173. Argues that Lajos Kossuth's concept of the coexistence between the Hungarian nation and its minorities was during the years 1860-61 liberal, and his old views were thoroughly changed. The author, thereby rejects the opposite position of Lajos Lukács, also a Hungarian Marxist historian. Based on a partly unpublished document from the Magyar Országos Levéltár, [Hungarian National Archives]. F. Wagner

6:436. Wandruszka, Adam (Univ. of Cologne). DER KUTSCHER EUROPAS. FÜRST METTERNICH IM URTEIL DER HISTORIKER VON HEUTE [The coachman of Europe. Prince Metternich as judged by present-day historians]. *Wort und Wahrheit* 1959 14(6/7): 459-461. Contrasts the historical research on Metternich during the last three decades with Heinrich von Srbik's biography, *Metternich, der Staatsmann und Mensch* (Vols. 1 and 2, 1925; Vol. 3, 1954). Wandruszka concludes that Srbik's views and conclusions still hold true to an "astonishing degree." O. Stenzl

IRELAND

See: 6: 429

ITALY

See also: 6: 455, 501

6:437. Balestreri, Leonida. VICENDE AMMINISTRATIVE DI GIORNALI E GIORNALISTI MAZZINIANI [Administrative vicissitudes of Mazzinian journals and journalists]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1957 44(1): 96-102. Mazzini regarded the press as his only hope, yet his journals were in constant financial difficulty. The contributors to his papers were satisfied to receive small remuneration because they believed in his cause. Based upon the correspondence of Mazzini. Elisa A. Carrillo

6:438. Donno, Alfredo de. UN GIUDIZIO DI GIACOMO MEDICI SUL TRATTAMENTO FATTO AI GARIBALDI NEL 1860 [Giacomo Medici's judgment on the treatment accorded the Garibaldians in 1860]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1957 44(1): 103-105. Giacomo Medici, a loyal general in the army of Victor Emmanuel II, was highly critical of the treatment accorded to Garibaldi and his followers after the conquest of Sicily. He feared that the policy of the Piedmontese government was conducive to civil war. Based upon Medici's personal papers. Elisa A. Carrillo

6:439. Giorgio, Domenico de. NICOTERA E LE SUE PRIME BATTAGLIE POLITICHE [Nicotera and his first political battles]. *Historica* 1958 11(4): 97-106. Baron Giovanni Nicotera was a member of the Risorgimento generation of such men as Mazzini, Garibaldi and Ricasoli. The author gives an account of his military and political activities -- particularly with Garibaldi -- in the unification of Italy. A. F. Rolle

6:440. Giorgio, Domenico de, ed. STEFANO ROMEO ESULE IN TURCHIA [Stefano Romeo, an exile in Turkey]. *Historica* 1958 11(4): 120-121. Continuation from a previous article [See abstract 5: 531]. The second installment of a letter written to Cassimiro de Lieto of Genoa, while Romeo was in Turkey in 1850 is presented here. Romeo refers to Italian revolutionary activities, mentioning various persons involved. A. F. Rolle

6:441. Marraro, Howard R. DOCUMENTI ITALIANI AMERICANI SULLA SPEDIZIONE GARIBALDINA IN CILIA [Italian and American documents on the Garibaldian expedition to Sicily]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1957 44(1): 12-58. Contains official correspondence between the American ministers at Turin and Paris and the U.S. Secretary of State in 1860-61; and between the Neapolitan ministers in the U.S. and the minister of foreign affairs in Naples. Also included are letters between Garibaldi and American individuals and groups offering money or services to the Italian cause. The correspondence reveals the great interest and sympathy of the majority of the American people with respect to the success of Garibaldi's project. Elisa A. Carrillo

6:442. Parc, Yves du, ed. STENDHAL, LYSIMAQUE ET FABREGUETTES. LETTRES DE MALTE [Stendhal, Lysimache and Fabreguettes. Maltese letters]. *Revue d'Histoire diplomatique* 1958 72(1): 7-27. Reproduces eight letters of the diplomat-novelist, Henri Beyle (Stendhal), to the French consul at Malta, Auguste Fabreguettes. The operation of the consulate at Civitavecchia under Beyle's administration and the situation in Italy in 1839 and 1840 are illustrated in this correspondence and in the commentary of the editor. The Taverne-Caftanzoglou family archives in Athens were opened to the editor and were used by him to supplement the returned consular materials in the archives of the French foreign ministry. J. H. Jensen

6:443. Vaccaro, Emerenziana. IL CARTEGGIO DI FRANCESCO ORIOLI [The papers of Francesco Orioli]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1957 44(1): 106-117. Description of the contents of sixty-five letters found in the correspondence of Francesco Orioli, noted Italian writer and scholar. Among the positions held by Orioli were the professorship of physics at Bologna and the professorship of history and archaeology at Rome. Orioli was born at Vallerano in 1785 and died in Rome in 1856. Elisa A. Carrillo

POLAND

e: 6: 306, 430, 449

RUSSIAN EMPIRE

e also: 6: 308, 367, 413

6:444. Crisp, Olga (School of Slavonic and East European Studies, Univ. of London). THE STATE PEASANTS UNDER NICHOLAS I. *Slavonic and East European Review* 1959 37(89): 7-412. A study of a much-neglected aspect of the Russian peasant question in the 19th century, the status of the state peasants, who constituted 40 per cent of Russia's rural population and 37.5 per cent of its total population. In 1837 the state peasants were placed by Nicholas I under a newly-created Ministry of State Domains, directed by General Count N. D. Selev, who made earnest attempts to ameliorate their lot. Based on published Russian and other materials. V. S. Mamatey

6:445. [Kropotkin, Pétér]. PIERRE KROPOTKINE AU PRÉS DES PAGES [Pétér Kropotkin in the Corps of Pages]. *Thiers Pédagogiques pour l'Enseignement du Second Degré* 1958 13(7): 2-10. Presents excerpts from Pétér Kropotkin's *Tour d'une Vie* (1902) recounting the teaching methods of the French, Russian and German instructors who trained young Russians to be court pages in 1857. D. Jean Detiere

6:446. Riasanovsky, Nicholas (Univ. of California, Berkeley). "NATIONALITY" IN THE STATE IDEOLOGY DURING THE REIGN OF NICHOLAS I. *Russian Review* 1960 19(1): 38-46. An analysis of the concept of nationality (*narodnost*) in the trinity of Orthodoxy, autocracy and nationality, which constituted the state creed. The author discusses the philosophical, political and dynastic implications of the term. Based on contemporary primary Russian sources. Journal (D. von Mohrenschlildt)

6:447. Rogers, James Allen (Claremont Men's College). RWINISM, SCIENTISM AND NIHILISM. *Russian Review*

1960 19(1): 10-23. A study of Russian thought in the 1860's. The author discusses the impact on Russian thought of Western materialistic philosophy and natural science, especially of Darwin's *Origin of the Species*, as well as the various Russian interpretations of Darwinism and social Darwinism. This essay is part of a forthcoming book on the influence of Darwinism on Russian social thought and is based on Russian and Western primary sources. Journal (D. von Mohrenschlildt)

SWITZERLAND

See also: 6: 449

6:448. Bouquet, Jean-Jacques (Foundation suisse, Paris). LA POLITIQUE DU SECOND EMPIRE VUE PAR LE "CONFEDERÉ" DE FRIBOURG [The politics of the Second Empire as seen by the Fribourg Confédéré]. *Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Geschichte* 1959 9(1): 46-75. *Confédéré* was proscribed in 1857 on account of its opposition to military service and to foreign (papal and Neapolitan) decorations. The French government watched for the journal's collaborators. The journal was peevishly, often unjustly republican. It denounced Napoleon, whom it considered authoritarian and therefore despotic, and held that his plebiscites and elections evoked corruption, terror and fraud and that his budget neglected education by deferring to the clergy. *Confédéré* maintained in 1869: "L'Empire, c'est l'ignorance." The Second Empire was composed of a gang of malefactors, practicing nepotism and favoritism and characterized by mediocrity. The journal was suspicious of industrialization as a subtle attack on the workers, or it ignored the significance of the growth of banking, railroads and agriculture. It emphasized the feverishness resulting from business activity, ostentatiousness of court life, and the rise in prices. The Emperor condoned extravagance and was indifferent to deficit financing. The *crédit foncier* benefited land speculators and the *crédit mobilier*, stockbrokers. The wars in the Crimea and Italy wasted billions in taxes. Wars represented the machinations of the officer class that had raised Napoleon to power. The eighteen-year existence of *Confédéré* reflected a courageous defense of ideas, even if in a partisan manner.

L. Kestenberg

6:449. Nowak, Ludmila. SPRAWY POLSKIE U GODFRYDA KELLERA [Polish problems and Gottfried Keller]. *Przegląd Zachodni* 1958 14(5): 53-78. Analysis of the activities of Gottfried Keller (1819-1890), Swiss poet and politician (secretary of the Zurich canton), with regard to the Polish problem. Up to 1863 Keller's interest in Polish affairs found for the most part only literary expression, but when the Provisional Committee of Aid to the Poles was formed in Switzerland after the outbreak of the 1863 uprising, he became a member, served on the committee's board, wrote drafts of its addresses and conducted extensive correspondence. He can be called one of its most active members. A. F. Dygna

Latin America

All abstracts on the wars of independence dealing with both the years before and after 1815, are classified under "C Latin America." All abstracts on the colonial period (both before and after 1815) are included under "B Latin America." However, abstracts on Cuba are placed in the respective chronological divisions.

See also: 6:316

6:450. Boyd, Willis D. (Valparaiso Univ.). THE îLE A VACHE COLONIZATION VENTURE, 1862-1864. *The Americas* 1959 16(1): 45-62. Describes the effort to establish a colony of U.S. ex-slaves at île à Vache, off the coast of Haiti, during the U.S. Civil War. The author discusses in greatest detail the prior negotiations and the later recriminations. Emigration was a solution to the Negro problem favored by Lincoln himself, and various entrepreneurs were interested in this Haitian venture. About 450

Negroes went, but the colony failed because of poor organization, insufficient resources, and similar factors.

D. Bushnell

6:451. Donoso, Ricardo. JOSE JOAQUIN DE MORA Y LA CONSTITUCION CHILENA DE 1828 [José Joaquín de Mora and the Chilean constitution of 1828]. *Cuadernos Americanos* (Mexico) 1958 17(4/5): 400-413. A review written as a polemic against the view expressed by Raul Silva Castro in "José Joaquín de Mora y la Constitución de 1828" [See abstract 6:457], of the part played by Mora (1783-1864) in the creation of the Chilean constitution of 1828. H. Kantor

6:452. Gatell, Frank Otto, ed. (Harvard Univ.). PUERTO RICO IN THE 1830'S; THE JOURNAL OF EDWARD BLISS EMERSON. *The Americas* 1959 16(1): 63-75. Selections from the journal (preserved in Houghton Library, Harvard) of Ralph Waldo Emerson's younger brother, who went to Puerto Rico for health and obtained a commercial position there. The journal contains general comments on social life and customs. D. Bushnell

6:453. Knaplund, Paul (Univ. of Wisconsin). GLADSTONE AND JAMAICA. *The Americas* 1959 15(4): 351-359. Traces the views of actions of W. E. Gladstone, both in and out of power, relating to the colony of Jamaica in its politically and economically troubled mid-19th century period. Gladstone favored both the advancement of the ex-slave population and the principle of local self-government. He accepted abolition of the Jamaica constitution in 1865 with "great reluctance," and was instrumental in the restoration of partial self-government in 1884. D. Bushnell

6:454. Longhena, Mario. A. CODAZZI ED I SUOI GIUDIZI SUGLI UOMINI DELLA RIVOLUZIONE VENEZUELANA [Agostino Codazzi and his judgments of various Venezuelan revolutionary leaders]. *Rassegna Italiana di Politica e di Cultura* 1959 36(414/415): 171-182. Codazzi was a 19th-century soldier of fortune who had fought with Beauharnais, Lord Bentinck and others during the Napoleonic Wars. In 1812 he traveled from Constantinople to Baltimore, U.S.A. There he fell in with various Latin American revolutionary leaders, some of whom were from his native Italy. The author treats in detail the planning and execution of various revolutionary activities. He appraises such outstanding leaders as Miranda, Bolívar, Santander and Sucre. A. F. Rolle

6:455. Moscati, Ruggero. GLI ARCHIVI DI BUENOS AIRES, LA STORIA ITALIANA E UN EXCURSUS SU PIETRO DE ANGELIS [The archives of Buenos Aires, Italian history, and a digression on Pietro De Angelis]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1957 44(1): 118-122. The Archivo General de la Nación in Buenos Aires contains the first correspondence that passed between the Kingdom of Sardinia and Argentina. The archives of the Argentine ministry of foreign affairs contain many documents pertaining to the relations between the Holy See and Argentina. Pietro De Angelis, a Neapolitan who settled in Argentina, was the first to place the study of the history of South America on a scientific basis. De Angelis has been the subject of at least three works. Elisa A. Carrillo

6:456. Restrepo Canal, Carlos. INFORME SOBRE LA MASONERIA Y LA INDEPENDENCIA [Report on Masonry and independence]. *Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades* (Colombia) 1959 46(534-536): 232-237. Describes the role of Freemasonry in the independence period both as a social-political fad and as a spreader of anticlerical and foreign influences. The author finds no indication of Masonic affiliation on the part of the Colombian "Precursor" Antonio Narváez, and at most an early flirtation by Simón Bolívar. D. Bushnell

6:457. Silva Castro, Raúl. JOSE JOAQUIN DE MORA Y LA CONSTITUCION DE 1828 [José Joaquín de Mora and the constitution of 1828]. *Revista de Historia de América* (Mexico) 1957 43: 109-113. Citing letters published in *Revista Chilena de Historia y Geografía* in 1924, shows that Mora's share in the constitution promulgated in 1828 was very small. Various authorities, mentioned by the author, had asserted prior to the publication of these letters that Mora composed the constitution in its entirety. A (t)

6:458. Tascon, Jorge H. LA DICTADURA DE DON IGNACIO GUTIERREZ [The dictatorship of Don Ignacio

Gutiérrez]. *Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades* (Colombia) 1959 46(537-539): 394-403. With brief introduction, publishes four letters (from the papers of General Pedro A. Herrán in Colombia's Academy of History) written by Ignacio Gutiérrez, Conservative governor of Cundinamarca, to Herrán in June-September 1868. They refer to Gutiérrez' troubles with the Liberal majority of the departmental assembly and show that even before the final crisis in which Gutiérrez dissolved the assembly and was himself deposed by the national authorities, he was carefully considering the possibility of civil war to defend what he considered his constitutional prerogatives. D. Bushnell

6:459. Unsigned. CARTAS DE SUCRE [Letters of Sucre]. *Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades* (Columbia) 1959 46(534-536): 262-273, and (537-539): 443-449. Publishes in the first part letters of Marshal Antonio José Sucre written between December 1824 and March 1825 and relating to the independence struggle in Peru and Bolivia. The second part presents letters sent by Sucre from Potosí to the Secretary of War of Gran Colombia. Dated in April 1825, just after the close of the war of independence in South America, they refer to troop dispositions and to conditions in what soon became the republic of Bolivia. All the letters are from Columbian archives. D. Bushnell

6:460. Zawadsky, Alfonso, EL ARZOBISPO JUAN BAUTISTA SACRISTÁN [Archbishop Juan Bautista Sacristán]. *Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades* (Colombia) 1959 46(537-539): 404-426. A study previously published in the author's *El Clero en la Independencia* (1917). Sacristán was named Archbishop of Santa Fe (Bogotá) on the eve of the independence movement, refused to come to Bogotá because the patriot junta insisted he first recognize its authority, finally arrived in 1816 (after Spanish reconquest), and died in 1817. Documented. D. Bushnell

United States of America

See also: 6: 336, 347, 355, 406, 411, 441, 450, 632

6:461. Abbott, Martin, ed. (Oglethorpe Univ.). A NEW ENGLANDER IN THE SOUTH. 1865: A LETTER. *New England Quarterly* 1959 32(3): 388-393. Publishes a letter written by Captain Charles C. Soule, a Union Army officer, to General O. O. Howard of the Freedmen's Bureau. Soule's letter gives an unfavorable impression of the new class of freedmen and calls attention to the complex human problems resulting from sudden emancipation. L. Gara

6:462. Angle, Paul M. (Chicago Historical Society). CITIES OF THE MIDDLE BORDER. *American Heritage* 1956 8(1): 14-19, 125-127. Presents color reproductions of mid-19th century pictures of the towns of Galena, Illinois; Davenport, Illinois; St. Louis, Missouri; St. Paul, Minnesota, and Cleveland, Ohio. The reproductions are accompanied by historical commentary describing and explaining the growth of some Midwestern cities and the stagnation of others. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:463. Belden, Marva Robins and Thomas Graham Belden. KATE WAS TOO AMBITIOUS. *American Heritage* 1956 7(5): 40-43, 91-93. Describes the ambitions of Kate Chase, daughter of Salmon P. Chase, to procure the presidency for her father in the campaign of 1864. She even married the wealthy Rhode Island Senator William Sprague III with this goal in mind. The entire scheme failed to gain the presidency. Sprague proved a scoundrel who continued to trade with the South during the Civil War, and the marriage itself ended in failure. Illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:464. Billington, Ray A. (Northwestern Univ.). BEST PREPARED PIONEERS IN THE WEST. *American Heritage* 1956 7(6): 20-25, 116-117. Emphasizes the planning, preparation and efficiency of the Mormon leadership under Brigham Young (1801-1877) in their efforts to create a Biblical commonwealth in Utah, 1846-1858. Young's "genius" had transformed Utah Territory from a barren desert to a thriving frontier community; his leadership in the future would

help mold the higher civilization that was Utah's destiny." Illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:465. Bobbé, Dorothie. PHILIP HONE'S NEW YORK. American Heritage 1957 8(5): 12-23, 88-93. A description, based on Philip Hone's voluminous diary, of New York, 1820-1851. Illustrated. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:466. Burpo, Robert S., Jr. (Commander, U.S. Naval Reserve, Department of the Navy). NOTES ON THE FIRST FLEET ENGAGEMENT IN THE CIVIL WAR. American Neptune 1959 19(4): 265-273. The first naval engagement in the Civil War was fought by a flotilla of United States gun-boats (U.S. Naval Forces, Western Waters) and the River Defense Fleet acting under orders of the Confederate army. This battle took place at Plum Point Bend on the Mississippi River above Fort Pillow, 10 May 1862. During this battle occurred the first tactical use of rams in the war. Reports of the engagement were quite contradictory. Based partly on official reports and on unpublished notes by W. R. Hoel, First Master of the gun-boat "Cincinnati." A

6:467. Borden, Morton, ed. FIVE LETTERS OF CHARLES A. DANA TO KARL MARX. Journalism Quarterly 1959 36(3): 314-316. Publishes five letters from Charles A. Dana to Karl Marx which were made available to the editor by the Deputy Director of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism in Moscow. The letters deal mostly with business matters, but they also reveal Dana's important role in editing the foreign affairs section of the New York Tribune as well as some details of his relations with Marx. L. Gara

6:468. Brier, Warren J. (San Diego State College). THE "FLUMGUDGEON GAZETTE AND BUMBLE BEE BUDGET." Journalism Quarterly 1959 36(3): 317-320. Describes the Oregon City "Flumgudgeon Gazette and Bumble Bee Budget," an odd, hand-written newspaper edited by Charles E. Pickett in 1845. The manuscript journal contained news of the Oregon provisional government and humorous comments on frontier politics. Pickett's paper was the first English-language news publication on the West Coast. L. Gara

6:469. Catton, Bruce. HAYFOOT, STRAWFOOT! American Heritage 1957 8(3): 30-37. Describes the daily life of the average Union soldier during the American Civil War. The author comments upon the recruit's training, loose discipline, food, folklore and attitudes. Illustrated with reproductions by Winslow Homer and others. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:470. Cook, Fred J. THE SLAVE SHIP REBELLION. American Heritage 1957 8(2): 60-64, 104-106. Describes the rebellion of Negro slaves on the ship "Amistad" in 1839, as the slaves, led by one of their number, Cinqué, broke their chains and murdered some of their white captors and forced others to operate the ship. They finally arrived on Long Island believing themselves free. Soon, however, they found themselves charged with murder and with piracy, complicated by salvage claims and diplomatic entanglements between the U.S. and Spain. In the U.S. the case evoked political animosity between President Van Buren and ex-President John Quincy Adams as the latter took up the cause of the "Amistad" Negroes before the Supreme Court, which held that they were free. They were educated, and finally returned to Sierra Leone in a fruitless search for their families. Illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:471. Davis, Curtis Carroll. THE DEVIL AND JOHN RANDOLPH. American Heritage 1956 7(5): 10-11. Presents the historical background of the contested will case involving the last will of John Randolph of Roanoke (1773-1833). The author quotes a brief letter which established Randolph's insanity. The letter to Waller Holliday reports a conversation between Randolph and the devil during the winter of 1831/32. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:472. Davis, Lance E. (Purdue Univ.). STOCK OWNERSHIP IN THE EARLY NEW ENGLAND TEXTILE INDUSTRY. Business History Review 1958 32(2): 204-222. Describes stock ownership in the early New England textile industry (c. 1829-59) in terms of occupational groupings of all the investors. A comparison of the holdings of these groups at five-year intervals permits the author to make an estimate of

the trends in the relative importance of each group. Conclusions are drawn in respect to such important points as the principal sources of textile capital, the rate of mercantile capital reinvestment in manufacturing, the relation between investment and industry integration, and the increasing importance of nonbusiness and institutional vested interests. Based on records of eleven cotton textile mills of the "Massachusetts Type," supplemented by local histories, city directories, and university alumni records. A

6:473. Donald, David (Columbia Univ.). WHY THEY IMPEACHED ANDREW JOHNSON. American Heritage 1956 8(1): 21-25, 102-103. Deals with the tragic failure of Johnson during the Reconstruction era. When immediate and wise action was needed on the part of the executive, Johnson, by a series of inept steps, forced the Radicals into a more and more extreme position. The North came to feel that Johnson was on the Southern side. His insensitivity to public opinion and the rashness of his personality were, in large measure, responsible for his failure as a president. Illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:474. Downing, Paul H. (National Parks Service), and Harrison Kinney (McCall's Magazine). BUILDERS FOR THE CARRIAGE TRADE. American Heritage 1956 7(6): 90-97. Reports the role of the prosperous carriage-building firm of Brewster and Company, which was responsible for the elegant styles of carriages for the wealthy in the latter half of the 19th century. The firm originated in 1809, when John Cook employed James Brewster. By 1856 the firm was at the top of the field, setting the style for the American "carriage trade" and exporting its products to Latin America. It reached its height at the end of the century under the direction of its master designer, William Brewster. Illustrations include twenty prints of carriages and sleighs, c. 1850-1890. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:475. Eaton, Clement (Univ. of Kentucky). EVERYBODY LIKED HENRY CLAY. American Heritage 1956 7(6): 26-29, 108-109. Emphasizes the warm, likable personality of Henry Clay as a significant element in his success. The author describes Clay's home life at Ashland, his plantation, where he contributed to the improvement of livestock by introducing Herefords into Kentucky from England, improving the strains of mules, and breeding race horses.

C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:476. Erickson, Evarts. WHEN NEW ENGLAND SAW THE SERPENT. American Heritage 1956 7(3): 26-27. A contemporary illustration of a sea serpent "taken from life," and accompanied by a brief historical comment on the supposed appearance of a sea monster off the coast of Gloucester, Massachusetts, in April 1817 and periodically thereafter for two years. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:477. Fishwick, Marshall (Washington and Lee Univ.). SHEAVES OF GOLDEN GRAIN. American Heritage 1956 7(6): 80-85. Demonstrates the role of Cyrus McCormick of Virginia and his reaper in the history of American agriculture. "McCormick ushered in a new era in agriculture ... That he also gave the North one of the devices that unquestionably helped win the Civil War is one of the ironies of American History." He was an example of the rare inventor who was also successful as an industrialist. Illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:478. Fornell, Earl W. (Lamar State College of Technology). THE CIVIL WAR COMES TO SAVANNAH. Georgia Historical Quarterly 1959 43(3): 248-260. Describes measures taken for the defense of the port city and the gradual realization by its citizens that the authorities (both military and state) considered the city expendable and planned to defend interior positions. Some residents prospered through speculative enterprise, but the average citizen had a more difficult time than his counterpart in the interior regions of the state. Nevertheless, "the responsible native citizens of the city demonstrated a remarkable stamina and social cohesion by maintaining even a semblance of social and economic life in a city beset by ... overwhelming difficulties."

R. Lowitt

6:479. Franklin, John Hope (Brooklyn College). JIM CROW GOES TO SCHOOL: THE GENESIS OF LEGAL

SEGREGATION IN SOUTHERN SCHOOLS. *South Atlantic Quarterly* 1959 58(2): 225-235. Describes the development of segregation in the 19th century. The author notes that in the pre-Civil War North, segregation existed in militias and schools. He contends that the roots of segregation are in the concept of Negro inferiority, held even by the opponents of slavery, and that segregation first existed in those places which had abolished slavery; that segregation was not necessary for "race discipline" where slavery existed. Most schools established by the Freedmen's Bureau were segregated. Segregation was pushed at various times during Reconstruction by different groups: "the Southern white irreconcilables, the Negroes who wanted an education more than they wanted integration," Radicals who saw in segregation an extension of Northern practices, and foundations such as the Peabody Fund, which used its grants to push segregation and denied them to states which integrated schools. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:480. Gardiner, C. Harvey (Southern Illinois Univ.). WILLIAM HICKLING PRESCOTT: AUTHORS' AGENT. *Mid-America* 1959 41(2): 67-87. Friendship, rather than scholarly interest, led the great American historian William Hickling Prescott to assist Madame Calderón de la Barca, Samuel Eliot, Francis Parkman, Harriet Beecher Stowe, George S. Hillard, Thomas Bulfinch, John Lothrop Motley and John Gorham Palfrey in their early literary and historical efforts. Based in great part upon such primary sources as the William Hickling Prescott Papers, Massachusetts Historical Society; the Richard Bentley Papers, Harvard University; Roger Wolcott (ed.), *The Correspondence of William Hickling Prescott, 1833-1847* (Boston and New York, 1925) and Clara Louisa Penney (ed.), *Prescott, Unpublished Letters to Gayangos* (New York: Hispanic Society of America, 1927). R. J. Marion

6:481. Green, Fletcher M. (Univ. of North Carolina). ORIGINS OF THE CREDIT MOBILIER OF AMERICA. *Mississippi Valley Historical Review* 1959 46(2): 238-251. In 1859 Duff Green secured from the Pennsylvania legislature a charter for the Pennsylvania Fiscal Agency and through it began to raise money with which to build a Southern Pacific Railroad from New Orleans via San Antonio and Mexico City to Mazatlan on the Gulf of California. The outbreak of the American Civil War stopped these efforts, and Green cast his lot with the Confederacy. In 1864 two Pennsylvania shareholders in the agency persuaded the legislature that Green as a rebel had no legal rights in the agency, and although Green owned 81 per cent of the stock, the legislature changed the name to Crédit Mobilier of America. This company was then sold to Thomas C. Durant, who gave it contracts to construct the Union Pacific Railroad. The Crédit Mobilier defrauded the government and the people of the United States out of upwards of dollars 40,000,000. In 1868 Benjamin F. Brewster, in his official capacity as attorney general of Pennsylvania, instituted quo warranto proceedings to recover for Green his interests in the Crédit Mobilier. Governor John W. Geary dismissed Brewster and blocked all efforts at a suit in the state courts. Green failed, but he had organized an agency to provide corporate capital that made possible the completion of the Union Pacific Railroad. A

6:482. [Greene, S. Dana]. "I FIRED THE FIRST GUN AND THUS COMMENCED THE GREAT BATTLE." *American Heritage* 1957 8(4): 10-13, 102-105. A transcription of a letter dated 14 March 1862, from Hampton Roads, aboard the U.S. Steamer "Monitor", from Lieutenant S. Dana Greene to his family. Greene describes the historic battle between the ironclads "Monitor" and "Merrimac", in which he had just participated. The letter is now in the collection of Warren C. Sherman of Los Angeles, California. Illustrated. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:483. Haberly, Loyd (Fairleigh Dickinson Univ.). THE LONG LIFE OF DANIEL BOWEN. *New England Quarterly* 1959 32(3): 320-332. An account of the career of Daniel Bowen, America's first big-time showman, who owned and managed Boston's Columbian Museum in the early 19th century. Bowen combined auctioneering with his museum work. In the museum he exhibited art works, wax figures, and a variety of curiosities. A fire destroyed the establishment and brought financial ruin to Bowen, who moved to Berwick, Pennsylvania, in 1817. L. Gara

6:484. Hale, William Harlan. WHEN KARL MARX WORKED FOR HORACE GREELEY. *American Heritage*

1957 8(3): 20-25, 110-111. Analyzes the strange partnership between Horace Greeley and Karl Marx during the 1850's which provided Marx's main financial support during this period. The contents of many of Marx's more than 500 reports to the *New York Tribune* were later taken bodily into *Das Kapital*. Many of them were written, along lines established by Marx, by Friedrich Engels, Marx's colleague and benefactor. The Greeley-Marx alliance was not as strange as it seemed. It came largely through the intercession of the reforming managing editor of the *Tribune*, Charles A. Dana. Furthermore, this was the period of such social experiments in America as Brook Farm, toward which Greeley was favorably inclined. Illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:485. Hammond, Bray. JACKSON'S FIGHT WITH THE MONEY POWER. *American Heritage* 1956 7(4): 9-11, 100-103. Maintains that Andrew Jackson's attack on, and defeat of, the Second Bank of the United States (1832-36) had unexpected results: 1) by loosening the restrictions on banking it made possible credit expansion; 2) destruction of the bank effected the transfer of the banking center of the country from Philadelphia to New York; 3) this made possible a reorganization of the national banking system making credit available to a new class, the industrial entrepreneurs. Without the removal of the conservative restrictions on credit, the industrial revolution would not have been possible. "With the destruction of the United States Bank there was removed from an overexitable economy the influence most effective in moderating its booms and depressions." Illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:486. Havighurst, Walter (Miami Univ.). PRIMER FROM A GREEN WORLD. *American Heritage* 1957 8(5): 10-11, 93-95. Discusses the genesis and production of the (William H.) McGuffey Readers, beginning in 1836, and the social and intellectual consequences of their nearly universal adoption in the USA. Illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:487. Holland, Lynwood M. (Emory Univ.). GEORGIA MILITARY INSTITUTE, THE WEST POINT OF GEORGIA: 1851-1864. *Georgia Historical Quarterly* 1959 43(3): 225-247. Notes that Georgia Military Institute was for several years before the Civil War the West Point of Georgia. Incorporated as a college by the state legislature in 1851, the institute was closed in 1864. Almost the entire campus was razed by Union soldiers. The author comments on the charter, course of instruction, student body, faculty, and relations with the legislature. The institute's faculty, students and graduates contributed to the Confederate cause. Though there was some sentiment in favor of reactivating the college after the Civil War, no money for this purpose was forthcoming from the legislature. R. Lowitt

6:488. Hollon, W. Eugene (Univ. of Oklahoma). GREAT DAYS OF THE OVERLAND STAGE. *American Heritage* 1957 8(4): 26-31, 101. Describes the establishment by John Butterfield in 1859 of the stage and mail line from Missouri to California, linking the East and the West. Illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:489. James, Milton Morris. A NOTE ON RICHARD HUMPHREYS. *Negro History Bulletin* 1959 23(1): 4. Sketches the philanthropic work of Richard Humphreys, a Philadelphia Quaker whose will provided support for an Institute for Colored Youth and also, a Shelter for Colored Orphans. L. Gara

6:490. Johnson, Gerald W. (Baltimore, Maryland). DYNAMIC VICTORIA WOODHULL. *American Heritage* 1956 7(4): 44-47, 86-91. A popular account of the career and eccentricities of Victoria Claflin Woodhull and her sister Tennessee Claflin. From disreputable origins they progressed to the heights of the lunatic fringe in the reform movements and especially the woman's rights movement of the post-Civil War decade. The sisters aligned themselves against Henry Ward Beecher in the scandal involving Mrs. Theodore Tilton. Illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:491. Jones, Robert Huhn (Kent State Univ.). THE NORTHWESTERN FRONTIER AND THE IMPACT OF THE SIOUX WAR, 1862. *Mid-America* 1959 41(3): 131-153. In the summer of 1862 the Sioux struck in Minnesota and threatened the entire northwestern frontier from Dakota to

Kansas. Checked at first by the Minnesota volunteers under Colonel Henry Hastings Sibley, the frontier was soon militarily organized under the Federal command of Major General John Pope. "The entire northwestern frontier was vitally concerned, and the disturbance was serious enough to trouble the federal government for years to come." Based almost entirely on official records of the U. S. and of the states along the northwestern frontier.

R. J. Marion

6:492. Kelly, Alfred H. (Wayne State Univ.). THE CONGRESSIONAL CONTROVERSY OVER SCHOOL SEGREGATION, 1867-1875. *American Historical Review* 1959 64(3): 537-563. Chronicles the various efforts by Congress to enact compulsory desegregated schools into American law in the years of Reconstruction. All efforts foundered on the lack of public support and on direct opposition from the South.

R. C. Raack

6:493. Ketcham, Ralph L., ed. (Madison Papers, Univ. of Chicago). THE DICTATES OF CONSCIENCE: EDWARD COLES AND SLAVERY. *Virginia Quarterly Review* 1960 36(1): 46-62. Deals with the internal and external conflicts in the life of the prominent Virginian Edward Coles, a man "possessed of both slaves and the ideal that all men were free and equal." Incorporated are long excerpts from an unaddressed autobiographical letter dated April 1844, now in the possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, tracing the stages by which Coles decided upon manumission, and the events which culminated in the final action. Included is a description of the reaction of the slaves on learning of their freedom. Not unaware of the genuine economic and social problems involved for white and Negro alike. Coles determined to take the slaves into the free territory of Illinois. Public service delayed his action until 1819. A letter from Jefferson to Coles (1814) gives the former's views on manumission. Coles later career is noted.

C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:494. Ligon, Cornelia Barrett. LEGEND OF THE SOUTH. *American Heritage* 1956 7(4): 52-53, 108-111. The highly romanticized and idealized reminiscences of the Old South by an aged woman who spent her childhood on an antebellum plantation near Jackson, Mississippi. The reminiscences were dictated in 1932 to her daughter, Lucile Ligon Cope, who describes here the effects of the Civil War on one plantation in the Deep South.

C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:495. Luthin, Reinhard H. LINCOLN APPEALS TO GERMAN AMERICAN VOTERS. *American-German Review* 1959 25(5): 4-6. An account of Abraham Lincoln's attempts to win the support of German-Americans for John C. Fremont in the presidential election of 1856 and for himself in the senatorial election of 1858 in Illinois. Lincoln also attempted to gain the support of the Germans in America for his presidential campaign of 1860. The author includes some information on Lincoln's relations with Carl Schurz and Lincoln's appointment of German-Americans to federal offices.

G. H. Davis

6:496. Lyon, William H. (Arizona State College). THE FIRST MISSOURI EDITORS' CONVENTION, 1859. *Mid-America* 1959 41(4): 218-222. The Missouri Editors' Convention of 1859 met with two objects in mind: "the elimination of abuse and billingsgate among its members, and the establishment of a workable set of business regulations to be observed by all in the interest of good profits." However, the full import of the new code had to await the end of the Civil War. Based on various Missouri newspapers of the time.

R. J. Marion

6:497. McNall, Neil A. (Pennsylvania State Univ.). JOHN GREIG, LAND AGENT AND SPECULATOR. *Business History Review* 1959 33(4): 524-534. The process whereby enormous tracts of agricultural hinterland passed from original tract owners to individual settlers was facilitated by skilled mediators. These owner-agents incurred great risks, operated boldly on none-too-firm credit, and, sometimes, profited handsomely. Their task was to open new frontiers and sell America to Americans.

Journal

6:498. Marken, Jack W., ed. (Central Michigan Univ.). JOSEPH BEVAN AND WILLIAM GODWIN. *Georgia Historical Quarterly* 1959 43(3): 302-318. Reveals that Joseph Bevan of Georgia was the person to whom Godwin in 1818 sent his pamphlet "Letter of Advice to a Young American on the

Course of Studies it Might be Most Advantageous for him to Pursue." Correspondence between Bevan and Godwin relating to the subject of the pamphlet is presented along with a final letter by Bevan from Savannah in 1825, relating what had happened to him since returning from his momentous European trip in 1817-18.

R. Lowitt

6:499. Merrill, James M., ed. (Whittier College). PERSONNE GOES TO GEORGIA: FIVE CIVIL WAR LETTERS. *Georgia Historical Quarterly* 1959 43(2): 202-211. Believing that Federal gunboats from Port Royal, South Carolina, would soon attempt to seize Savannah, Felix Gregory DeFontaine, "Personne," the war correspondent of the Charleston *Daily Courier*, left Charleston by train for Georgia in late February 1862. The five letters he wrote for his paper present a vivid description of wartime Georgia, embracing a wide range of topics from locomotives and hospital cots in Atlanta to recruiting methods in Savannah and the Georgia Relief Association in Augusta. DeFontaine lingered in the state for a month waiting for an attack that never came.

R. Lowitt

6:500. Miles, Edwin A. (Univ. of Houston). "FIFTY-FOUR FORTY OR FIGHT" -- AN AMERICAN POLITICAL LEGEND. *Mississippi Valley Historical Review* 1957 44(2): 291-309. Demonstrates that historians have overemphasized the role that the Oregon question played in the presidential campaign of 1844. In part this overemphasis has resulted from the mistaken notion that the slogan "Fifty-four Forty or Fight" was employed by the Democrats in James K. Polk's successful bid for the presidency. The author shows that this slogan did not gain currency until 1846 when Congress was debating the termination of the diplomatic agreement whereby Oregon was "jointly occupied" by the United States and Great Britain. Likewise, the slogan "All of Oregon or None" -- also commonly attributed to the campaign of 1844 -- did not originate until after Polk's inauguration as president. Based primarily on newspapers, Congressional documents, and manuscript collections.

A

6:501. Miller, Perry (Harvard Univ.). "I FIND NO INTELLECT COMPARABLE TO MY OWN." *American Heritage* 1957 8(2): 22-25, 96-99. A brief examination of the career of Margaret Fuller, as a member of the Transcendentalist group and a leader in the woman's rights movement. She was, in all probability, the intellectual peer of anyone in her group, but she was irritable and domineering and men shunned her. On tour of Europe she became interested in the liberal movement and the Garibaldi rebellion in Italy, where she married. She, her husband and her infant child perished in a shipwreck on her return to the USA. Undocumented.

C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:502. Miller, Thomas L. (Texas A and M College, College Station). THE TEXAS COURT OF CLAIMS, 1856-1861. *Agricultural History* 1960 34(1): 35-40. After winning independence, Texas made grants of land to soldiers who had fought against Mexico, as well as grants to settlers, schools, eleemosynary institutions, and internal improvement enterprises. Many frauds were perpetrated, particularly in the granting of headrights and military warrants. The problem of military warrants was further complicated when fire destroyed the records of the War Department and Adjutant General's Office in October 1855. The Texas legislature established a Commissioner of Claims in 1856, who functioned as a Court of Claims until 1861. He was charged with determining the validity of all claims for land. Six men served as Commissioner of Claims. The evidence indicates that each one gave careful attention to his duties and attempted to see that the state was not defrauded of land.

W. D. Rasmussen

6:503. Moment, David (Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration). THE BUSINESS OF WHALING IN AMERICA IN THE 1850'S. *Business History Review* 1957 31(3): 261-291. An analysis of the structure and operation of the whaling industry in mid-19th century America, with emphasis on the economic context and the organization of financial and administrative roles. New Bedford, Massachusetts, became a center of highly specialized technical and administrative skills relating to whaling enterprise during this period. Capital amassed in whaling was shifted into other channels during the latter half of the 19th century as a result of tragedies involving the ships of the whaling fleets and the opening up of more attractive investment opportunities in

railroads and textiles. Based on business manuscripts, including ships' logbooks and agents' ledgers, from the Business Manuscript Collection of Baker Library at the Harvard Business School and from the Old Dartmouth Historical Society and Whaling Museum at New Bedford, Massachusetts. A

6:504. Nevins, Allan (Columbia Univ.). A RECORD FILLED WITH SUNLIGHT. American Heritage 1956 7(4): 12-19, 106-107. A review of the exploring career in the American West of John Charles Frémont (1813-1890), maintaining that he was less the romantic personality than usually supposed and more the industrious, patient explorer and able writer. Frémont was a man of action, but with scientific knowledge gained under the training of the eminent French scientist J. N. Nicollet which enabled him to be a methodical and accurate observer of topography and other natural phenomena. The author concludes that although Frémont was not the greatest American explorer and did not succeed in other aspects of his career in living up to his fame, he was nevertheless one of the most important American explorers. Illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:505. Nevins, Allan. THE NEEDLESS CONFLICT. American Heritage 1956 7(5): 5-9, 88-90. Reviews the history of the conflict between the proponents and opponents of slavery in Kansas (1856-58) in relation to the question of the expansion of slavery into the Territories. The author holds that if President James Buchanan had acted more firmly "by grappling with disunion when it was yet weak and unprepared," the Civil War might have been avoided. This was a major failure in the history of American statesmanship. Illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:506. Nichols, Roy F., ed. (Univ. of Pennsylvania). IT HAPPENS EVERY FOUR YEARS. American Heritage 1956 7(4): 20-33. An examination of the role of the national nominating convention in the American electoral machinery. The author points out that the members of the Constitutional Convention of 1787 failed with respect to this aspect of the electing of the national executive, and that they had had no relevant experience. Only gradually, after numerous experiments, did the nominating convention come into use. After several embryonic attempts, notably by the Federalists in 1808 and again in 1812, the convention came into its own with the Anti-Masonic party in 1831. Soon all parties were using the device, and by the next national election it had become an accepted part of the political scene. Although occasionally the results of the convention are unpredictable, and it is often "geared to the desires of the politicians rather than to the necessities of the general public," it is nevertheless the machinery that makes possible the working of the Constitutional electoral setup. Copiously illustrated with campaign posters, badges, buttons, etc., of the period 1840-1912. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:507. Niven, Alexander C. (Washington Univ., St. Louis). GERMAN MILITARY LITERATURE AND THE CONFEDERACY. American-German Review 1959 25(3): 31-33. A commentary and bibliography concerning German military literature on the strategy and tactics of the Confederate generals in the American Civil War. G. H. Davis

6:508. Nunis, Doyce B., Jr. (Univ. of California, Los Angeles). THE ENIGMA OF THE SUBLIN OVERLAND PARTY, 1845. Pacific Historical Review 1959 28(4): 331-349. Reveals that "of all the men who have shaped and colored the history of western America, few are at the same time more often referred to yet less well known than the Sublettes. The author presents biographical details of all five brothers, but shows that it was Solomon Sublette who led the party from St. Louis into Sutter's Fort on the Sacramento in 1845. R. Lowitt

6:509. Patton, James W. (Univ. of North Carolina). FACETS OF THE SOUTH IN THE 1850'S. Journal of Southern History 1957 23(1): 3-24. Experiences and comments of selected Southerners in relation to sickness, religion and travel, as revealed in their letters and diaries. The typical member of the class whose writings were examined gave a great deal of attention to the state of his health. As an orthodox and evangelical Protestant he believed that he was helping to further the Kingdom of God on earth, and by doing so he hoped to be rewarded in the world to come. When traveling or visiting away

from home he manifested a tendency to carry his local or native prejudices with him and often to find fault with conditions that transcended his experiences or ran counter to his predilections. A

6:510. Peckham, Howard H. TEARS FOR OLD TIPPECANOE. RELIGIOUS INTERPRETATIONS OF PRESIDENT HARRISON'S DEATH. Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society 1959 69(1): 17-36. Analyzes the reaction to President Harrison's death revealed in a sampling of 100 of the 138 printed sermons and eulogies delivered in April - May 1841 and compares them with sermons preached on the occasion of President Taylor's death in 1850. In the first group, 86 out of 100 believed that Harrison's death resulted from special Divine dispensation, and 21 insisted that an angry God was thus demanding extensive reforms in America. W. D. Metz

6:511. [Phillips, Philip]. ON THE RELIGIOUS PROSCRIPTION OF CATHOLICS. American Jewish Archives 1959 11(2): 176-183. Publishes, with a brief editorial note, an 1855 letter of Philip Phillips, in which the Jewish ex-Congressman from Alabama sharply criticizes the Know-Nothings and their anti-Catholic propaganda. A. B. Rollins

6:512. Poxpey, C. Spencer (Administrator, Public Schools, Delray Beach, Florida). THE WASHINGTON - DU BOIS CONTROVERSY AND ITS EFFECT ON THE NEGRO PROBLEM. History of Education Journal 1957 8(4): 128-152. Traces the roots of the feud between Booker T. Washington and W. E. B. Du Bois to their clashing personalities, their different backgrounds and training, and their programs for improving the lot of the American Negro. The author places the controversy in the setting of Reconstruction and the era which followed it. He concludes that both leaders contributed to racial progress and that the controversy itself helped call attention to the problem. L. Gara

6:513. "Raminov". AMERICAN CIVIL WAR (1861-1865). U.S.I. Journal 1959 89(375): 177-183. A broad introductory survey, generally sympathetic to the South, of the causes of the American Civil War, the effects of geography and politics on strategy, the personalities of the leaders, and the resolution of the problems involved. Slavery was not a major cause of the war. It was inevitable that the industrialized North would seek to enforce fiscal and tariff policies inimical to the feudal, cotton-growing South. In the fighting qualities of its troops, the South had the edge. The intelligence of the South was more effective. The South should have concentrated its main strategy in the West, but instead each side tried to capture the other's capital. When Grant at last secured the Mississippi and split the Confederacy, the war was won. The author follows the course of the war down to 1861. Article to be concluded. M. Naidis

6:514. Roske, Ralph (Humboldt State College). THE SEVEN MARTYRS? American Historical Review 1959 64 (2): 323-330. Concludes that the seven Republicans who voted for the acquittal of Andrew Johnson at his impeachment trial were neither hounded out of their party nor out of active political life because of their votes on this issue. R. C. Raack

6:515. Scull, Penrose. PACK-ROAD TO YESTERDAY. American Heritage 1956 7(3): 58-61. A brief description of the role and significance of the Yankee peddler in frontier and rural America in the first half of the 19th century. Illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:516. Sellers, Charles Grier, Jr. (Princeton Univ.). ANDREW JACKSON VERSUS THE HISTORIANS. Mississippi Valley Historical Review 1958 44(4): 615-634. A review of American historiography concerning Andrew Jackson. Historians have continued to disagree on him not only because of his controversial personality, but because he was identified with the full flowering of American democracy; and as long as democracy remains the distinguishing feature of American society, "the period and symbol of its triumph" will remain controversial. The period of Jacksonian democracy is so central to defining the American experience as to become a major object for each succeeding historical reinterpretation. Yet it is an unfortunate fact that hardly more than half a dozen scholars have worked thoroughly through the available Jackson

material. Consequently this phase of American history presents historians with a great opportunity for research and synthesis.

L. Adolphus

6:517. Sproat, John G. (William College). BLUEPRINT FOR RADICAL RECONSTRUCTION. Journal of Southern History 1957 23(1): 25-44. During the American Civil War, Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton created the American Freedmen's Inquiry Commission to investigate the problem of refugee Negro slaves within Union lines. Under the chairmanship of Robert Dale Owen and with the encouragement of Senator Charles Sumner, the commission exceeded its original orders and outlined a virtual blueprint for reconstructing the Southern states during and after the war. A comparison of its reports with subsequent Congressional action on reconstruction indicates that Radical Republican leaders were strongly influenced by the commission's findings and recommendations. Based on AFIC documents and papers, the Official Records of the Rebellion, and the personal papers of Stanton, Sumner and other Radical leaders. A

6:518. Stern, Philip Van Doren. THE UNKNOWN CONSPIRATOR. American Heritage 1957 8(2): 54-59, 103. Examining the Stanton Papers in the Manuscripts Division of the Library of Congress, the author discovered indications of the implication of Joao M. Celestino, a Portuguese sea captain, in the plot to kill Lincoln. The lack of other evidence raises unanswered questions concerning the role of Celestino as either a participant in the plot or an informer for the government. Indirect evidence indicates that he did receive pay from the secret service, and he was mysteriously kept prisoner without charges until after the others were punished, and then released. Illustrated. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:519. Stevens, Walter W. (Univ. of Michigan). THE WANING PRESTIGE OF LEWIS CASS. Mid-America 1959 41(2): 114-119. Lewis Cass, whose varied political career lasted fifty-five years, was highly regarded by Andrew Jackson, James Polk, and other Democratic party leaders. Yet he died with little recognition as a first-rate politician and statesman. Only a handful of historians since then, among whom rank Andrew C. McLaughlin, Dwight L. Dumond and Milo M. Quaife, have granted him a more important place in the annals of American history. Based on the Lewis Cass Papers, located in the William L. Clements Library, University of Michigan, and the Andrew C. McLaughlin Papers, Michigan Historical Collections, University of Michigan. R. J. Marion

6:520. Swain, Martha. IT WAS FUN TO BE A SOLDIER: UNTIL THE SHOOTING STARTED. American Heritage 1956 7(5):12-23. Describes the social position of the volunteer militia in the 1850's. The author emphasizes the elite quality, the lavish and brilliant uniforms, and the display marching, but the lack of preparation for actual war. Lavishly illustrated, primarily from the military collection of Mrs. John Nicholas Brown. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:521. Taggart, Harold F. (San Mateo College). SEALING ON ST. GEORGE ISLAND, 1868. Pacific Historical Review 1959 28(4): 351-360. Examines the intense competition that led to co-operation among rival American firms for sealskins in the year immediately following the American acquisition of Alaska. These firms, which utilized personnel from former Russian companies, were organized chiefly in California, though one prominent company was formed in New London, Connecticut. So great was the slaughter of the seals in 1868 that Treasury Department officials virtually forbade the killing of them in the next season. In 1870 they granted a twenty-year monopoly to the Alaska Commercial Company, composed of members of the leading competing firms in 1868, to kill about 100,000 seals annually. R. Lowitt

6:522. Tarshish, Allan. THE BOARD OF DELEGATES OF AMERICAN ISRAELITES (1859-1878). Publication of the American Jewish Historical Society 1959 49(1): 16-32. The Board of Delegates of American Israelites was the earliest attempt of American Jewry to provide for common action concerning common problems. Defense of Jewish rights was one of the sparks which led to its foundation. The Board was mostly representative of New York City, since at the beginning, the avowedly reform congregations and the German-Jewish element refused to participate in it. In 1878 the Board merged with the Union of American Hebrew Congregations. During its twenty

years of activity the Board served as Jewish spokesman in many questions dealing with Jewish rights at home and abroad.

F. Rosenthal

6:523. Tolles, Frederick B. (Swarthmore College). THE NEW-LIGHT QUAKERS OF LYNN AND NEW BEDFORD. New England Quarterly 1959 32(3): 291-319.

Places the strife which shook New England Quakerism in two towns from 1816 to 1824 in the setting of changing religious ideas in America. The New Lights differed with the Old Light Quaker majority on matters of belief and procedure, and their zeal and persistence caused episodes of violence and a schism in the religious society. The Old Lights succeeded in expelling their most disturbing opponents, and the controversy quickly came to an end. L. Gara

6:524. Trescott, Paul B. (Kenyon College). THE LOUISVILLE AND PORTLAND CANAL COMPANY, 1825-1874. Mississippi Valley Historical Review 1958 44(4): 686-708. A case study of the political, financial and legal aspects of the evolution of the canal through private corporation with part federal ownership, federally-owned corporation, and outright federal facility. Although the company was highly profitable, the stockholders used its revenues to retire their own stock and turned the canal over to the government. The government delayed acceptance for twenty years, during which time the company functioned as perhaps the first federal government corporation. Ultimately pressure for improvements and reduced tolls led the government to take over complete management. Based on government documents, company reports, newspapers and manuscript sources. A

6:525. Tricou, Jean, ed. MISSIONNAIRES LYONNAIS AUX ETATS-UNIS: LETTRES DE MGR. MICHEL PORTIER, PREMIER EVEQUE DE MOBILE (ALABAMA) (1829-1859) [Lyons missionaries in the United States. Letters from Monsignor Michel Portier, the first bishop of Mobile, Alabama (1829-1859)]. Cahiers d'Histoire 1958 3(2): 191-211. Portier came to New Orleans in 1817 from France as a Roman Catholic missionary. Several letters written before his elevation to bishop of Alabama give a vivid picture of the religious situation in New Orleans, that "other Babylon" in which "impiety, libertinage, and superstition reign." Several letters written in the 1840's deal with the building of the cathedral in Mobile and the founding of Spring Hill College. G. Iggers

6:526. Wallace, William Swilling (Librarian and Archivist, New Mexico Highlands Univ.). LOOKING AT RUSSIA THROUGH THE AMERICAN PRESS: 1850-1891. Historia (Puerto Rico) 1956 6(1): 49-58. It was not until 1847 that United States periodicals started publishing articles about Russia with any degree of regularity. With one notable exception, all press items on Russia were favorable to Russia, if not highly complimentary, between 1850 and 1891. The exception was the Perkins Claim case which dated from the Crimean War. Perkins, an American merchant marine captain, claimed payment for shipping arms to Sevastopol for the Russian government. The case was never settled, even though there was much support for Perkins by the public press. A

6:527. Weisart, John J. (Univ. of Louisville). SOME CHARACTERS OF THE GERMAN-AMERICAN STAGE. American-German Review 1958 24(4): 12-15. Relates events in the lives of several interesting personalities of the German-language theater in the United States during the 1850's. G. H. Davis

6:528. Wesley, Edgar B. FORTY ACRES AND A MULE AND A SELLER. History of Education Journal 1957 8(4): 113-127. After the Civil War the federal government failed to give the freedmen the land, farm equipment, and education promised them. The short-lived Freedmen's Bureau provided some schools for Negroes, and Northern philanthropists and teachers supplemented the program of the government, but during the Reconstruction period only about ten per cent of Southern Negro children ever attended a school. Federal neglect continued after Reconstruction, when the Negroes were again made the wards of their former owners. L. Gara

6:529. Whitney, Ralph. THE UNLUCKY COLLINS LINE. American Heritage 1957 8(2): 48-53, 100-102. Traces the rise and fall of the famed Collins Line under the

direction of Edward Knight Collins, who entered his father's business in 1828. In the 1830's he improved service, and the line soon became the leading freight and passenger carrier first in the U.S. coasting trade and then in the Atlantic trade. By the 1850's the line was operating the largest and fastest ships in the Atlantic. A rapid series of sea disasters, however, soon brought financial ruin. Illustrated. Undocumented.

C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:530. Whitridge, Arnold (Yale Univ.). THE PEACEABLE AMBASSADORS. American Heritage 1957 8(3): 40-43, 89-103. A discussion of the roles of Charles Francis Adams, the American ambassador in London, and of Lord Lyons, the British ambassador to the U.S., in maintaining peace between their two nations during the American Civil War. On both sides there were ample causes for suspicion and discontent. Only the care and ability exercised by these two adroit diplomats prevented war. Illustrated. Undocumented.

C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:531. --. THE CHURCH IN TEXAS NUMBER. Historical Magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church 1959 28(4). Three articles devoted to the history of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Texas. Brown, Lawrence L. (Episcopal Theological Seminary of the Southwest). THE JOHN HENRY HOBART OF TEXAS: ALEXANDER GREGG (1819-1893), FIRST BISHOP OF TEXAS, 1859-1893, pp. 306-323. Discusses the contributions of Gregg as pastor, missionary strategist, and theologian. Gregg stressed education, used perpetual deacons, sought to anticipate population movements, opposed racial segregation in churches, and, while strongly anti-Roman emphasized the catholicity of the Church. Muir, Andrew Forest (Rice Institute). CALEB SMITH IVES AND THE BEGINNINGS OF CHRIST CHURCH, MATAGORDA, TEXAS, pp. 324-340. A sketch of the life of the Rev. Caleb Smith Ives and the founding of the church in Matagorda, through 1841. Muir, Andrew Forest. WILLIAM FAIRFAX GRAY, FOUNDER OF CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL, HOUSTON, pp. 341-378. Discusses the role of William Fairfax Gray, a lawyer, in the founding of the church in Houston. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

D. 1871-1918

GENERAL HISTORY

See also: 6:356, 357

6:532. Arató, Endre. MAGYAR, CSEH ÉS SZLOVÁK MUNKASOK EGYÜTTMŰKÖDÉSE A NAGY OKTÓBERT KÖVETŐ FORRADALMI FELLENDULÉS IDÓSZAKÁBAN (1917-1920) [Co-operation among the Hungarian Czech and Slovak workers during the revolutionary upswing after the Great October (1917-1920)]. Századok 1959 93(1): 49-69. This co-operation developed primarily in two areas: 1) in the USSR, where the prisoners of war were especially influenced by such international organizations as the Federation of Foreign Groups of the Russian Communist (Bolshevik) Party, headed by Béla Kun, and 2) at home, where there was, under the impact of the newly established Hungarian Soviet Republic, collaboration between some left-wing elements of the socialist parties. The so-called international brigades, where Hungarians, Czechs and Slovaks fought in defense of the Hungarian proletarian state against intervention by the Czechoslovak bourgeoisie and other foreign groups, represented a very important field of mutual understanding and action. Not only the Czechoslovak army, but also the Slovak population itself displayed toward the Red Army of the Hungarian Soviet Republic a friendly attitude, which led to the disintegration of the Czechoslovak army and to the proclamation of the Slovak Soviet Republic in June 1919. The impact of the Hungarian Soviet Republic was much stronger on the Slovaks than on the Czechs. Based on archival sources and some verbal eyewitness accounts collected by the author.

F. Wagner

6:533. Arutiunian, G. M. ANGLIJA I ARMIAINSKII VOPROS V SEREDINE 90-KH GODOV XIX VEKA [England and the Armenian question in the mid-1890's]. Novaia i Noveishia Istoriia 1959 (6):82-97. The Armenian people's struggle against Turkish despotism and feudalism attracted the attention of the capitalist Great Powers, which wanted to employ it in the interests of their policy of conquest in the Near East. The British government, first under the Liberal Roseberry and then under the Conservative Salisbury, played a leading part in this plan. On the one hand, it conducted under the cloak of humanity a campaign against Turkey for the protection of Armenia; on the other hand, it tried to bring about in Armenia a situation which would also compel Russia and France to intervene. The ultimate goal was the division of Turkey among the three states. The plan failed. Based on material from state archives of the Soviet Union and on the British and Russian press of the year 1895. Erna Wollert (t)

6:534. Beale, Howard (Univ. of Wisconsin). THEODORE ROOSEVELT, WILHELM II. UND DIE DEUTSCH-AMERIKANISCHEN BEZIEHUNGEN [Theodore Roosevelt, William II and German-American relations]. Welt als Geschichte 1955 15(3/4): 155-187. An examination of the personal relations between Theodore Roosevelt and William II as a factor in German-American diplomatic relations during Roosevelt's presidency. Shows the personal factor in the negotiations concerning the Venezuela incident of 1902, the Algeciras Conference of 1906, and the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-05. William respected Roosevelt and enjoyed being compared to him. Roosevelt admired German military virtues and William's realistic view of diplomacy, but he insisted that William's friendship was guaranteed chiefly by the American navy. After 1908 Roosevelt came to view Germany as the chief threat to a world balance of power. G. H. Davis

6:535. Deuerlein, Ernst (Munich). BISMARCK UND DIE REICHSVERTRETUNG BEIM HL. STUHL. IM VORFELD DES KULTURKAMPFES [Bismarck and the representation of the Reich at the Holy See. On the front-line area of the Kulturkampf]. Stimmen der Zeit 1958/59 164(9): 203-219. After the constitution of 16 April 1871 came into effect, Bismarck considered Prussia's representation at the Holy See as an embassy (Gesandtschaft) of the German Empire, and called it such. He used it deliberately to bring discredit on the Center party in parliament. The reports of the chargé d'affaires, the Bavarian diplomat Count Karl Tauffkirchen, rendered inaccurately statements made by the Pope and the Cardinal Secretary of State and caused considerable confusion among the German Catholics. This did not, however, lead to a break, but rather to a deepening of the relations between the Holy See and the Center party. Tauffkirchen requested a transfer, but was satisfied with a prolonged stay in the country near Rome. During a visit to Berlin in January 1872 he tried to convince Bismarck of the necessity of appointing an ambassador of the Reich to the Holy See; he counted on being selected himself. However, in his personal report of 23 March 1872 to the sovereign Bismarck denied that there was any practical value in the post of ambassador to the Vatican. The announcement in Rome four weeks later that Gustav Cardinal Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst was representative of the German Empire led to a controversy between Germany and the Holy See. A(t)

6:536. Emery, Harold W., Jr. (Drew Univ.). LES MANOEUVRES ALLEMANDES A METZ EN 1893 ET LEURS CONSEQUENCES SUR LES RAPPORTS FRANCO-ITALIENS [The German maneuvers at Metz in 1893 and their effects on

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franco-Italian relations. Revue d'Histoire Diplomatique 1959 2(3): 193-209. Describes the reactions in France and Italy to the presence of the prince of Naples (Italian heir apparent) at Metz during the German army exercises in Alsace-Lorraine in September 1893. While both governments tried to minimize the significance of the visit, French sensitivity about the lost provinces and Italian anxiety over her economic situation in relation to France resulted in a press campaign and official explanations in France, Italy and Germany. King Humbert and his inexperienced foreign minister received blame for a serious blunder which made a commercial rapprochement more difficult. Based mainly on archival materials of the French foreign ministry and on contemporary press accounts. J. H. Jensen

6:537. Field, James A., Jr. (Swarthmore College). A CHEMIE IN REGARD TO CYRENAICA. Mississippi Valley Historical Review 1957 44(3): 445-468. Describes the efforts of Michel Vidal, American consul at Tripoli in Barbary from 1870 to 1876, in suppression of the North African slave trade, and his related attempt to bring about annexation by the United States of a naval base in Cyrenaica which would flank the British line of imperial communications. This program, a natural if dramatic outgrowth of earlier American policy in the Mediterranean, led first to the crisis of 1875 in which Vidal, with naval support, secured a diplomatic triumph over the Tripolitan Pasha; in the next year, in consequence of pressure from Constantinople and disinterest in Washington, it brought the consul's recall. Based primarily on archives of the State and Navy Departments. A

6:538. Maruyama, Kunio (Yamanshi Univ.). SANGOKU-KANSHÔ MONDAI TO REKKYÔ NO TAIDO [The problem of the intervention of the three states (Russia, Germany and France) and the attitude of the Great Powers]. Rekishi Kyôiku 1955 3(1): 84-89. Under pressure from Russia, Germany and France, Japan had to return to China the Liaotung Peninsula, which had been ceded to it after the Sino-Japanese War in 1895. That war, caused by the clash of the two empires in Korea, took a course favorable to Japan, contrary to all expectations of the Great Powers, who made a proposal for reconciliation and offered to mediate. At first England tried to effect a reconciliation, but in vain. On the initiative of Russia the three powers Russia, Germany and France then tried to persuade Japan to cede the Liaotung Peninsula -- a plan which served the interests of each of them: Germany wanted to divert Russia's attention to the Far East in order to be able to carry through its own policy in the Near East and Europe more successfully, and France, continuing its pro-Russian policy, wanted to restrain Germany. Japan was not powerful enough at that time to reject the warning of the three Great Powers and finally agreed to the proposal. In the following month, however, Russia concluded a secret treaty with the Chinese whereby it gained the right to build railways in Manchuria as well as the right to lease Port Arthur and Taliens (Dairen). Russia's policy in Manchuria and Mongolia was the main cause of the Russo-Japanese War, which broke out in 1904. Based on unpublished documents of the Japanese foreign ministry and on published works. At(t)

6:539. Kurobane, Shigeru (Tohoku Univ.). DOKU-EI YÔSUKÔ KYÔTEI NO SEKAI-SEISAKU-SHITEKI-IGI NI TSUITE [Significance for the history of Weltpolitik of the so-called Yangtze Agreement in 1901]. Rekishi Kyôiku 1955 3(1): 61-68. Examines the Yangtze Agreement as a part of German Weltpolitik, rather than in terms of an understanding between England and Germany. A

6:540. Naughton, Thomas. THE BIRDMEN AT BELMONT PARK. American Heritage 1956 7(3): 5-7, 89-91. Describes the first major international air meet, held at Belmont Park near New York City in October 1910, and the impact of this event upon international aviation. Illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:541. Novikov, N. S. O TENDENSIIAKH I PROBLEMAKH BURZHAZNOI SOTSILOGII OERVOGO TRIDSATILETIA 20. VEKA [On the trends and problems of the bourgeois sociology of the first thirty years of the 20th century]. Vestnik Istorii Mirovoi Kul'tury 1959 (5): 123-129. Reviews E. F. Borgatta and H. Meyer, Sociological Theory (New York, 1956). Novikov considers it particularly noteworthy that one of the most important trends of that period, the employment of the method of social psychology, is presented in great detail in this book. Erna Wollert (t)

6:542. Roth, Jack J. (Roosevelt Univ., Chicago). SOREL UND DIE TOTALITÄREN SYSTEME [Sorel and the totalitarian systems]. Vierteljahrsschrift für Zeitgeschichte 1958 6(1): 45-59. Deals with the "Sorelians," a number of primarily French and Italian revolutionaries of the first two decades of the 20th century who, though they did not deny the influence of others, regarded Georges Sorel (1847-1922), the French political theorist and revolutionary, as their foremost teacher. After the Dreyfus affair, Sorel became convinced of the "decadence" of Western society and thereafter dedicated himself to the formulation of a theory of revolution based on the concepts of "myth," "elite," and "violence." During his later years Sorel moved with surprising ease among revolutionary movements of all kinds, both on the extreme right and the extreme left. The Sorelians, his disciples, are shown to have exhibited substantially the same pattern of intellectual and political behavior. A

6:543. Shizuta, Hitoshi (Kyôto Univ.). HILFERDING NO TEIKOKU-SHUGI-RON [Hilferding's theory of imperialism]. Keizai Ronsô 1956 78(4): 295-311, and (5): 380-395. Rudolf Hilferding regarded imperialism as the economic policy of finance capital, and the protective tariff and capital export as the twin products of modern imperialism. This theory was constructed through an analysis of the economic development of Germany before the First World War, in contrast to that of Britain. Hilferding pointed to the change in function of the tariff and of capital export in the stage of monopoly capitalism, emphasizing the desire to acquire a large economic territory (Wirtschaftsgebiet) which led to the conflict between the Great Powers. Hilferding's theory contains more originality than that of any other Marxian economist, but it has been subject to criticism, by E. Bernstein, F. Oelssner, P. M. Sweezy, L. Robbins, E. M. Winslow and others. Bernstein's comment particularly deserves attention. As Sweezy remarked, Hilferding's theory is of little applicability to the period between the two World Wars. It must be re-examined and reconstructed in the light of more recent data. A

6:544. Unsigned. PIS'MA KARLA MARKSA I FRIDRIKHA ENGEL'SA POLIU I LAURE LAFARG (IZ NEOPUBLIKOVANNYKH DOKUMENTOV) [Letters of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels to Paul and Laura Lafargue (from unpublished documents)]. Voprosy Istorii KPSS 1957 (1): 79-86. These letters, published for the first time in Russian, date from the period between 1870 and 1894 and are kept at the Central Party Archives of the Institute for Marxism-Leninism. Erna Wollert (t)

6:545. Volodarskaia, A. M., ed. PODGOTOVKA S'EZDA BOL'SHEVISTSKOI PARTII V 1914 G. [The preparation of the Bolshevik Party Congress in the year 1914]. Istoricheskii Arkhiv 1958 (6): 3-35. The object of the congress was to solve questions of the Party program, tactics and organization and to establish directives for the Party's leadership in the approaching revolution. Among the documents published here for the first time are secret police reports on the Bolsheviks' preparation for the congress, letters and reports from the foreign office of the Central Committee of the Party to local Party organizations as well as documents concerning the international congress of the Second International which was to take place in August 1914 in Vienna. The documents are kept at the Central Party Archives of the Institute for Marxism-Leninism. Erna Wollert (t)

6:546. Zucconi, Gaetano. LA POLITICA ITALIANA NEL PROCESSO DI RAVVICINAMENTO FRANCO-ITALIANO (1896-1902) [The Italian policy during the process of French-Italian reconciliation (1896-1902)]. Rivista di Studi Politici Internazionali 1959 26(2): 243-262. A well-documented interpretation of the French-Italian rapprochement dealing with the period from the Italian defeat at Adua to the signing of the Prinetti-Barrère agreement (1902). The French-Italian approach was caused by the understanding between France and Britain and was facilitated by the conflict of the French government with the Vatican at the turn of the century. The Prinetti-Barrère agreement of 1902 strengthened Italy's position in the Mediterranean. F. Fellner

WORLD WAR I

See also: 6:606

6:547. Benákis, Theod. M. HE SMÝRNE KATÁ TÓN PRÓTON EUROPÁIKÓN POLEMON, 1914-1918 [Smyrna during the First World War, 1914-1918]. Mikrasiatiká Chroniká 1959 8: 385-399. From personal experience relates events connected with military operations in Smyrna during the First World War. Catherine Koumarianou

6:548. Kovjanić, R. CRNOGORCI SAHRANJENI U MADJMEDJERU, 1918-18 GODINE [Montenegrins buried in Mad. Meder, 1916-18]. Istoriski Zapiski 1958 14(1/2): 380-392. According to records kept by the prisoner-of-war camp in Dunajska Streda there are in the cemetery in Mad. Meder (Madarsky Meder), now located in Czechoslovakia, graves of 474 Montenegrin World War I internees.

S. Gavrilović

6:549. Liveanu, V. CARACTERUL ANTISOVIETIC SI ANTIPOPULAR AL TRATATULUI DE LA BUFTEA (5 MARTIE 1918) [The anti-Soviet and antipopular character of the Buftea treaty (5 March 1918)]. Studii și Materiale de Istorie Contemporană 1956 1: 5-65. Contests the view of bourgeois historians that the separate peace treaty between Rumania and the Central Powers at Buftea was signed only after Rumania's isolation caused by the Russian Revolution, the subsequent desertion of the Russian army from the Rumanian front, and the peace negotiations between Russia and the Central Powers. This peace treaty was accepted by Rumania because it guaranteed the reign of King Ferdinand, the maintenance of the Rumanian political and social structure and the annexation of Bessarabia. The Buftea treaty represented the diplomatic consecration of the coalition between the Rumanian exploiting classes and German-Austrian imperialism, with the consent of the Entente Cordiale governments, which wanted to preserve Rumania's military capacity in order to use it, if necessary, against the Russian Communist revolution. G. Cioranescu

6:550. Seiller, Victor (Vienna). VILLA GIUSTI: 1918. 40 JAHRE NACH DEM ABSCHLUSS DES WAFFENSTILL-STANDES MIT ITALIEN [Villa Giusti: 1918. Forty years after the conclusion of the armistice with Italy]. Die Furche 1958 14(44): 3-4, (45): 5, and (46): 3. A detailed report, by a lieutenant colonel of the Austro-Hungarian army and member of the Austrian armistice delegation, on the negotiations at Villa Giusti. The Allied Supreme War Council insisted that the cease-fire could only take place twenty-four hours after the signing of the armistice. The Austrians, however, wanted it to begin immediately after conclusion of the armistice. Although it was informed in time by the Austrian delegation that the Italians were not prepared to withdraw this condition, the high command of the Austrian Army gave already in the morning of 3 November the general order to cease fire. This explains the catastrophe of 3 November, when several hundred thousand Austrian soldiers who had stopped fighting too early were captured as prisoners of war by the Italian troops.

O. Stenzl

HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

Africa

6:551. Burton, David H. (St. Joseph's College, Philadelphia). THEODORE ROOSEVELT AND EGYPTIAN NATIONALISM. Mid-America 1959 41(2): 88-103. Passing through the Sudan and Egypt in 1910, ex-President Theodore Roosevelt, obviously confused in his concepts of the relation of imperialism to nationalism, publicly expressed hope for an independent Egypt supported by "a productive economy, a self-reliant population, [and] a spirit of free and critical inquiry." On the other hand, he considered as benevolent the civilizing mission of British rule over the still politically immature Egyptians and Sudanese. Based on the outstanding primary and secondary sources dealing with Roosevelt. R. J. Marion

6:552. Furley, O. W. THE SUDANESE TROOPS IN UGANDA. African Affairs 1959 58(233): 311-327. In

1890 six hundred Sudanese, the remnant of Emin Pasha's army, were brought to Uganda by Frederick Lugard to garrison western outposts of the British East Africa Company. They were used to crush the Buganda Catholic revolt, to break the power of Kabarega, troublesome chief of Bunyoro, to repulse the Nandi tribe of Kavirondo, and to thwart the rebellion of Mwanga, Kabaka [ruler] of Buganda. In 1897, fatigued with successive campaigns and underpaid, the Sudanese mutinied. The revolt was quickly crushed, and the Sudanese force was disbanded and replaced with a regular force, composed mostly of Indians. During the seven years, however, the Sudanese had rendered a valuable service to the parsimonious company and home government. R. G. Gregory

6:553. Harlow, Vincent, ed. SIR FREDERICK HAMILTON'S NARRATIVE OF EVENTS RELATIVE TO THE JAMESON RAID. English Historical Review 1957 72(283): 279-305. Prints an account written in 1937 by the man who had been editor of the Johannesburg Star during the years before the Raid, and who had learned of the plot from Jameson himself in the summer of 1895. H. Parris

6:554. Jadin, Chan. L. (Louvain). INFORMATIONS DU LIEUTENANT N. CORDIER SUR L'ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE AFRICAINE, TIRES DES ARCHIVES DU MINISTÈRE DE LA MARINE, 1883 [Reports of Lieutenant N. Cordier on the International African Association, taken from the archives of the Ministry of the Navy]. Bulletin des Séances. Académie Royale des Sciences Coloniales 1959 5(2): 288-318. Lieutenant Cordier's reports (reprinted verbatim here) on the geographical, political and commercial situation in the area of Stanley Pool, the Congo, in 1883, and on the activities of the rival expeditions of the French, under Savorgnan de Brazza, and the International African Association under H. M. Stanley, are of historic interest "particularly in regard to the Belgian penetration in Kwilu-Niairi."

D. Jean Detiere

6:555. Jadin, Chan. L. (Louvain). LE RÔLE DE LA MARINE FRANÇAISE AU CONGO (1868-1886) [The role of the French navy in the Congo (1868-1886)]. Bulletin des Séances. Académie Royale des Sciences Coloniales 1958 4(7): 1353-1380. This report, (made at the 19 November 58 meeting of the Commission on the History of the Congo) examines in detail the support given by the French navy in the Congo and neighboring regions to French missionaries and merchants in their relations with the natives, Portuguese, English, Dutch, Belgians and Germans, with particular emphasis on the slave traffic and the Congo Expedition of 1882-85. Two annexes list the "vast documentation" contained in the naval ministry's archives in Paris upon which this report is based.

D. Jean Detiere

6:556. Stengers, J. PRÉSENTATION D'UN MÉMOIRE DE Melle R. SLADE, INTITULÉ: "ENGLISH-SPEAKING MISSIONS IN THE CONGO INDEPENDENT STATE, 1878-1908" [Presentation of a dissertation by Miss R. Slade, entitled ... (see above)]. Bulletin des Séances. Académie Royale des Sciences Coloniales 1958 4(2): 265-270. Presentation of Miss Slade's doctoral dissertation at the University of London to the Royal Academy, with a laudatory comment by J. Stenger and a citation of the extensive source material, both public and private, examined in Great Britain, USA and Belgium. The annex (pp. 268-270) contains an abstract of the work, chapter by chapter. E. H. Boehm

6:557. Tylden, G. (Major). THE CAMEL CORPS AND THE NILE CAMPAIGN OF 1884-85. Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research 1959 37(149): 27-32. A detailed account of the organization, equipment and tactics of a force of 1,500 picked officers and men of the British Army on camels with two mountain guns, one machine gun and 130 cavalry organized by General Lord Wolseley for the relief of General Charles Gordon, besieged in Khartoum by rebel Sudanese. Khartoum fell before the force got at all near. A

6:558. Verbeken, A., ed. LA CAMPAGNE CONTRE LE CHEF ARABE RUMALIZA. TEXTES INÉDITS (NOTE PRÉSENTÉE PAR M. M. WALRAET) [The campaign against the Arab chief Rumaliza - - unpublished texts (Note presented by M. Walraet)]. Bulletin des Séances. Académie Royale des Sciences Coloniales 1958 4(4): 813-842. Reviews the victorious military campaign from 4 March 1893 to 22 April 1894 led by Commandant Dhanis in the vicinity of Kassongo in the

elgian Congo against the Arab chief, and reprints pertinent correspondence of Dhanis describing the operation.

D. Jean Detiere

6:559. Walraet, M. DOCUMENTS AUGUSTINELPORTE [Documents of Augustin Delporte]. *Bulletin des séances. Académie Royale des Sciences Coloniales* 1958 (4): 843-855. Summarizes the history of Commandant Delporte's scientific expedition (1890-1891) to the Belgian Congo to study the earth's magnetism, and reprints two of his letters recounting his experiences. D. Jean Detiere

Asia

See also: 6:366, 370

6:560. Araki Mikio. MEIJI ZENHAN KI NI OKERU ANSHI GYŌ NO HATTATSU [Development of the sericultural industry in the first half of the Meiji era]. *Shakai-Keizaishigaku* 1959 25(4): 333-367. Analyzes the organic change in the sericultural industry in Kyōto Prefecture in the first half of the Meiji era. The big sericultural factories established by samurai and powerful merchants under the protection of the government lost their function in about the twentieth year of the Meiji period. On the other hand, the silk-reeling industry in peasant villages made remarkable progress and gained the dominant position. This change was caused by the fact that the processes of raising silkworms and spinning silk were not distinctly specialized. The small silk mills prospered because they were modest enough to make use of the lack of differentiation in the contemporary production system, under which the big mills could not operate. K. Sugiyama

6:561. Ariizumi, Sadao (Univ. of Kyōto). MEIJI ZENKI NI OKERU CHIHO SEIJI NO TENKAI [Development of local policy in the early years of the Meiji era]. *Nihonshi-Kenkyū* 1959 (41): 1-27. Discusses the development and the dismemberment of the democratic movement in Yamanashi Prefecture. Against the background of sericultural development in the early years of the Meiji era, such bourgeois as silk manufacturers, sericulturists and raw-silk dealers opened the anti-government movement, which was directed by the prefectoral chamber. These democrats, however, did not want both the proletariat and the impoverished peasants to gain power, and refused to form an alliance with them. Consequently, the movement did not develop into a bourgeois democratic movement and was suppressed by the central government. K. Sugiyama

6:562. Caqueray, Gaston de. LE CONFLIT FRANCO-SIAMOIS DE 1893. NOTES D'UN OFFICIER DU "FORFAIT" [The Franco-Siamese conflict of 1893. Notes of an officer of the "Forfait"]. *Revue d'Histoire Diplomatique* 1958 72(1): 28-49. Recounts the events in the estuary of the Menam River and at Bangkok during a French naval demonstration in July 1893. The result of this episode was a new treaty which favored France. The author suggests that Britain tried to prevent greater French gains. J. H. Jensen

6:563. Gen, Ryōen (Univ. of Kyōto). ISHIN ZENGO NO JITSUGAKU SHISŌ TO KINDEI BUNGAKU NO HASSEI [Realistic thought and the rise of modern literature before and after the Meiji Restoration]. *Bungaku* 1959 27(8): 893-912. Discusses the influence of realistic thought upon modern literature in Japan from the later years of the Tokugawa era to the days of the Restoration. Students of Western culture in the early days of the Meiji era did not associate with the writers, nor did they have immediate influence on the development of modern literature, but their realistic thought, with its insistence on the autonomy of the pursuit of truth, offered modern literary theory its characteristic aspect - its metaphysical principle. From this point of view the author evaluates the history of the development of these realists. K. Sugiyama

6:564. Hatano, Yoshihiro (Nagoya Univ.). SHIMONOSEKI JŌYAKU DAI-ROKU-JŌ DAI-SHI-KŌ NO SEIRITSUSHITA HAIKEI NI TSUITE [The background of the stipulation of Article 6, Clause 4 of the Treaty of Shimonoseki]. *Kindai Chūgoku Kenkyū* 1958 (1): 137-212. Studies in detail why Japan made China grant the prerogative contained in Clause 4, Article 6 of the Treaty of Shimonoseki, a point which has not been hitherto discussed. The author

examines the conflicts about the right of foreigners to carry on industry in open ports in China, the establishment of mechanized cotton-fabric factories in China, the fall of the exchange rate and the intensification of the claim by foreigners, including the Japanese, to the right to conduct industry, and the extent of the Japanese claim. Although Japanese capitalism was not mature enough to feel the need to export capital, Article 6 of the Treaty of Shimonoseki represented an attempt by Japan to amend the unfavorable provisions of the 1871 treaty of amity. Based partly on Li-wen-chung-kung Chūan-chi, and Japanese and Chinese diplomatic documents. Y. Saeki

6:565. Kiuzadzhian, L. S. O VLIIANII RUSSKOI REVOLIUTSII 1905-1907 GG. NA KITAISKIKH REVOLIUTSIONNYKH DEMOKRATOV [On the influence of the Russian revolution of 1905-1907 on the Chinese revolutionary democrats]. *Vestnik Istorii Mirovoi Kul'tury* 1959 (6): 29-43.

The Chinese liberation movement received a strong impulse from the first Russian revolution, which caused an aggravation of the ideological struggle between the liberals and the revolutionaries in China, leading to a final rupture as a consequence of the formation of the first Chinese mass party, the T'ung Meng Hui, under the leadership of Sun Yat-sen. Based mainly on articles of the League's press organ, *Min-pao*, which appeared in Tokio, the center for Chinese political emigrants at that time. Erna Wollert (t)

6:566. Kurobane, Shigeru (Tohoku Univ.). NICHIEI-DOMEI SHISŌ NO HATSUGEN TO SONO TENKAI KATEI [Origins and growth of the idea of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance in 1902]. *Nihon Rekishi* 1958 (119): 13-24. A research study of the origins and growth of the idea of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance in 1902. Based mainly on new diplomatic materials, such as Dai Nippon Gaikō Monjo. A

6:567. Kurobane, Shigeru. NICHIEI DOMEI NO SEIRITSU TO KOKKA ZAISEI-MONDAI [The conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance in 1902 and its national economic problem]. *Rekishi Kyōiku* 1957 5(1): 13-19, and (3): 50-59. Although it seemed that Japan was a natural ally of Great Britain in the Far East, there were, nevertheless, certain practical difficulties on the road to the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. Japan was, nevertheless, the only country with which Great Britain could ally itself. Whereas the overwhelming majority of studies of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance up to now have examined its political and diplomatic aspects, rather than the economic one, the author attempts particularly to interpret the financial background. A

6:568. Naitō, Seichū (Shimane Univ.). SANYŌ JIYŪTŌ NO SOSHIKI-KATAI [The campaign of petitioning for the inauguration of a National Diet]. *Keizai Ronsō* 1956 78(1): 70-95. The year 1880 saw the consolidation of the upsurging clamor for liberty and popular rights into a nationwide movement demanding speedy inauguration of a National Diet, at the same time that various layers of the nation continued to promote their respective class interests. This was highly significant in the historical process of the Japanese nation in that it marked the first instance of a nationally organized resistance against the contemporary ruling authority. The author presents chapters on 1) the conflict between the central government and the Okayama prefectural government on the Land-Tax Reform; 2) the emergence of campaigners for popular rights; 3) the development of the movement for inauguration of the Diet, and 4) the birth of the San-yō Liberal party. A

6:569. Nakamura, Kichisaburō (Waseda Univ.). JIYŪMINKEN-UNDŌ NO HATTEN [The development of the popular rights movement]. *Shakai Kagaku Tōkyō* 1956 1(1): 183-207. Explains from the standpoint of legal history the development of the movement which aimed at the realization of democracy in Japanese society in the Meiji era. A

6:570. Ōtsukim Hiromu (Ōsaka Univ. of Economics). MINKEN UNDŌ NO KAITAI KATEI [On the process of disorganization of the popular rights movement]. *Ōsaka-Keidai-Ronshū* 1959 (25): 21-43. A study of the Manetsu Liberal party, established in the 15th year of the Meiji era and disbanded less than four months later. This disintegration was brought about by large-scale desertion, oppression by the

government and abandonment by the principal leaders. The real cause, however, can be found in the organization itself: only the wealthy peasants and merchants in the countryside were united, without organizing the energy of the middle and lower classes of peasants. K. Sugiyama

6:571. Solov'ev, O. F., ed. IZ ISTORII RUSSKO-TAILANDSKIKH OTNOSHENII (KONETS XIX - NACHALO XX V.) [From the history of the relations between Russia and Siam (end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th century)]. Istoricheskii Arkhiv 1957 (6): 111-130. The documents, published here for the first time, partly in extracts, demonstrate that Russia supported the Siamese government on many occasions in its disputes with France and thus helped to maintain Siam's independence and to promote friendly relations between Russia and Siam. The reports and letters of Russian diplomats and ministers also reveal the penetration of Western powers in Siam. The documents are from the Archives for Russian Foreign Policy. Erna Wollert (t)

6:572. Tamura, Kosaku (Chuo Univ.). JAPAN'S FOREIGN RELATIONS. Contemporary Japan 1959 26(2): 214-227. Discusses the problem of treaty revision during the period when Inouye Kaoru was minister of foreign affairs (1879-1887). Article to be continued. G. A. Lensen
See also: 3: 1045, 4: 360, 2260, 5: 1283, 3075

6:573. Yamada, Shōji (Rikkyō Univ.). SAKAYA KAIGI [The Sake-Producer's Conference]. Shien 1959 20(1): 43-69. This conference was a movement organized by the sake producers against the heavy tax to ensure the freedom of their business in the 14th year of the Meiji era, and it was a notable event in the history of the democratic movement. The author analyzes the economic background of this movement. Examining the main activities of the movement throughout the country, he points out that its central power was represented by the dealers in the countryside, where sake production had not really developed. Its cause thus lies in the class structure of the dealers: in the districts where the production was developed, the business functions were divided, and a hierarchical structure existed among the dealers. Accordingly, the imposition of the tax brought forth the class conflict among the dealers themselves rather than their resistance against the government. In the undeveloped districts, on the other hand, the main conflict was between the dealers and the government. K. Sugiyama

6:574. Yazawa, Toshihiko (Saitama Univ.). CHŌKŌ RYŪIKI KYŌAN NO ICHI KŌSATSU [The attitude of Chinese officials toward the antiforeign riots in 1891]. Kindai Chūgoku Kenkyū 1958 (1): 107-137. Various kinds of antiforeign riots occurred in China during the sixty years between the Opium War and the Boxer trouble. The author deals with the fiercest of these riots, those which occurred around the Yangtze Valley in 1891. He examines in detail the attitude of the Chinese officials toward these riots and concludes that it was exceedingly negative. This was because of the fact that the riots were already no longer characterized merely by an antichurch, anti-foreign spirit, but had developed into actions of anti-imperialism, and because the lowest officials stood on the same footing as the people. Based on Blue Book, Chang-wen-hsiang-kung, Ch'üan-chi, Liu-chung-ch'eng-kung Tsou-su, Ch'ing-chi wai-chiao shih-liao, etc. Y. Saeki

Canada

See also: 6:665

6:575. Kalbfleisch, Herbert Karl (Univ. of Western Ontario). JOHN A. RITTINGER. American-German Review 1957 23(6): 18-20. A comment on the life of John A. Rittinger, editor of a German-language newspaper in Ontario in the late 19th century. G. H. Davis

6:576. Mitchell, Harvey. CANADA'S NEGOTIATIONS WITH NEWFOUNDLAND, 1887-1895. Canadian Historical Review 1959 40(4): 277-293. Newfoundland's precarious economy was the chief cause of Confederation negotiations, although Canada was constantly concerned about the colony's status. The author examines the way in which Confederation was manipulated by the colony's political leaders. Confederation in 1895 might have succeeded but for Canadian and

British refusal to assume the whole of Newfoundland's debt. Had Newfoundland failed to overcome its insolvency in the London money market, its reversion to a Crown colony and absorption by Canada might have come earlier. Based on unpublished records in the Public Archives of Canada, Newfoundland Archives, and British Public Record Office. A

Europe

BALKANS and NEAR EAST

See also: 6: 388, 392, 609, 696

6:577. Chastukhin, I. N. IDEOLOGICHESKIE I POLITICHESKIE VZGLIADY ALEKSANDRA STAMBOLII-KOGO [Ideological and political views of Aleksandr Stamboli-skii]. Novaia i Noveishiaia Istorija 1959 (6): 37-53. Aleksandr Stamboli-skii (1879-1923) is known as the leader of a large peasant organization, the Bulgarian Agricultural Popular Alliance, founded in 1898. His system of thought is described in his book *Politicheski partii ili s' slowni organizatsii?* [Political parties or organizations of the Estates?], which is the main subject of Chastukhin's discussion. Far removed from Marxism, his theory of an independent peasant movement to defend the position of the peasants as owners of small estates and as producers was Utopian. However, he fought with utmost energy and courage against the regime of Ferdinand I, and his activity as democrat and republican left a deep impression on the history of Bulgaria.

Erna Wollert (t)

6:578. Daniel, Robert L. (Ohio Univ.). THE ARMENIAN QUESTION AND AMERICAN-TURKISH RELATIONS, 1914-1927. Mississippi Valley Historical Review 1959 46(2): 252-275. Intrusion of the Armenian question simultaneously with Turkey's abrogation of the capitulations in 1914 plagued American-Turkish relations, diverting attention from the main issues and prolonging a final settlement. American relief workers vilified the Turks to create support for the Armenians, but the American government could not safeguard the Armenians without infringing Turkish sovereignty. After the triumph of Ataturk, negotiations with Turkey were balked by American difficulties in overcoming the myth of the "Terrible Turk." Not until 1927 could the State Department eliminate the Armenian question from consideration and establish relations with Turkey on the basis of equality and mutual respect. Based on American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions Papers (Houghton Library), Woodrow Wilson Papers (Library of Congress), and State Department Records (National Archives). A

6:579. Djurović Mirčeta. POKUŠAJ STVARANJA AKCIONARSKIH DRUSTAVA U CRNOJ GORI DO KRAJA XIX VIJEKA [The attempt to form public limited companies in Montenegro up to the end of the 19th century]. Istoriski Zapisi 1958 14(1/2): 113-132. In the period 1883-1898 Montenegro had only one public limited company, the Princely Montenegrin Chartered Steamship Company. The activities of this company were taken over by an English concern, the Anglo-Montenegrin Company, which had its headquarters in Podgorica. Four other attempts were made to form local public companies in the same period, but they were unsuccessful. Based on material from the State Archives and State Museum in Cetinje and on published sources, including Montenegrin daily newspapers, such as *Glas Crnogora* [The voice of Montenegro]. S. Gavrilović

6:580. Djurišić, Mitar. FORTIFIKACISKO UREDJENJE SKADARSKIH ODBRANBENIH POLOŽAJA U BALKANSKOM RATU 1912/13 GODIНЕ [The organization of the chain of fortifications on the Scutari defense sites in the Balkan war of 1912-13]. Istoriski Zapisi 1958 14(1/2): 153-166. Article 39 of the Turkish war plan provided that Scutari and Ioannina "should be fortified and organized so as to be able to offer resistance for six months." The author describes what was done before the war to construct the Scutari fortifications in accordance with this plan and what still had to be done during the war. Based on Serbian and Turkish military literature, of which a bibliographical list, containing nine items, is included. S. Gavrilović

6:581. Levntal, Zdenko. IZVEŠTAJ O CRNOJ GORI NJENOM SANITETU U RATU 1876-78 GODINE [A report on Montenegro and its medical service in the war of 1876/78]. istoriski Zapisi 1958 14(1/2): 133-142. Publishes a Serbian translation of the "Report by John Furley on the Sick and Wounded in Montenegro." Furley was sent on a mission to Montenegro by the British National Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded in War, during the Russo-Turkish War of 1876-78. His report was written after a six-day visit to the country in 1877. Levntal includes notes on British and Russian Red Cross activities in Montenegro in the same period. Based partly on material from the archives of the National Committee of the British Red Cross Society in London. S. Gavrilović

6:582. Simovski, T., ed. VELIKA CETINJSKA SVEČANOST [The great Cetinje feast]. Istoriski Zapisi 1958 14(1/2): 372-380. Publishes a description by Alexandros Leonardos of 1) the sanctification of Peter I, founder of the modern Montenegrin state, by Montenegrins seven years after his death (1830), and 2) a feast kept in his memory in Cetinje each year on the same day as the feast of St. Peter and St. Paul. Leonardos attended the feast in 1883. The editor mentions that Leonardos was Greek vice-consul in Montenegro, 1881-83, and writer of articles on Montenegrin institutions, folklore and history, under the pen name of "Mavrovunitika." Leonardos' article appeared in Pikili Stoa, Athens, in 1883. S. Gavrilović

FRANCE

See also: 6:397, 562, 600

6:583. Brunschwig, H. LE PARTI COLONIAL FRANÇAIS [The French colonial party]. Revue d'Histoire d'Outre-Mer 1959 46(1): 49-83. The so-called colonial party consisted of a group of individuals and associations. The most prominent of the latter were the colonial group in the Chamber of Deputies, the Comité de l'Afrique française and the Union coloniale française. The colonial group in the Chamber, composed of deputies from the Center, was not influenced by special economic interests. The Comité de l'Afrique française, which was similar to a geographical society in its operations, sought to influence public opinion. The Union coloniale française was economic in purpose; it was also the most active organization and the wealthiest. Its activities included work in specialized sections on geographical areas, annual dinners with cabinet ministers as speakers, free courses at the Sorbonne, schemes to aid colonial emigration, and periodic colonial congresses. K. Eubank

6:584. Chambelland, C. LA CORRESPONDANCE ET JEAN GRAVE. INVENTAIRE [Jean Grave's correspondence. An inventory]. Actualité de l'Histoire 1959 (27): 38-43. Continuation from previous articles [See abstracts 5:2101, 3284]. This list of letters received by the anarchist thinker Jean Grave and recently acquired by the Institut français d'Histoire sociale contains letters from artists and writers. Article to be continued. G. Iggers

6:585. McKay, Donald C. (Amherst College). THE LEGACY OF THE THIRD REPUBLIC. Current History 1959 36(213): 262-266, 288. Analyzes the key problems bequeathed to 20th-century France by the Third Republic. The author discusses such problems as the rural nature of France, the constitution of 1875, and the need for change by revolution. He views the year 1914 as a "watershed": the Third Republic was able to function effectively before 1914, but between the wars a lack of leadership, the Great Depression, pacifism, and the challenge of Hitler all proved to be too great. Undocumented. P. Bernstein

6:586. Nérè, Jacques (Univ. of Caen). LA CRISE INDUSTRIELLE DE 1882 ET LE MOUVEMENT BOULANGERISTE [The industrial crisis of 1882 and the Boulanger movement]. Information Historique 1959 21(3): 120. An abstract of a doctoral thesis which studies the impact of the mass unemployment of the 1880's. While Boulanger did receive support from the Right, a large labor vote, almost identical with that cast in 1886 for Ernest Roche, the prolabor journalist, helped elect him deputy from Paris in 1889. Millerand and Jaurès both viewed the Boulanger movement as the expression of a deep and legitimate discontent, to be met by reforms

rather than by repression. G. Iggers

6:587. Rougeron, G. EUGENE FOURNIERE ET LE PETIT MONTLUÇONNAIS [Eugene Fournière and Le Petit Montluçonnais Actualité de l'Histoire 1959 (27): 45-48]. Discusses the organization of a provincial socialist newspaper founded in 1891 by Lucien Deslinières, former editor of the antisocialist Democratie du Centre. Eugene Fournière, a founder of the Revue Socialiste, was engaged as contributor. The paper, which defined its position as socialistically republican and anticlerical, was moderately socialist and partly inspired by Masonic ideas. Dissolved in 1895 as too local in character, its place was taken by the Socialiste de l'Allier. G. Iggers

6:588. Unsigned. VYPISKI K. MARKSA IZ GAZET O BOR'BE VERSAL'SKOGO PRAVITEL'STVA PROTIV PARIZHSKOJ KOMMUNY. DOKUMENTY INSTITUTA MARK-SIZMA-LENINIZMA PRI TSK KPSS [Newspaper excerpts of K. Marx on the struggle of the Versailles government against the Commune of Paris. Documents of the Institute for Marxism-Leninism at the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union]. Istoricheskii Arkhiv 1958 (3): 3-16. These extracts, made by Karl Marx in longhand, correspond almost verbatim to material in the Paris press in April and May 1871. They illuminate the corruption of the Versailles government, its servility toward Bismarck and the inhuman treatment afforded all who were suspected of communism. Erna Wollert (t)

GERMANY

See also: 6:404

6:589. Butschek, Felix (Vienna). DER RECHTE MANN ZUM RECHTEN WORT [The right man for the right word]. Zukunft 1959 (9/10): 271-274. Following a biographical sketch of Eduard Bernstein, gives a brief outline of his theory, which represents a decisive turning away from Marx. His theory, rather than Marxism, today forms the basis of the Austrian Socialist party program. Bernstein regarded socialism not as an isolated phenomenon, but as the final phase of the great European movement for freedom. For present-day socialism Bernstein is the most important of all theoreticians. Based on Bernstein's Die Voraussetzungen des Sozialismus und die Aufgaben der Sozialdemokratie (Stuttgart, 1899) and Zur Geschichte und Theorie des Sozialismus (Berlin and Bern, 1901), and on Peter Gay's Das Dilemma des demokratischen Sozialismus (Nürnberg, 1954). A (t)

6:590. Epstein, Klaus (Harvard Univ.). ERZBERGER AND THE GERMAN COLONIAL SCANDALS, 1905-1910. English Historical Review 1959 74(293): 637-663. Summarizes published material to show how Erzberger's campaign led to the election of 1907. Although the government emerged triumphant, Erzberger's revelations led to genuine colonial reforms and played an important part in the development of his career. H. Parris

6:591. Krasuski, Jerzy. GRENTZBOTEN O SPRAWIE POLSKIEJ (1900-1918) [Grenzboten on the Polish problem: (1900-1918)]. Przeglad Zachodni 1958 14(6): 371-382. Analysis of the attitudes of the leading contributors to the magazine Grenzboten: Ernst von der Brüggen, Johannes Grunow, Wilhelm von Massow, Carl Jentsch and, above all, Georg Cleinow, the most gifted and anti-Polish of all. A. F. Dyrnas

6:592. Ōshima, Michiyoshi (Keio Univ.). 1879 NEN NO KANZEI OYABI ZAISEI KAIKAKU -- TEIKOKUSHUGI KEISEIKI NIOKERU DOITSU NO ZAISEIKAIKAKU (I) [The reform of the tariff and financial system in 1879 -- German financial policies in the period of the formation of imperialism (I)]. Mita-gakkai Zasshi 1959 52(1): 20-37. Analyzes the historical significance of the reform of the German tariff and financial system in 1879. The situation of imperial finances worsened toward the end of the 1870's. Imperial tax revenue, most of which came from excise taxes and customs duties, diminished, while expenditures increased rapidly. The need for reorganization of imperial finances, and the protection of domestic industries, especially of the interests of the great

landowners and the monopoly capitalists, were the most important factors leading to the reform of 1879. This reform was the first step toward the establishment of the financial foundation of German imperialism. Article to be continued.

S. Tsujiyama

6:593. Vagts, Alfred (Sherman, Connecticut). M. M. WARBURG UND CO. EIN BANKHAUS IN DER DEUTSCHEN WELTPOLITIK 1905-1933 [M. M. Warburg and Co. A banking house in German Weltpolitik from 1905 to 1933]. Vierteljahrsschrift für Sozial- und Wirtschaftsgeschichte 1958 45(3): 289-388. According to the Marxist-Leninist thesis of imperialism as the last phase of finance capitalism, imperialism is the servant of capital; however, for the questions of how, exactly, orders were given to the imperialist regimes, and who gave them and who received them, documentation is usually lacking. The author attempts to show the actual nature of the relation between the authorities of the Reich and one of the oldest and largest German private banks in the context of German Weltpolitik. He shows that imperialist impulses can without exception be traced back to the prestige-seeking bureaucracy in such cases of imperialist penetration as Morocco and the Portuguese colonies. Warburg and Company used to the best of its ability its international business and other connections to serve this bureaucracy, mainly in order to gain the benevolence of the authorities for itself and possibly also for the German Jews. This one well-documented case presents the exact reverse of the causal relation taught by Marxist-Leninist propaganda. A (t)

GREAT BRITAIN

See also: 6:420, 421, 424, 453, 566, 567, 636

6:594. Bailey, J. D. (Oxford Univ.). AUSTRALIAN BORROWING IN SCOTLAND IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. Economic History Review 1959 12(2): 268-279. Australian banks and finance companies acquired funds for loans for pastoral development by borrowing in Scotland through solicitors.

B. L. Crapster

6:595. Baylen, Joseph O. W. T. STEAD AND THE BOER WAR: THE IRONY OF IDEALISM. Canadian Historical Review 1959 40(4): 304-314. Examines Stead's influence on the events culminating in the Jameson Raid and the reasons for his opposition to the South African conflict. Stead's sharp awareness of what he had helped to bring about was 1) an example of the dilemma of English nonconformist liberalism seeking to reconcile the nonconformist conscience and the "New Imperialism," and 2) a symbol of puritanical nonconformity falling before the growing secularism of English society at the turn of the century. Based on unpublished materials in the Stead papers and an analysis of Stead's publications on his close relations with Cecil J. Rhodes, Lord Milner and F. Edmund Garrett before and during the Boer War. A

6:596. Feuchtwanger, E. J. (Southampton Univ.). THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY UNDER THE IMPACT OF THE SECOND REFORM ACT. Victorian Studies 1958/59 2(4): 289-304. Discusses the adjustment of the Conservative party to the new political circumstances resulting from the Reform Act of 1867. The author finds that the years immediately following 1867 were marked by tensions within the party, with strong elements unwilling to follow the leadership of Disraeli. Despite these tensions, a central organization was evolved which was able eventually to respond to the needs of a working-class electorate. J. Altholz

6:597. Feuchtwanger, E. J. J. E. GORST AND THE CENTRAL ORGANIZATION OF THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY, 1870-1882. Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research 1959 32(86): 192-208. Analyzes changes introduced in the Conservative party headquarters after the electoral setback of 1868. The author describes the work of Gorst as principal Conservative agent, including the stimulation of Conservative associations, the appeal to the working classes, and co-operation with local constituencies and the press. He discerns a decay after the Conservative victory of 1874, Gorst being superseded in 1877. Subsequent improvisations up to 1885, when the Conservative central office took on its modern status, are described. P. H. Hardacre

6:598. Goodman, Gordon L. (Univ. of Illinois, Chicago). LIBERAL UNIONISM: THE REVOLT OF THE WHIGS. Victorian Studies 1959/60 3(2): 172-189. Examines the transfer of the conservative element in the Liberal party to the Conservative party after 1886, through the medium of Liberal Unionism. The author maintains that this "revolt of the Whigs" was part of a realignment of British parties on a class basis, with the force of conservatism grouping for resistance against an increasingly radical democracy. The ideological split between Whig and Radical elements in the Liberal party preceded the Home Rule crisis of 1886, which precipitated the Unionist secession, in which ex-Radical elements led by Joseph Chamberlain had a smaller influence than has generally been supposed.

J. Altholz

6:599. Karliner, M. N. PERVYE OTKLIKI V VELIKOBIRIANII NA VELIKUIU OTKIABR' SKUIU SOTSIALISTICHESKUIU REVOLIUTSIU [Early British reactions to the October Revolution]. Novaia i Noveishia Istoriiia 1957 5: 91-100. The bourgeois press in Britain claimed that the Bolsheviks were seeking a separate rather than a general peace, called for armed intervention in Soviet Russia with the aim of seizing the country's wealth, and expressed the hope that the Soviet government would be unable to cope with its economic difficulties. Only the very few left-wing Socialist journals, such as The Call, presented a correct evaluation of the October Revolution. Despite the numerical weakness and heterogeneity of the left-wing Socialists, and despite the wage concessions offered by the bourgeoisie, the dissatisfaction of the working class assumed alarming proportions. Union organizations opposed the passage by Parliament of the bill for supplementary conscription. Workers' meetings demanded armistice negotiations with all belligerent states and peace on the basis of national self-determination, without annexations or indemnities. Sentiments of solidarity with Soviet Russia united the whole British working class.

R. V. Burks

6:600. Lawson, F. H. (Brasenose College, Univ. of Oxford). DICEY REVISITED. Political Studies 1959 7 (2/3): 109-126, 207-221. Attempts to place A. V. Dicey's discussion of The Rule of Law, in The Law of the Constitution, (1885) in the shifting contemporary setting of its various editions. This examination of the changing state of British and French constitutional and administrative law between 1885 and 1914 suggests that Dicey's critics are often anachronistic, and that though sometimes shortsighted, Dicey's analysis is shrewder than is commonly allowed.

M. Harrison

6:601. McCormick, B. (Univ. of Sheffield), and J. E. Williams (Univ. of Leeds). THE MINERS AND THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY, 1863-1910. Economic History Review 1959 12 (2): 222-238. Analyzes 1) the motives behind the British miners' demand (leisure, the restriction of output, and the maintenance or improvement of wages); 2) the changes in the miners' working hours (there were wide local variations), and 3) the effect of the shorter working day in the years 1909 and 1910 (the overall effect was negligible). B. L. Crapster

6:602. Pumphrey, Ralph E. (Washington Univ., St. Louis). THE INTRODUCTION OF INDUSTRIALISTS INTO THE BRITISH PEERAGE: A STUDY IN ADAPTATION OF A SOCIAL INSTITUTION. American Historical Review 1959 65(1): 1-16. While the Parliament Act of 1911 "sealed the fate of the political power of the nobility, the social structure of the nobility, too, was in a process of change accomplished by internal adjustment as well as by the introduction into it of persons whose power and prestige did not rest on inherited landed wealth. The impression that the aristocracy had become by the beginning of the 20th century a 'middle class institution' is justified by the direction in which the aristocracy was moving rather than by a completed transformation."

R. C. Raack

6:603. Unsigned. BRITANSKAIA SOTSIALISTICHESKAIA PARTIIA I OKTIABR' SKAIA REVOLIUTSIIA. VOZZVANILA BSP 1917-1919 GG. [The British Socialist party and the October Revolution. Appeals from the BSP from the years 1917-1919]. Voprosy Istorii KPSS 1957 (1): 90-100. Publishes for the first time articles which appeared in The Call, the press organ of the British Socialist

arty. The articles demonstrate how the British working class fought against military intervention in Russia and for the protection of the Soviet republic. Erna Wollert (t)

HABSBURG EMPIRE

See also: 6:388, 633

6:604. Borsody, István (Chatham College). JÁSZI ÉS MASARYK: KÉT KÖNYV TÖRTÉNETE [Jászi and Masaryk: the story of two books]. Uj Látóhatár 1959 10(1/2): 56-61. Comparative analysis of T. G. Masaryk's The New Europe: the Slavic Viewpoint and Oscar Jászi's The Future of the Monarchy: The Fall of Dualism, and the United States of Banubia. Both books, written in the spring of 1918, reflect devotion to democratic ideals, but whereas Masaryk advocated the monarchy's dismemberment into national states, Jászi proposed its transformation into a Danubian federation. Jászi's unsuccessful federalist proposal was more farsighted than Masaryk's successful nationalist proposal. A

6:605. Franzel, Emil. DIE SUDETENDEUTSCHEN UND ÖSTERREICH [The Sudeten Germans and Austria]. Österreichische Monatshefte 1959 15(5): 12-17. It is not true that all the Sudeten Germans were nationalists. During the last decade before the First World War the moderate forces willing to come to a compromise with the Czechs were preponderant among the Germans of Bohemia. Likewise, during the period from 1919 to 1938 this element of the Sudeten Germans showed patience and moderation. Even during the summer of 1938 an agreement between them and the Czechoslovak government could have been made. Negotiations for an agreement failed because of the "treacherous and deceitful" policy of Beneš. O. Stenzl

6:606. László, Zsigmond. AZ OSZTRÁK-MAGYAR MONARCHIA SZÉTTÖRESE ÉS A NEMZETKÖZI ERŐVISZONYOK [Dissolution of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and the international power relations]. Századok 1959 93(1): 0-101. Up to the end of 1916 the Allied powers did not want to dissolve the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. From then on, however, they maintained the reverse position, chiefly on the grounds of military considerations. Although with some hesitation, Wilsonian diplomacy also emphasized this war aim. Separate peace efforts of Charles, the Habsburg ruler, were thus frustrated. The author argues that after the victorious Great October Socialist Revolution of 1917, the Dual Monarchy lost its historic significance and, consequently, new states came into being to replace the antiquated monarchy. Based partly on archival material. F. Wagner

POLAND

6:607. Ajnenkiel, Andrzej and Maria Wrzoskowa (both New Record Office, Warsaw). POLSKIE ORGANIZACJE ROLNICZE W LATACH 1886-1939 I ICH AKTA A ARCHIWUM AKT NOWYCH W WARSZAWIE [Polish agricultural organizations during the years 1886-1939 and their records in the New Record Office in Warsaw]. Archeion 1958 (28): 47-73. Gives an outline of the history of various agricultural societies and associations, the history of their records, and the present state of those records. A. F. Dygna

6:608. Pukhlov, N. N. IZ ISTORII VARSHAVSKOI ORGANIZATSII SOTSIAL-DEMOKRATII KOROLEVSTVA POL'SKOGO I LITVY (1900-1904) [From the history of the Warsaw organization of the Social Democracy of the Kingdom of Poland and Lithuania (1900-1904)]. Novaia i Noveishaiia istoriiia 1959 (6): 18-36. Describes the activities of this organization, with which such persons as Feliks Dzierżyński, Rosa Luxemburg and Julian Marchlewski were intimately connected, and which prepared the Polish proletariat for mass participation in the revolution of 1905-07. The European economic crisis of the 1890's led also in Warsaw, the political, cultural and industrial center of the Kingdom, to numerous industrial bankruptcies. This had grave consequences for the Polish proletariat, and gave rise to the first revolutionary movements. Based on archival documents, the Social Democratic press and other contemporary literature. Erna Wollert (t)

6:609. Śliwiński, Jerzy. PRIJEM CRNOGORSKOG "IMOVINSKOG ZAKONIKA" U POLJSKOJ [Reception of the Montenegrin "Property Code" in Poland]. Istoriski Zapisi 1958 14(1/2): 261-266. A Serbian translation from the original Polish. The author gives new biographical data concerning the noted Yugoslav reformer Valtazar Bogišić, author of the Montenegrin code of 1888. Bogišić's codification work in Montenegro met with immediate recognition in Poland and led to continued Polish-Montenegrin cultural ties and cooperation. The author cites several studies on Bogišić by such Polish jurists as Romuald Hube, Siegel and St. Borowski, and publishes for the first time portions of Bogišić's correspondence with Hube. Based on material from the Department of Manuscripts of the Jagellonian Library in Cracow, the Bogišić Archives in Cavtat, Dalmatia, and Polish, Russian and Montenegrin professional journals. S. Gavrilovic

RUSSIAN EMPIRE

See also: 6:50, 571, 654

6:610. Anikeev, V. V., and P. A. Lavrov, eds. BOL'SHEVISTSKE ORGANIZATSII NAKANUNE VII. S'EZDA RKP (b). DOKUMENTY INSTITUTA MARKSIZMA-LENINIZMA PRI TSK KPSS [Bolshevik organizations prior to the seventh Congress of the Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik). Documents from the Institute for Marxism-Leninism at the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union]. Istoricheskii Arkhiv 1958 (3): 17-31. Publishes questionnaires completed by delegates to the congress, which throw light on the still unsettled internal situation in Soviet Russia in 1918 and provide, inter alia, interesting data on the formation of the Soviets of Workers', Soldiers' and Peasants' Deputies, the nationalization of industry, the organization of the Party, and the growth of local Party organizations. Erna Wollert (t)

6:611. Barshtein, E. K., and L. M. Shalaginova. PARTIA BOL'SHEVIKOV VO GLAVE REVOLUCTIONNOGO POD'EMA MASS V PERIOD PODGOTOVKI I PROVEDENIIA FEVRAL'SKOI BURZHUAZNO-DEMOKRATICHESKOI REVOLUITSII (OBZOR DOKUMENTAL'NYKH MATERIALOV TSENTRAL'NO-GOSUDARSTVENNOGO Istoricheskogo ARKHIVA V MOSKVE) [The party of the Bolsheviks at the head of the revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses in the period of the preparation and the carrying out of the bourgeois democratic revolution in February (survey of the documentary material in the Central State Historical Archives in Moscow)]. Voprosy Istorii KPSS 1957 (1): 128-138. The most important group of holdings of these archives on this subject consists of documents of the police department and of the Moscow and Petrograd sections of the state secret police (Okhranka), the Ministry of Justice and other judicial and police organs of the tsarist government. In addition to these, there are, mainly in the archives' collection of illegal publications, Bolshevik appeals, proclamations, brochures, resolutions and other confiscated documents of the years 1905-1917. Erna Wollert (t)

6:612. Bedin, V. V., and G. M. Gorfein. "ISTORICHESKAIA SPRAVKA O STATISTICHESKIH TRUDAKH MINISTERSTVA TORGOVLI I PROMYSHLENOSTI" ["Historical investigation of the statistical work of the Ministry of Trade and Industry"]. Istoricheskii Arkhiv 1957 (6): 176-177. A previously unknown investigation by the son of the famous scholar Semionov-Tian'-Shanskii has been discovered among the archival holdings of the Ministry of Trade and Industry (1900-1917). It represents a valuable source for research in the field of prerevolutionary socio-economic statistics. Erna Wollert (t)

6:613. Birman, M. A. K VOPROSU OB UCHASTII BOLGAR V ZASHCHITE ZAVOEVANII OKTIABRSKOI REVOLUITSII (1917-1919 GG) [Concerning Bulgarian participation in the defense of the achievements of the October Revolution (1917-1919)]. Novaia i Noveishaiia Istoriiia 1957 (5): 86-90. There were relatively few Bulgarian citizens in Russia at the time of the Revolution, and most of them returned home in the course of 1918. Those who served with the Red Army or the Bolshevik party did not possess a Communist organization of their own until October 1918. In 1919 the momentary

successes of the Red Army made it possible for the Bulgarian Communists to transfer their activities temporarily to Kiev, Kharkov and Odessa, near the Bulgarian minority populations living in the Ukraine and Bessarabia. R. V. Burks

6:614. Bugaev, E.I. K VOPROSU O TAKTIKE PARTII V MARTE - NACHALE APRELIA 1917 GODA [On the question of the tactics of the Party in March and the beginning of April 1917]. *Voprosy Istorii KPSS* 1957 (1): 13-36. After the February Revolution there was a curious interlacing of the bourgeois dictatorship of the Provisional Government with the dictatorship of the Soviets of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies. An open transition to socialist revolution would have been premature in this precarious situation and would have served only to isolate the Party, since the masses stood behind the Soviet, which at that time supported the Provisional Government. By means of the purging of all members who were ready to compromise and the strengthening of its position, the Soviet was to be forced gradually to seize power. Reorganization of the Party, and the supply of weapons to, and revolutionary education of, the people -- these were the main activities of the Party prior to Lenin's arrival in Russia. Based on Lenin's works, *Pravda* (1917) and material from the Archives of the Institute for Marxism-Leninism. Erna Wollert (t)

6:615. Filippova, N.I., ed. K Istorii ZHURNALA "NAUCHNOE OBOZRENIE" (1894-1903 GG.) [On the history of the periodical *Nauchnoe Obozrenie* (Scientific review) (1894-1903)]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1958 (6): 107-138. The periodical *Nauchnoe Obozrenie*, founded and edited by the encyclopedist M. M. Filippov (1858-1903), at first dealt with physics and mathematics, later became an organ for scientific philosophical contributions, and finally published literary and social articles. It played an important part in the propagation not only of modern sciences and technology but also of the ideas of Marxism. Its collaborators were well-known Russian materialistic scholars, but works of great foreign scholars and of the founders of Marxism were also published. The documents published here (from the Central State Historical Archives of Leningrad and Moscow and other archives) describe the activities of Filippov in connection with the organization of the journal and his quarrel with the main department for press and censorship. Included are letters from Filippov to Plekhanov and Mendeleev. Erna Wollert (t)

6:616. Horie, Eiichi (Kyoto Univ.). LENIN NO SHIJO NO RIRON [On Lenin's market theory]. *Keizai Ronsō* 1956 78(2): 153-172. A study of the logical framework of Lenin's Development of Capitalism in Russia, which is an analysis of the structure of capitalism in Russia at the end of the 19th century. A

6:617. Keirim-Markus, M. B., ed. O POLOZHENII ARMII NAKANUNE OKTIABRIA (DONESENIA KOMMISSAROV VREMENNOGO PRAVITEL'STVA I KOMANDIROV VOINSKIKH CHASTEI DEISTVUIUSHCHEI ARMII) [On the situation of the army before October (reports of the commissars of the Provisional Government and of commanders of military units of the field army)]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1957 (6): 35-60. According to the editor, the nature of these documents (from the Central State Archives for Military History) is such that they cannot give a complete and objective account of the events of 1917, but they are nevertheless of some interest for the study of the October Revolution. They give evidence of the fact that people were tired of the war, that they distrusted the command and that the number of desertions was increasing. The commissars admit that the army, no longer under their control, had begun to side with the Bolsheviks. Erna Wollert (t)

6:618. Loginov, V. T. O RUKOVODSTVE TSK RSDRP BOL'SHEVISTSKOI GAZETOI "PRAVDA" V 1912-1914 GG. [On the conduct of the Bolshevik paper *Pravda* by the Central Committee of the Social Democratic Labor Party of Russia]. *Voprosy Istorii KPSS* 1957 (1): 115-127. On the occasion of the forty-fifth year of publication of *Pravda*, gives the first detailed account of an interesting fact: the paper, which was licensed officially by the governor of St. Petersburg in 1912, was conducted by the illegal Central Committee of the Social Democratic Labor Party (RSDRP), headed by Lenin, who was living in Cracow at the time. All important decisions in the history of *Pravda*, such as the determination of tactics to be followed, changes in the editorial staff, and the publication

of belletristic supplements, were related to resolutions and directives of the Central Committee of the RSDRP. Based on material from the Archives for Marxism-Leninism.

Erna Wollert (t)

6:619. "N. N." DER ZAR FÄHRT IN DIE REVOLUTION. 26. FEBRUAR BIS 8. MÄRZ 1917: WELTGESCHICHTE AUF EISENBAHNSCHIENEN. AUS DEN UNVERÖFFENTLICHEN ERINNERUNGEN DES STABSOFFIZIERS UND ZUGSKOMMANDANTEN N. N. [The tsar rides into the revolution. 26 February to 8 March, 1917: World history on railway tracks. From the unpublished memoirs of the staff officer and commander of the tsar's train, N. N.]. *Die Furche* 1958 14(52): I-II, 15(1): 9-10. "N. N." was commander of the second train of the tsar's headquarters on wheels. He reports on the events which took place during the trip of the two trains from Mogilev to Pskof and back after revolution had broken out in Petrograd. During the night of 2/3 March the tsar signed his abdication, after the commanders of the five armies had urged him to do so. The representatives of the Duma who came to Pskof advised the tsar to abdicate in favor of his son and to designate his brother, Prince Mikhail Aleksandrovich as regent. The tsar, however, decided that his brother himself should become his successor, because his son was incurably ill. O. Stenzl

6:620. Nikitin, I. V., ed. PIS'MO V. K. KURNATOVSKOGO I. I. LUZINU [A letter of V. K. Kurnatovsky to I. I. Luzin]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1958 (6): 194-198. Kurnatovsky (1868-1912) was a professional revolutionary and a pupil of Lenin. From 1892 on he was a member of the "Osvobozhdenie truda" [Liberation of labor] group in Zürich. The peasant Luzin, one of the first Marxists in Russia, played an important part in the Social Democratic movement in the Caucasus. The letter is preserved in the Central State Historical Archives in Moscow. Erna Wollert (t)

6:621. Sapronov, S. G. MORIAKI V BOR'BE ZA ROSTOV I KRYM [Sailors in the struggle for Rostov and the Crimea]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1958 (6): 155-161. Personal recollections of a revolutionary and former commissary of the "Kapitan Saken" torpedo-boat destroyer of the Black Sea fleet, concerning the defense of Rostov and the battle for Yevpatoriya and Yalta in 1917-18. Erna Wollert (t)

6:622. Sobolev, P. N. ed. ZABASTOVKA RABOCHIKH KOZHEVNIKOV MOSKVY V AVGUSTE-OKTIABRE 1917 G. [Strike of the Moscow leather-workers from August to October 1917]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1957 (6): 61-81. The refusal of the employers to dismiss workers only after informing the workers' factory committees, was the immediate cause of this strike in which 110,000 took part. The strike started at the same time as the general revolutionary rising of the Moscow workers. The documents published here, which are from the State Archives of the October Revolution and the Socialist Construction in the Moscow Area (GAORSS MO), give evidence of the resistance of the workers against the bourgeois parties of the Provisional Government of the Mensheviks and the Social Revolutionaries. Erna Wollert (t)

6:623. Strakhovsky, Leonid I. (Univ. of Toronto). THE STATESMANSHIP OF PETER STOLYPIN: A RE-APPRAISAL. *Slavonic and East European Review* 1959 37 (89): 348-370. A sympathetic reappraisal of the important agrarian reforms of P. A. Stolypin, Russian prime minister, 1906-1911. Based on published Russian and other sources. V. S. Mamatey

6:624. Unsigned. NOVYE DOKUMENTY V.I. LENINA [New documents of V. I. Lenin]. *Voprosy Istorii KPSS* 1957 (1): 87-89. Publishes theses on the tasks of the Party, a brief protocol, and drafts of speeches and resolutions on the economic construction in the Soviet Union. The documents dating from the years 1917-19, are preserved in the Institute for Marxism-Leninism. Erna Wollert (t)

6:625. Wszelaki, Jan. "SĄ RÓŻNE REWOLUCJE..." ["There are various revolutions" ...]. *Wiadomości* 1959 14 (46): 2. Short account of the author's meeting with Dzierżyński in the offices of the Polski Komitet Pomocy Ofiarom Wojny [Polish Committee of Aid to the Victims of War] in Moscow in March 1917, immediately after Dzierżyński's release from prison. The author recounts his conversation with Dzierżyński. A. F. Dygna

Latin America

See also: 6:453

6:626. Bazar'ian, Z. A. VYDAIUSHCHIISIA BRAZIL' SKII MYSЛИTEL' 19. VEKA TOBIAS BARRETO (K 120-LETIU SO DΝIA ROZHDENIJA) [Tobias Barreto, outstanding Brazilian thinker of the 19th century (on the 120th anniversary of his birth)]. *Vestnik Istorii Mirovoi Kul'tury* 1959 (6): 111-121.

Bourgeois Brazilian intellectuals are generally of the opinion that the teachings of Barreto (1839-1889) are remarkable neither for content nor for originality of views. The author, however, believes that the gifted mulatto was the precursor of progressive thought in present-day Brazil, and that he exercised a great influence on his contemporaries. The school which he founded, the Escola do Recife, taught democratic and materialistic ideas in various fields of knowledge. Based on works of Barreto and H. Lima, *Tobias Barreto* (São Paulo, 1957). Erna Wollert (t)

6:627. Pletcher, David M. (Hamline Univ.). MEXICO OPENS THE DOOR TO AMERICAN CAPITAL, 1877-1880. *The Americas* 1959 16(1): 1-14. Analyzes the changing climate for investment in Mexico. Border incidents, U.S. nonrecognition of Porfirio Diaz, and other factors caused strained relations in 1877, but by 1880 official Mexican-U.S. relations were remarkably friendly, and U.S. investors were beginning a major penetration of Mexico. The change was due in part to diplomatic and political developments, but underlying it was sustained pressure from economic promoters in the U.S., who opposed bellicosity with respect to Mexico, and from the Mexican progressives surrounding Finance Minister Matias Romero, who worked to remove domestic obstacles to investment and to instill confidence abroad. Based on material from the U.S. National Archives and on printed materials. D. Bushnell

6:628. Tischendorf, Alfred. GREAT BRITAIN'S DISASTROUS ADVENTURE IN MEXICAN REAL ESTATE AND RUBBER, 1885-1911. *Inter-American Economic Affairs* 1959 13(3): 72-86. Discusses the fate of British companies formed for Mexican colonization, planting (especially rubber) and stock-raising. The most ambitious single venture fell into Mexican disfavor when some of its agents were apparently involved in scheming to annex Lower California to the U.S. The British efforts were generally unsuccessful economically. Based chiefly on British records. D. Bushnell

6:629. Wright, Theodore P., Jr. (Bates College). UNITED STATES ELECTORAL INTERVENTION IN CUBA. *Inter-American Economic Affairs* 1959 13(3): 50-71. Traces U.S. involvement in Cuban electoral legislation and practice from Cuban independence to the abrogation of the Platt Amendment (1934). Efforts to assure the purity of elections by influencing Cuban electoral codes proved unsuccessful. The Second Intervention (1906-1909) was brought about, basically, by dissatisfaction of the Cuban opposition over election practices, but did not effect any lasting cure. Subsequently the U.S. avoided outright intervention and tended to back the "recognized authorities" despite election irregularities. Based on unpublished papers and printed sources. D. Bushnell

Pacific Area

See: 6:594

United States of America

See also: 6:474, 479, 486, 490, 492, 506, 512, 522, 524, 526, 528, 531, 551, 578, 627, 629

6:630. Beebe, Lucius (Virginia City, Nevada). VARNISH FOR THE NABOBS. *American Heritage* 1956 7(4): 48-51, 80-82. Describes the lavish and luxurious private railway car as a vanished symbol of great wealth and part of American social history. Illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:631. Boylan, Bernard L. (Western Washington College of Education, Bellingham). THE FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS AND ARMY REFORM. *Mid-America* 1959 41(3): 173-186. Describes the bitter conflict in and out of Congress -- involving politics and vested interests -- over legislation to rid the U.S. Army of favoritism, flunkiness, extravagance and other abuses prevalent by 1878. "If the proposed changes had been carried out the Army would have undergone a major reorganization which would have affected virtually every branch of the service." Based on official papers of Congress. R. J. Marion

6:632. Brown, Frances Williamson. WHEN THEY BUILT THE BIG BRIDGE. *American Heritage* 1956 7(6): 68-73, 110-112. Describes the construction of the Brooklyn Bridge (1867-1883) as the engineering triumph of the day. The author also relates the tragic story of its engineers, John Roebling and his son, Colonel Washington Roebling. The father lost his life as a result of a bridge accident and the son's health was permanently injured by the work in the caissons below the river bed. His continued direction of the construction from an invalid's room made him a popular hero. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:633. Buc, B. S. (Notre Dame High School). THE ROLE OF EMIGRANTS IN SLOVAK NATIONALISM. *Slovakia* 1959 9(4): 32-46. Part of the author's thesis on "Slovak Nationalism, Its Origins, Conflicts and Objectives." About one third of the Slovaks are emigrants, and they proved to be the greatest promoters of Slovak nationalism. In the United States they established, in addition to fraternal organizations, an extensive press, which was really the only national press during the time of fierce Magyarianization. The Pittsburgh Pact between the Slovak League of America and T.G. Masaryk became the Magna Charta of the Slovak movement for autonomy in the Czech-Slovak state. A

6:634. Budd, Louis J. (Duke Univ.). THE SOUTHWARD CURRENTS UNDER HUCK FINN'S RAFT. *Mississippi Valley Historical Review* 1959 46(2): 222-237. An analysis of the historical context of Samuel L. Clemens' masterpiece, *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* (1885). This novel was shaped in crucial part by contemporary controversy over the status of freedmen and the political tone of the South. The novel criticized poor whites for supporting the Redemptionist regimes, accused the Democrats of using violence to achieve a politically solid South, complained against the evils of a lingering pseudo-chivalric tradition, indicted the South as culturally and socially backward, and contradicted the rising literary stereotype of the happy plantation. Based on Clemens' private papers and on periodicals and newspapers of the period. A

6:635. Budd, Louis. TWAIN, HOWELLS, AND THE BOSTON NIHILISTS. *New England Quarterly* 1959 32(3): 351-371. Relates the role of Mark Twain and William Dean Howells in supporting the Russian revolutionaries in America. Twain gave unstinted moral support to the anti-tsarist cause but Howells was only lukewarm. Although he was a socialist, Howells' faith in nonviolence made it impossible for him to condone bloodshed even as a method for overthrowing a despotic government. L. Gara

6:636. Campbell, Charles S., Jr. (Johns Hopkins Univ.). THE DISMISSAL OF LORD SACKVILLE. *Mississippi Valley Historical Review* 1958 44(4): 635-648. An examination of the incidents surrounding the Cleveland administration's abrupt dismissal, on the eve of the presidential election of 1888, of Lord Sackville, British minister to Washington. Both American and British historians have defended the action of the United States government, or at least refrained from criticizing it, but legal experts have differed in their judgment. The author sides with the legal experts, and uses documentary evidence to show the weaknesses in the Cleveland administration's defense of its action. L. Adolphus

6:637. Carson, Gerald H. WHO PUT THE BORAX IN DR. WILEY'S BUTTER? *American Heritage* 1956 7(5): 59-63, 95. Describes the fantastic advertising claims of the patent-medicine producers, the harmful adulterants and preservatives used in the food industry at the end of

the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century, and the consequent Pure Food and Drug Law. Illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:638. Carstensen, Vernon (Univ. of Wisconsin). THE GENESIS OF AN AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION. Agricultural History 1960 34(1): 13-20. The agricultural experiment stations, established during the 1870's and 1880's, generally in connection with land-grant colleges, represented an important step in bringing science to the service of society in an organized way at public expense. The stations also provided an example which was to help shape the pattern of industrial and other publicly supported research agencies. The need for experimental facilities was pointed out as early as 1792 in a petition of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society. The first station was established in 1875 in Connecticut. When the Hatch Act of 1887, which gave federal aid for such stations, was passed, twelve states had established stations. Wisconsin had been having difficulties after 1866 in establishing an acceptable program for its college of agriculture, but made some progress when Hiram Smith, a leading dairyman, was appointed to the university's Board of Regents. In 1880 W. A. Henry was appointed professor of agriculture, and began working with farmers. The Grange and other farm organizations called for larger appropriations for agriculture and for the establishment of an experiment station. Legislation authorizing a station was passed in 1883. In 1890 a dramatic justification of such work came when Stephen M. Babcock announced the invention of a simple, accurate test for the butterfat content of milk. W. D. Rasmussen

6:639. Catton, William H. (Univ. of Maryland). HOW RAILS SAVED A SEAPORT. American Heritage 1957 8(2): 26-31, 93-95. Traces the expansion of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad under the direction of its president, John W. Garrett, and describes the significance of that railroad as a source of prosperity for Baltimore. The action of Garrett in expanding the road into the West enabled Baltimore to recover its role as an important Atlantic seaport. Illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:640. Chyet, Stanley F. (Hebrew Union College). LUDWIG LEWISOHN: THE YEARS OF BECOMING. American Jewish Archives 1959 11(2): 125-147. Stresses the conflict between Lewisohn's early training outside Jewish culture and his aspirations for acceptance in Anglo-American society on the one hand, and his acute suffering from anti-Jewish discrimination on the other. The writing of Up Stream and Don Juan was an act of self-realization, of recognition of his role as "eternal heretic and rebel." A. B. Rollins

6:641. Dahl, Curtis (Wheaton College, Massachusetts). MR. SMITH'S AMERICAN ACROPOLIS. American Heritage 1956 7(4): 38-43, 104-105. A description of the pompous plans for the capital of the USA proposed by Franklin W. Smith, a retired hardware merchant millionaire of Boston. They called for an eclectic combination of Egyptian, Greek and Roman temples filled with reproductions of the great works of the past ("he scorned originals, so apt to fade and chip"). This project was proposed in petition form to the Congress of the United States in 1900. Illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:642. Gable, Richard W. (Univ. of Southern California). BIRTH OF AN EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION. Business History Review 1959 33(4): 535-545. The forces that originally impelled manufacturers to unite were often of fleeting impact and were soon replaced by the cohesive influence of new issues. The National Association of Manufacturers, conceived to wage a tariff war, discovered in organized labor a common enemy for its members and traced its prosperity from the date it became active against labor. Journal

6:643. Gard, Wayne (Dallas, Texas). HOW THEY KILLED THE BUFFALO. American Heritage 1956 7(5): 34-39. The story of the destruction of the enormous herds of bison which roamed the western plains of America in the mid-19th century. The buffalo hunts of foreign aristocrats in the early 1870's are described. Illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:644. Garraty, John A. (Michigan State Univ.). A LION IN THE STREET. American Heritage 1957 8(4): 33-35, 97-101. Traces the involved financial machina-

tions, during a period of two weeks in October and November 1907, by which John Pierpont Morgan acted as a "one-man Federal Reserve Bank" and averted disaster in the Panic of 1907. The panic gave rise to a real movement for financial reform. Illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:645. Garraty, John A. THE TRAINING OF WOODROW WILSON. American Heritage 1956 7(5): 24-27, 94. Reviews Wilson's career as president of Princeton and demonstrates that although he had little training in conventional politics, he did have a great deal in campus political strife, and that this prepared him for his career in national public life. The author demonstrates, as Wilson himself held, that "college politics could be just as complicated and just as dirty as anything on the state or national levels. Indeed looking back on his university record, one can see in it all the strengths and weaknesses of the president that was to be." Illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:646. Garraty, John A. CHARLIE SCHWAB BREAKS THE BANK. American Heritage 1957 8(3): 44-47, 103. Describes the consternation caused in American financial circles on learning the gambling habits of Charles M. Schwab, president of U.S. Steel, which had been formed less than a year previously. Carnegie was disturbed, J. P. Morgan unconcerned. The papers were asked to "avoid" the subject. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:647. Gates, Charles M. (Univ. of Washington). BOOM STAGES IN AMERICAN EXPANSION. Business History Review 1959 33(1): 32-42. In the years from 1880 to 1910 the Pacific Northwest went through a development that appears to have been broadly typical. This boom stage, a nonrecurrent frontier phenomenon, is actually the process of integrating the developing area with the national economy. The patterns set in the pliant boom era by forceful "ground floor operators" are likely to harden into long-term permanence. A

6:648. Hellerich, Mahlon H. (State Teachers College, Towson, Maryland). PUBLIC EDUCATION AND THE PENNSYLVANIA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1873. History of Education Journal 1958 9(1): 1-7.

Discusses the educational provisions in the Pennsylvania constitution of 1873 and the debate concerning them in the convention. By that date Pennsylvania already had a well-established school system. The constitution required the legislature to support and maintain public schools, to appropriate at least one million dollars a year for education, and to end state support for private schools. Another section created the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction. These and other provisions satisfied and encouraged the promoters of public education in Pennsylvania. L. Gara

6:649. Hoogenboom, Ari (Pennsylvania State Univ.). THE PENDLETON ACT AND THE CIVIL SERVICE. American Historical Review 1959 64(2): 301-318.

From the passage of the Pendleton Act in 1883 until 1900 the civil service was in a state of transition. The power of the Civil Service Commission grew with the steady increase of classified positions. The chief concern of the professionalized employees became their federal offices rather than the appeasement of political officeholders who had previously dispensed the civil service patronage. The standards of the service became those of efficient private business. Based on the Proctor papers, Library of Congress; T. Roosevelt papers, Harvard College Library; National Civil Service Reform League papers, Cornell University; and Minutes of the Civil Service Commission, National Archives.

R. C. Raack

6:650. Kates, Frederick W. (St. Paul's Church, Baltimore). "LO, I COME TO DO THY WILL, O GOD": AN APPRECIATION OF BISHOP CHARLES HENRY BRENT (1862-1929). Historical Magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church 1959 28(3): 267-272. A eulogy delivered at a commemoration service marking the thirtieth anniversary of Brent's death. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

6:651. Kelly, Fred C. THE GREAT BICYCLE CRAZE. American Heritage 1956 8(1): 68-73.

A brief description of the vogue for bicycle riding which was current in the USA during the 1890's. Illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:652. Leuchtenberg, William E. (Columbia Univ.). THE NEEDLESS WAR WITH SPAIN. American Heritage 1957 8(2): 32-45, 95. A re-examination of the events leading to the Spanish-American War and an appraisal of the role of President William McKinley in the final declaration of war. The author concludes that McKinley gave in to the pressure of public opinion as expressed in the "yellow press," against his own wishes and the mature counsels of his party. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:653. Lubove, Robert (Cornell Univ.). THE TWENTIETH CENTURY CITY: THE PROGRESSIVE AS MUNICIPAL REFORMER. Mid-America 1959 41(4): 195-209. "The Progressive period witnessed the growth of a new urban ethic which interpreted the city as an organism and which redefined the relationship between the individual and society. The Progressives demanded politics which were moral and disinterested, and politicians who were 'social engineers'... Progressive municipal reform failed, not so much because it lacked a philosophy, but because it wove a reform around the fragile possibility that men could transcend their 'superficial' differences and co-operate in the building of the organic city, the city devoted to the deliberate 'culture of life'." Interspersed with ample quotations from Progressive reformers. R. J. Marion

6:654. Manning, Clarence A. (Columbia Univ.). THE UKRAINIANS AND THE UNITED STATES IN WORLD WAR I. Ukrainian Quarterly 1957 13(4): 346-354. At the beginning of World War I, the American government and American public opinion were little interested in Eastern Europe and were all too ready to listen to the Russian and Polish propaganda against the Ukrainians, the poorest and weakest of the Slav immigrant groups. Yet the Ukrainians succeeded in overcoming their divisions and in organizing a Ukrainian National Rada and, after several schisms, a Ukrainian National Committee, which sent representatives to the Peace Conference in Paris and carried on much relief and informational work. After the defeat of the Ukrainian cause, this was replaced by the Union of Ukrainian Organizations, which continued until 1941. Their efforts built up the self-confidence of the Ukrainians and encouraged them to take a more prominent position in American life. A

6:655. Margulies, Herbert F. (Iowa State Teachers College). POLITICAL WEAKNESSES IN WISCONSIN PROGRESSIVISM, 1905-1908 [sic]. Mid-America 1959 41(3): 154-172. In view of the generally accepted myth "that the Progressives ruled in Wisconsin from 1901 through 1914 without interruption," examines three basic weaknesses clearly in evidence in the period from 1905 through 1909, which in combination with others, to show themselves later, would prove potent enough to cripple and finally destroy the Progressive movement in Wisconsin. Based on the papers and letter books of Elisha Keyes, Robert M. LaFollette, Herman L. Ekern, James O. Davidson, James A. Stone, John J. Esch, Lucien Hanks and Charles R. McCarthy (Wisconsin Historical Society Library, Madison, Wisconsin). R. J. Marion

6:656. Mars, David (Univ. of Connecticut). JUSTICE BENJAMIN NATHAN CARDODO: HIS LIFE AND CHARACTER. Publication of the American Jewish Historical Society 1959 49(1): 5-15. A summary of Cardozo's life and professional progress. As the scion of one of the early Jewish families in America, his roots were deep in both the United States and in Judaism. His rapid rise from student to judge and justice is sketched. F. Rosenthal

6:657. Meier, August (Morgan State College). TOWARD A REINTERPRETATION OF BOOKER T. WASHINGTON. Journal of Southern History 1957 23(2): 220-227. Though outwardly an accommodator who appeared to accept disfranchisement and segregation, and deprecated agitation and political activity, covertly Washington was active in politics, financed a legal attack on disfranchisement and various efforts against segregation, and in other ways worked to undermine the American race system. Based on the Booker T. Washington papers, Library of Congress. A

6:658. Milor, John H. (Superintendent of Schools, Rialto, California). UNCLE CHARLIE'S TEACHING DAYS. History of Education Journal 1958 9(3): 67-74. Describes in detail the educational methods used by an un-

usually ingenious teacher in a one-room Michigan school from 1893 to 1902. Even though he taught all grades he devised techniques for individualized instruction and included such subjects as geography, grammar, United States history, government and physiology in the curriculum. Based on a series of interviews with the elderly teacher. L. Gara

6:659. Myers, John Myers (Tempe, Arizona). THE PRINCE OF SWINDLERS. American Heritage 1956 7(5): 28-31, 98-101. Narrates the process by which John Addison Reavis developed the elaborate genealogy of the Peralta family, created numerous impressive forgeries, claimed nearly 17,000 square miles of the best land in the American Southwest, and claimed the title of Baron of Arizona by marrying an orphan and setting her up as the heir of the Peralta family. Among his numerous legal actions was a suit for 10,000,000 dollars against the government of the U.S. By 1896 the elaborate scheme had collapsed and Reavis was in prison for fraud. Illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:660. Overton, Richard C. (Research Consultant, Burlington Lines). CHARLES ELLIOTT PERKINS. Business History Review 1957 31(3): 292-309. Seeks to explain, in terms of attendant circumstances, motivation and personal characteristics 1) why Charles E. Perkins (1840-1907) rose from an obscure clerkship to the presidency of the Burlington Railroad (1881-1901) and became chief architect of its expansion into a major Midwestern system; 2) why he felt impelled to write, in voluminous letters and memoranda, some of the most penetrating analyses of the business thinking of his day, and 3) why, until recently, he has been so little noted by historians. Based on private correspondence in possession of the author and on monographs drawn from his letters and memoranda. A

6:661. Paul, Arnold M. (California Institute of Technology). LEGAL PROGRESSIVISM, THE COURTS, AND THE CRISIS OF THE 1890'S. Business History Review 1959 33 (4): 495-509. Reform spokesmen, believing that fundamental issues of social control were involved, hailed the refusal of the judiciary to intervene in the 1880's against state regulation of corporate power. The Progressive triumph was short-lived. Reversing the earlier trend, the courts retreated into economic conservatism, but in so doing generated the fierce pressures that were later to explode into new outbursts of legal and social revolt. Journal

6:662. Pinkett, Harold T. (National Archives, Washington, D.C.). INVESTIGATIONS OF FEDERAL RECORDKEEPING, 1887-1906. American Archivist 1958 21(2): 163-192. During a movement for administrative reform in the federal government of the United States from 1887 to 1906, notable changes took place in the government's recordkeeping methods. Book registers and indexes and letter books were discontinued. Handwritten copies of letters sent were replaced by typed press copies and the latter in turn by carbon copies. Card systems came of age. Letters received and copies of letters sent began to be filed together to create case or subject files. Flat files began to replace folded ones. These changes were influenced greatly by three government investigating groups: Cockrell Committee, Dockery Commission, and Keep Committee. Based mainly on archives and publications of the United States government. A

6:663. Rideout, Walter B. (Northwestern Univ.). "O WORKERS' REVOLUTION...THE TRUE MESSIAH." THE JEW AS AUTHOR AND SUBJECT IN THE AMERICAN RADICAL NOVEL. American Jewish Archives 1959 11(2): 157-175. A detailed discussion of the Jewish role in the Socialist novel before World War I, in the proletarian novels of the twenties and thirties and in the work of the "Independent Left" more recently. Jewish writers have played both a large and an able role in the American radical novel for over fifty years. A. B. Rollins

6:664. Schmidt, John F. I WAS A STRANGER. Mennonite Quarterly Review 1959 33(3): 245-249. A study of ways and means of the work of American Mennonites in providing for Russian Mennonite immigrants to the United States in 1874. Ch. G. Hamilton

6:665. Stegner, Wallace (Stanford Univ.). HISTORY COMES TO THE PLAINS. American Heritage 1957 8(4): 14-19, 108-111. A description of the surveying of the 49th parallel between the United States and Canada, 1872-74. Illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:666. Thatcher, Edward P. (Univ. of Oregon). WILLIAM HOBSON, QUAKER DIARIST. Bulletin of Friends Historical Association 1957 46(2): 106-108. Notes the library storage on microfilm of the diary of William Hobson, farmer and earliest Quaker minister to Oregon. A founder of Newberg, Oregon, he pioneered Quaker migration from Iowa in 1871. The diary documents early itinerant ministry and settlement of Willamette Valley farm land. A

6:667. Tipple, John (Los Angeles State College). THE ANATOMY OF PREJUDICE. Business History Review 1959 33(4): 510-523. The originators of the Robber Baron concept were not the injured, the poor, the faddists, the jealous, or a dispossessed elite, but rather a frustrated group of observers led at last by protracted years of harsh depression to believe that the American dream of abundant prosperity for all was a hopeless myth. Journal

6:668. Tweton, D. Jerome (Univ. of Oklahoma). THE MIDWESTERN IMMIGRANT AND POLITICS: A CASE STUDY Mid-America 1959 41(2): 104-113. Using as a sample the campaign strategy and election results in North Dakota in the presidential election of 1900, concludes that "politicians of the day believed that there was political strength in the ethnic group" (German, Scandinavian, and Canadian), and, secondly, that "the role of group identity... was a factor, although not the factor" in the overwhelming Republican victory in the state. Based on official national and state population records, the I.P. Baker papers (North Dakota Historical Society Library, Bismarck, North Dakota), the Solomon Comstock papers and the Knute Nelson papers (Minnesota State Historical Society Library, St. Paul, Minnesota), and various North Dakota newspapers. R. J. Marion

6:669. Unsigned. BERTHOLD AUERBACH AND THE HILTON-SELIGMAN AFFAIR, 1877. American Jewish Archives 1959 11(2): 184-187. Publishes with a brief editorial note, the text of a letter of protest written by Auerbach after Joseph Seligman had been denied accommodation at the Grand Union Hotel in Saratoga Springs, New York, because he was a Jew. A. B. Rollins

6:670. Van Deurs, G. (Rear Admiral, U.S. Navy, retired). AND THE NAVY GOT ITS WINGS. American Heritage 1956 7(6): 78-79. Describes the 119-foot-long temporary wooden platform which was used as the first flight

deck in the history of the U.S. Navy (18 January 1911). C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:671. Watson, Richard L., Jr. (Duke Univ.). "WOODROW WILSON AND HIS INTERPRETERS, 1947-1957." Mississippi Valley Historical Review 1957 44(2): 207-236. A bibliographical essay on books and articles concerning Woodrow Wilson published between 1947 and 1957. Although the literature discussed touches all of Wilson's career, the principal questions analyzed are Arthur Link's interpretation of Wilson's first administration, Far Eastern policy, American entry into World War I, diplomacy with European countries during the war, and biographical interpretations. Link's thesis that Wilson moved from the New Freedom to the New Nationalism is considered an important development in Wilson historiography. In assessing biographical writing, the author discusses the use of techniques of psychology, and although he acknowledges that the use of these techniques may illuminate historical interpretation, he suggests that Alexander and Juliette George, in their study of Wilson and House, have carried psychology too far in explaining some of Wilson's actions by father hostility. A

6:672. Wiebe, Robert H. (Columbia Univ.). THE HOUSE OF MORGAN AND THE EXECUTIVE, 1905-1913. American Historical Review 1959 65(1): 49-60.

During Theodore Roosevelt's administration, the relation between the Morgan interests and the federal government was regulated by a series of gentlemen's agreements by which the corporations circumvented court action concerning the legality of their dealings under antitrust legislation. Since these agreements did not suit Taft's "legalistic, administering executive," the long-postponed prosecutions took place during his administration. All these changes were part of the growing recognition on the part of business, unquestioned by the time of the Wilson administration, that government had a right to regulate business. Based on records of the Department of Commerce and Federal Trade Commission and on the Beveridge and T. Roosevelt papers (Library of Congress), the G.W. Perkins papers (Michigan State University) and the F.A. Vanderbilt papers (Columbia University). R. C. Raack

6:673. Woodward, C. Vann (Johns Hopkins Univ.). THE LOWEST EBB. American Heritage 1957 8(3): 52-57, 106-109. Examines the career and personality of U.S. Grant as a background to the corruption of his presidential administration. Lack of political experience, ability and judgment, rather than innate dishonesty or immorality on the part of the president, were to blame. Nevertheless, he continued to defend those who were to blame. Illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

LIST OF PERIODICALS

A list of the periodicals abstracted by HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS was published in the Index Number of Vol. 4 (1958), and it was supplemented by a list of additions in Vol. 5, No. 2/3, pp. 218-219. The Index Number of Vol. 5 (1959), which will be published in November 1960, will contain a new complete list of the periodicals abstracted, arranged by country.

E. 1918-1939

GENERAL HISTORY

See also: 6:128, 532, 541, 542, 543,

6:674. Burks, David D. (Washington, D. C.). THE UNITED STATES AND THE GENEVA PROTOCOL OF 1924: "A NEW HOLY ALLIANCE?" *American Historical Review* 1959 64(4): 891-905. American fears that the Geneva Protocol, if ratified, might bring about a European concert for intervention in Western Hemisphere affairs reinforced the British opposition to the protocol which ultimately killed it. Based on State Department papers in the National Archives, and the Charles Evans Hughes and Calvin Coolidge papers in the Library of Congress. R. C. Raack

6:675. Campus, Eliza. ASPECTA ALE POLITICII EXTERNE A ROMÂNIEI ÎN ETAPA POST-MÜNCHENEZĂ OCTOMBRIE 1938 - APRILIE 1939) [Some aspects of Rumania's foreign policy during the post-Munich period (October 1938 - April 1939)]. *Studii și Materiale de Istorie Contemporană* 1956 1: 215-276. The British and French political guarantees of April 1939 and the British-Rumanian trade protocol of 11 May 1939 represented an inadequate reply to the German economic and political penetration of Rumania which resulted from the German-Rumanian economic treaty of 23 March 1939, because Rumania could not enjoy real security without Soviet co-operation. However, this co-operation was not desired at the time by the Rumanian middle class, which ruled the country. G. Cioranescu

6:676. Cook, Ramsay. J. W. DAFOE AT THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1923. *Canadian Historical Review* 1960 41(1): 19-40. Publishes a verbatim copy of the private record of the Imperial Conference of 1923 kept by a Winnipeg journalist, J. W. Dafoe, who accompanied the Canadian delegation to the meeting. The original material used is found in the Public Archives of Canada and the Public Archives of Manitoba. The document gives an interesting account of the activities of this important conference and throws considerable light on the methods used by Prime Minister W. L. M. King of Canada in his opposition to the view that the self-governing nations of the British Empire should formulate and pursue a common foreign policy. A

6:677. Deuerlein, Ernst (Munich). FRIEDENSBE-MÜHUNGEN DES HL. STUHLES 1938/39 [Peace efforts of the Holy See, 1938-39]. *Stimmen der Zeit* 1958/59 164(11): 321-334. Neither Pope Benedict XV nor Pope Pius XI expected a permanent consolidation of the political situation in Europe from the peace settlements of the year 1919. On 29 September 1938 Pope Pius XI directed a passionate appeal for peace to the world. At the time of his death he was planning to propose, at the conference of Italian bishops, an international disarmament conference and to condemn in an encyclical all totalitarian forms of government. His successor, Pius XII, took up his pontificate with an emphatic appeal to preserve peace. Two months later, in early May 1939, disturbed by information regarded as reliable on Hitler's determination to use military force against Poland, he instructed the representatives of the Vatican in Rome, Paris, London, Berlin and Warsaw to make preliminary inquiries concerning a five-power conference. The ensuing talks within the individual governments and between the power blocs led to detailed analyses of the political situation. All governments that had been approached declined the proposition of the Vatican on different grounds. His disappointment, however, did not prevent the Pope from making an appeal to the world and to the governments concerned in the last days of peace and offering to act as a mediator. A (t)

6:678. Ekshtein, A. E., ed. K Istorii BOR'BY KOMMUNISTICHESKOI PARTII ZA USTANOVLENIE SOVIETSKOI VLASTI V LITVE I BELORUSSII (1918-1920 GG.) DOKUMENTY INSTITUTA MARKSIZMA-LENINIZMA PRI TSK KPSS [On the history of the struggle of the Communist party for the establishment of the Soviet Power in Lithuania and Belorussia (1918-1920). Documents from the Institute for Marxism-Leninism at the Central Committee of the Communist party]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1957 (6): 3-34. Publishes correspondence, resolutions and minutes of meetings of the central organs of the united Communist party of Lithuania and

Belorussia, which existed during most of the period 1918-1920. They show the struggle of the two young Soviet Republics against the intervention of foreign imperialists, particularly bourgeois Poland. Many documents describe the leading role of the Central Committee of the Communist party in connection with the work of Communist organizations in the occupied territories. Erna Wollert (t)

6:679. Hirase, Tetsuya. KOMINTERUN TO FURANSU-KYOSANTO -- JINMINSENSEN SENJUTSU NO TANJO [The Comintern and the French Communist party -- the birth of the Popular Front tactics]. *Soren Kenkyu* 1959 3(2): 88-106. Criticizes the popular argument that the Popular Front tactics were first devised by the French Communists to meet the rising menace of internal fascism. The change in policy took place in May 1934, at the time of Thorez' journey to Moscow before the Seventh Congress of the Comintern. The nature of the tactics would seem to show that the change originated in the Comintern. The first duty of the French Communists was to strengthen France, as the ally of the USSR in the presence of Nazi Germany. In France at least, the Popular Front tactics represented nothing but the recognition by the Communist party of the Russo-Franco community in the face of international fascism. A

6:680. Meyer, Henry Cord (Pomona College). "MITTELEUROPA" ALS SYMPTOM DER GEGENWÄRTIGEN EUROPÄISCHEN KRISE ["Mitteleuropa" as a symptom of the present European crisis]. *Welt als Geschichte* 1955 15(3/4): 188-195. Shows that Friedrich Naumann's concept of "Mitteleuropa" became a historical symptom rather than an activating force. After 1918 the "Mitteleuropa" idea was forced into the service of the German racial-nationalistic arrogance, the intention of which was to plunder economically and to oppress politically the many peoples of Central Europe. But it would be shortsighted not to recognize that this development was tightly bound to the entire complex of circumstances and events which make up the European crisis of the 20th century. G. H. Davis

6:681. Moscati, Ruggero. LA POLITICA ESTERA FASCISTA NEL '24-'25 [The Fascist foreign policy in 1924-25]. *Rivista Storica Italiana* 1959 71(2): 312-320. Views the signing of the treaty with Yugoslavia mainly as an attempt of Mussolini to neutralize the influence of France in the Balkans. Even when challenged by Avezzana, Mussolini continued his policy of equidistance between his allies and the former enemy states. The cordial relations established with England in December 1924 and with Spain in 1924 balanced the cooling relations with France. Based upon Vol. 3, Series 7 of *I Documenti Diplomatici Italiana*. Marion Swann

6:682. Ránki, György. ADATOK A MAGYAR KÜLPOLITIKÁHOZ A CSEHSZLOVÁKIA ELLENI AGRESSZIÓ IDEJÉN (1937-1939) (A NÉMET ÉS ANGOL KÜLÜGYMINISZTERIUM IRATAI ALAPJÁN) [Data on the Hungarian foreign policy during the period of the aggression against Czechoslovakia (1937-1939) (on the basis of the documents of the German and British foreign offices)]. *Századok* 1959 93(1): 117-158. A critical review of Hungary's foreign policy, intended to inform Hungarian historians about the Hungarian actions leading to the 1938 Munich four-power agreement, in view of the fact that the documents of the Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs have not yet been published. Based on published documents of the German and British foreign offices. Article to be continued. F. Wagner

6:683. Tominaga, Yukio. DOITSU SAIGUNBI TO ROKARUNO JÖYAKU [German rearmament and the Locarno Treaty]. *Rekishi-Hyōron* 1959 (111): 63-69. Discusses the motives behind the German proposal concerning a West European security pact and asserts that Germany attempted to evade the Allied accusation of illegal rearmaments and to seek a convenient means toward rehabilitation, based on rearmament. German entry in the League of Nations is thus related to the demand for equality of armaments. The Locarno Treaty served as an excellent screen for German rearmament. A

6:684. Zatko, James J. (Univ. of Notre Dame). THE LETTERS OF ARCHBISHOP LAURI, APOSTOLIC NUNCIO

IN WARSAW, TO MONSIGNOR CONSTANTINE BUDKIEWICZ OF ST. CATHERINE'S, ST. PETERSBURG, 1922-1923. *Polish Review* 1959 4(1/2): 127-131. Presents three hitherto unpublished letters illustrating the activities of Msgr. Constantine Budkiewicz in providing the Holy See with information on the affairs of the Catholic Church in Russia, for which he was executed in 1923 on the charge of spying for Poland. E. Kusielewicz

6:685. Zsigmond, L. UNGARN UND DAS MÜNCHNER ABKOMMEN [Hungary and the Munich Pact]. *Acta Historica* 1959 6(3/4): 251-286. National conflicts in Central and Eastern Europe played into the hands of Hitler's expansionist schemes. Hitherto unpublished documents of the Hungarian Ministry for Foreign Affairs reveal that the Budapest government was also concerned over Nazi Germany's aggressive Eastern policy. Nevertheless, attempts to form a Vienna-Budapest-Prague triangle or a Warsaw-Budapest-Belgrade-Rome vertical Axis ended in failure. Following Munich, Hungary's revisionist policy scored a temporary success, but the fall of Czechoslovakia precipitated the catastrophe of all nations in Central and Eastern Europe. Soviet Russia and proletarian internationalism are the guarantors of these nations' freedom and independence. S. Borsody

Paris Peace Settlements

6:686. Bailey, Thomas A. (Stanford Univ.). WOODROW WILSON WOULDN'T YIELD. *American Heritage* 1957 8(4): 21-25, 105-106. Describes the role of the personality of Woodrow Wilson in the American struggle over the Treaty of Versailles, and concludes that the U. S. rejection of the treaty and of the League of Nations was the result of a clash of the unbending wills of Wilson and Henry Cabot Lodge. Illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

Asia

6:687. O'Ballance, Edgar (Major). THE LONG MARCH. *U.S.I. Journal* 1959 89(374): 53-70. Examines in some detail one of the outstanding events of modern Asian history. The German general Hans von Seeckt, who had been sent to China to help Chiang Kai-shek, forced the Reds to abandon guerrilla tactics in favor of positional warfare. In October 1934 in desperation the Communists broke through the encircling Nationalist lines, and the Red army groups began their separate marches northward. Typical of Red policy was the enlistment of the primitive Lolas as allies; only in Eastern Tibet when starving did they seize supplies from the peasants. On 20 October 1935, the First Red Army reached Shensi. Besides Mao, Chu Teh and Chou En-lai contributed much to thefeat. Good leadership, central planning, and strict discipline were among the reasons for success. M. Naidis

6:688. Yamamoto, Sumiko (International Christian Univ.). CHŪGOKU NO KIRISUTO KYŌKAI JIRITSU UNDŌ NI TSUITE [Movements toward making the Protestant Church in China independent and indigenous]. *Kindai Chūgoku Kenkyū* 1958 (1): 269-347. Analyzes in detail the movements for an "indigenous Church," which became powerful from the 1920's on. Based on *The Chinese Recorder*, *China Christian Year Book*, K. S. Latourette's *A History of Christian Missions in China* and other works. Y. Saeki

Canada

6:689. Schultz, Harold J. THE SOCIAL CREDIT BACK-BENCHERS' REVOLT, 1937. *Canadian Historical Review* 1960 41(1): 1-18. An examination of party friction in Alberta in 1937 resulting from Premier Aberhart's failure to implement the promised dividend within eighteen months. In the jockeying for position that ensued, the premier

showed no intention of resigning, and the insurgents failed to capitalize on their strength. Time, the premier's popularity, and a Social Credit bill healed the breach. The backbenchers, in contrast to their leader, were better Social Crediters than politicians. The interplay of specific plans, promises, events and personalities, not any general theory, kept the premier in office. Based on interviews, newspapers and private files of M. L. A.'s. A

6:690. Smith, Gaddis (Duke Univ.). CANADA AND THE SIBERIAN INTERVENTION, 1918-1919. *American Historical Review* 1959 64(4): 866-877. Canada's participation in the Siberian intervention gave that nation its first opportunity to formulate an independent foreign policy. Canada found that its interests often conflicted with those of the British government, which had official control of Canadian foreign relations. R. C. Raack

6:691. Underhill, Frank H. A CANADIAN POLITICAL PROTESTANT. *Canadian Historical Review* 1960 41(1): 48-53. A discussion of Kenneth McNaught's *A Prophet in Politics: A biography of J. S. Woodsworth* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1959). The reviewer compares J. S. Woodsworth with W. L. Mackenzie King as liberals and discusses Woodsworth's strength and weakness as a political leader, and of his party, the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation, as a protest movement in the 1930's. A

Europe

AUSTRIA

See also: 6:705, 716

6:692. Brügel, J. W. (London). DOLFFUSS UND DIE AUSTRONAZI [Dollfuss and the Austrian Nazis]. *Zukunft* 1959 (8): 222-227. Based on volume II, series C, of the German diplomatic documents, describes Hitler's attempts in the period between 15 October 1933 and 13 June 1934 to make Austria an accommodating partner in his plans. The author quotes the original text of documents not published in German on the negotiations between members of the Dollfuss regime and emissaries of the Third Reich during the February 1934 struggles in Vienna. Both Dollfuss and Hitler aimed at mutual co-operation in the struggle against the Austrian Social Democrats. It did not, however, take place since both insisted on their stipulations: Dollfuss on the subordination of the National Socialists under his leadership and Hitler on full freedom of action for his movement, which would have gradually supplanted Dollfuss and assumed full power. A (t)

6:693. Merkl, Adolf (Univ. of Vienna). WAR SIE GÜLTIG -- ODER NICHT? DIE "VOLKSABSTIMMUNG" VOM 10. APRIL 1938. EINE UNTERSUCHUNG VON NICHT ALLEIN RECHTSHistorISCHEM INTERESSE [Was it valid -- or not? The "plebiscite" of 10 April 1938. An examination of interest not only for legal history]. *Die Furche* 1958 14 (15): 7. The German Reich law concerning the Anschluss of Austria with Germany on 13 March 1938 was not valid because it was not passed by the last Austrian government, but published only as a draft in the Austrian *Bundesgesetzblatt*. The plebiscite of 10 April 1938 was therefore also invalid, because the decree by which it was ordered was based on Article 4 of the above-mentioned law of 13 March. O. Stenzl

6:694. Skalnik, Kurt (Vienna). WER WAR ENGELBERT DOLFFUSS? NACH EINEM VIERTELJAHRHUNDERT: VERSUCH EINER HISTORISCHEN ZWISCHENBILANZ [Who was Engelbert Dollfuss? After a quarter of a century: attempt of an interim balance]. *Die Furche* 1959 15 (30): 3-4. A biographical sketch. As a student Dollfuss tended to have pro-nationalistic and "grossdeutsch" inclinations. After having become chancellor he did not plan from the very first to abolish democracy in Austria. The first draft of the new constitution was based on a parliament and on general elections. The socialist leader Otto Bauer hoped that it would be possible to form a Black-Red coalition government, because Dollfuss showed inclinations toward a planned economy. O. Stenzl

BALKANS

6:695. Fuchs, Simon. SITUATIA INDUSTRIEI FORESTIERE SI LUPTELE MUNCITORILOR FORESTIERI LA ÎNCEPUTUL CRIZEI ECONOMICE DIN 1929 [The forest industry and the struggles of the forest-workers at the beginning of the economic crisis of 1929]. *Studii și Materiale de Istorie Contemporană* 1956 1: 109-155.

The most important Rumanian societies for exploitation of forests were foreign capitalist societies, especially Italian and Swiss ones, which exploited Rumanian forests according to a colonialist pattern and paid the workers forty per cent less than the average salaries of the forest-workers in Central Europe. During the economic crisis of 1929, the Rumanian forest industry's production from resinous trees declined from 6 million cubic meters in 1929 to 2.1 million cubic meters in 1931, while the value of Rumanian exports fell by 82.2 per cent between 1925 and 1933. To face the crisis the forest societies reduced the number and the pay of the workers. These severe measures led to a strike in the Mures Valley (2 April-28 May) and Bucovina (5 May - 9 July), and consequently strengthened the Communist party, which backed the strike.

G. Cioranescu

6:696. Gramada, I., and V. Popovici. REFORMELE FĂCUTE DE REGIMUL BURGHEZOMOSIERESC DIN ROMÂNIA SUB PRESIUNEA AVÎNTULUI REVOLUȚIONAR AL MASelor POPULARE ÎNTRÉ ANII 1917 SI 1923 [Reforms made by the Rumanian landlord and bourgeois regime under the pressure of the revolutionary outburst of the popular masses between 1917 and 1923]. *Studii și Materiale de Istorie Contemporană* 1956 1: 67-108. After the First World War, the Rumanian workers, inspired by the Russian example, organized popular demonstrations in Iași (1 May 1917) and Bucharest (13 and 26 December 1918), a postal strike in August 1919 and a general strike in 1920. Under the pressure of these popular manifestations the Rumanian regime -- flanked, respectively to the east and west by the Russian and Hungarian Communist revolutions -- instituted an agrarian reform; accorded every citizen the equal right to vote; granted a new and democratic constitution, and made other social and economic concessions. These reforms were only formal ones, designed to sooth the people and to consolidate the bourgeois regime.

G. Cioranescu

6:697. Necșa, Teodor. CONCESIUNILE ÎNROBITOARE ACORDATE DE STATUL BUGHEZO-MOSIERESC ROMÂN ÎN PERIOADA 1929-1933 CAPTALUI STRĂIN. ÎN VEDERE CONSTRUIRII DE ȘOSELE [Slavish concessions accorded by the Rumanian landlord and bourgeois state in the period 1929-1933 to foreign capital for road construction]. *Studii și Materiale de Istorie Contemporană* 1956 1: 157-183.

During the world economic crisis of 1929-33 the British-French and American capitalists (the latter under Swedish cover) intensified their actions to subjugate Rumania. With the complicity of the Rumanian National Peasants' Party, which governed the country at this time, some foreign societies obtained onerous concessions for road construction. The roads built by these societies were poor, and the cost was twice the normal one. They had the political role of linking Rumania to the West and the strategic purpose of bringing Western imperialism near the Soviet borders, in case of a war.

G. Cioranescu

6:698. Rusenescu, M. STABILIREA RELAȚIILOR DIPLOMATICE ÎNTRÉ ROMÂNIA SI U.R.S.S. ÎN ANUL 1934 [The re-establishment of diplomatic relations between Rumania and the USSR in 1934]. *Studii și Materiale de Istorie Contemporană* 1956 1: 185-213. The USSR broke off diplomatic relations with Rumania in January 1918, following Rumania's annexation of Bessarabia. Some Soviet-Rumanian diplomatic contact, concerning the re-establishment of normal relations, took place in Copenhagen in February 1922 and in Vienna in March 1924, but Rumania made Soviet recognition of Rumanian sovereignty in Bessarabia a condition. By letters exchanged on 9 June 1934 between Litvinov and Titulescu, Soviet-Rumanian diplomatic relations were re-established, but Rumania's political and economic orientation still remained pro-Western.

G. Cioranescu

6:699. --. ČETRDESET GODINA KPJ 1919-1959 [Forty years of the Yugoslav Communist party, 1919-1959]. *Istoriski Zapisi* 1959 15(1). Martinović, Niko, POČECI RADNIČKOG POKRETA U CRNOJ GORI [The beginnings of

the workers' movement in Montenegro], pp. 7-30.

Kapićić, Hamđija, PRILOG ISTORIJI MORNARSKIE POBUNE U BOKI KOTORSKOJ POČETKOM FEBRUARA 1918 GODINE [Notes on the history of the mutiny of the sailors in the Bay of Cattaro at the beginning of February 1918], pp. 31-49. Vujović, Dimo, OKTOBARSKA REVOLUCIJA I CRNOGORSKA EMIGRACIJA [The October Revolution and Montenegrin exiles], pp. 51-70. Medenica, Spasoje, INDUSTRJA CRNE GORE IZMEDJU DVA RATA 1918-1941 [The industry of Montenegro between the two wars, 1918-1941], pp. 71-86. Pajović, Radoje, UČEŠĆE KPJ U CRNOJ GORI NA PARLAMENTARNIM IZBORIMA. KPJ NA IZBORIMA U PERIODU LEGALNOSTI [The participation of the Yugoslav Communist party in Montenegro in parliamentary elections. The Yugoslav Communist party in the elections in the period of legality], pp. 87-122. Jovanović, Batić, PRIPREME KPJ U CRNOJ GORI ZA USTANAK PROTIV FAŠISTICKOG OKUPATORA [The preparations by the Yugoslav Communist party in Montenegro for uprisings against the fascist invader], pp. 123-152. Mijušković, Sl., NEKOLIKO DOKUMENATA O RADNIČKOM POKRETU U BOKI KOTORSKOJ 1919-1921 [Several documents concerning the workers' movement in the Bay of Cattaro, 1919-1921], pp. 153-189.

Pejović, Djoko, ČETIRI PRILOGA IZ ISTORIJE KPJ U CRNOJ GORI [Four notes on the history of the Yugoslav Communist party in Montenegro], pp. 190-204. Vukmanović, Gojko, NEKOLIKO AKCIJA KOMUNISTA U CRMNICI 1932-37 [Several actions by Communists in Crmnica in 1932-37], pp. 204-225. Lopićić, Janko, BORBA KP ZA CEKLINSKE RIBOLOVE [The struggle of the Communist party for the Ceklin fisheries], pp. 226-234. Vujović, Dimo, JEDAN IZVEŠTAJ PK KPJ ZA CRNU GORU, BOKU SANDŽAK, KOSOVO I METOHIJU IZ 1935 GODINE [A report of the Territorial Committee of the Yugoslav Communist party for Montenegro, the Bay of Cattaro, the Sanjak, Kosovo and Metohija, written in 1935], pp. 235-251. Dragašević, Vuko, POVODOM 20-GODIŠNICE ŠTRAJKA U PLJEVALJSKOJ GIMNAZIJI [On the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of a strike in the Pljevlja Gymnasium], pp. 252-261. Unsigned, RESOLUCIJA OSME POKRATINSKE KONFERENCIJE KPJ ZA CRNU GORU, BOKU, SANDŽAK, KOSOVO, I METOHIJU [The resolution of the Eighth Territorial Conference of the Yugoslav Communist party for Montenegro, the Bay of Cattaro, the Sanjak, Kosovo and Metohija], pp. 262-268. Milošević, Miloš, PALJENJE LJUTE 1944 GODINE [The burning of Ljuta in 1944], pp. 268-277. Martinović, Niko, PARTIZANSKA ŠTAMPA U CRNOJ GORI 1941-1945 GODINE. GRADJA ZA BIBLIOGRAFIJU NOB U CRNOJ GORI [The partisan press in Montenegro, 1941-1945. Material for a bibliography of the War of National Liberation in Montenegro], pp. 309-315. A symposium consisting of fourteen articles and an introduction, describing various episodes in the history of the Yugoslav Communist party in Montenegro and adjacent regions.

S. Gavrilović

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

See also: 6:59, 605

6:700. Magerstein, Willy (Vienna). SUDETEN-SAGA. ZWANZIG JAHRE NACH DEM MÜNCHNER ABKOMMEN [Sudeten legend. Twenty years after the Munich Agreement]. Die Furche 1958 14(40): 3. The Munich Agreement did not harm the Czech people, as everyone now tends to assume. The agreement affected primarily the Sudeten Germans, who without being asked, were annexed to an authoritarian state. It is at least doubtful whether the Sudeten Germans would have voted in favor of annexation in a plebiscite.

O. Stenzl

6:701. Slapnicka, Helmut (Linz). "WER IST WER?" IN DER TSCHECHISCHEN UND SLOWAKISCHEN POLITIK ["Who is Who?" in Czech and Slovak politics]. Osteuropa 1959 9(9): 556-580. So little is known about personalities who have come into prominence in Czechoslovakia since 1945 because of 1) efforts to kill leading personalities of a former era by a policy of silence; 2) fear of being charged with stressing the "cult of personality," and 3) the danger, through disclosure of biographical data, of getting into difficulties at the next change of the Party line. The author presents here short biographical sketches of 197 personalities in the public

life of Czechoslovakia who are still alive or have died since 1945. He states that he would appreciate receiving corrections or additional data. Lists of the membership of the top governmental and Party organizations, as of 1 August 1959, are appended. E. C. Helmreich

FRANCE

See also: 6:585, 727, 778

6:702. Allen, Luther A. (Univ. of Massachusetts). THE FRENCH LEFT AND SOVIET RUSSIA: ORIGINS OF THE POPULAR FRONT. *World Affairs Quarterly* 1959/60 30(2): 99-121. Traces the intricacies of grouping and regrouping of parties of the French Left, with particular attention to their relation to the Franco-Soviet rapprochement. French Communists, because of their place in the Third International, were committed to the defense of the Soviet Union, while Socialists remained in the internationalist, pacifist tradition of the Second International. Socialist-Communist accord in 1934 was threatened by this long-standing division. Support by the Leftist Popular Front of the Franco-Soviet pact against possible German aggression endangered its support from the Right, and the instrument was thus put into effect by the group which "by reason of its pacifist, anti-militarist traditions and preoccupation with domestic reform, was ill prepared to implement it." Hitler's reoccupation of the Rhineland followed. Further significance is seen in the intermingling of domestic and foreign policy. "France, once the prototype of the nation-state, had become an arena in which a world proletarian party linked to a powerful foreign territorial state confounded traditional diplomacy and native domestic politics." Based largely on newspapers of the French Left, as well as on some diplomatic sources and memoirs. Frances M. Phillips

6:703. Antuikhina-Moskovchenko, V. I. PROVAL FASHISTSKOGO MIATEZHA 6. FEVRALIA 1934 GODA I ZAROZHDENIE NARODNOGO FRONTA VO FRANTSII [The failure of the fascist insurrection of 6 February 1934 and the creation of the Popular Front in France]. *Novaia i Noveishaiia Istoryia* 1959 (6): 54-75. The resignation of the Daladier cabinet in 1934 constituted a violation of the constitution under the pressure exerted by monopolist circles. The fascists saw in his successor, Doumergue, a man who would work in their interests. Such Communist and Socialist demonstrations as the general strike of 12 February, however, rebuffed fascism. The development of the Popular Front, formed at that time, led to a victory of the democratic-revolutionary forces in the parliamentary elections of April-May 1936. The French Communist party was the organizing and stimulating force behind this victory. Based partly on material of the parliamentary commission which investigated the events of February 1934. Erna Wollert (t)

GERMANY

See also: 6:16, 130, 589, 692, 700

6:704. Burdick, Charles B. (San Jose State College). GERMAN MILITARY PLANNING AND FRANCE, 1930-1938. *World Affairs Quarterly* 1959/60 30(4): 299-313. Finds that the German military planners had only defensive designs in regard to France until September 1939 and looked with some alarm on Hitler's aggressive projects, because they knew the relative weakness of Germany's military resources. The remilitarization of the Rhineland revealed French disinclination to back protests with military action without British support. Offensive plans continued to be concentrated on the southeast, with defenses slowly being constructed on the west. "This defensive position was a serious drawback when hostilities did commence, because the German military leaders were in no way prepared to fight an offensive war." Based chiefly on records of the Nürnberg Military Tribunals. Frances M. Phillips

6:705. Conway, John S. (Univ. of British Columbia). THE ORGANISATION OF THE ANSCHLUSS: HITLER'S STRATEGY FOR THE SEIZURE OF AUSTRIA. *World Affairs Quarterly* 1959/60 30(2): 122-133. Hitler's purpose to unite Austria, concurred in by his major advisers, was clear from the early 1920's. He may well have had no definite plan,

preferring to await the development of a propitious situation within Austria. In 1938 he decided that the time had come. In January, Austrian Chancellor Schuschnigg, in a weak position at home, met Hitler at Berchtesgaden. Hitler assumed a threatening manner and demanded that National Socialism be recognized in Austria, that persecution of Austrian Nazis be halted, and that two Nazis be appointed to the cabinet. Determined to use diplomatic means if possible, Hitler feared outside reaction if he had to resort to force. Schuschnigg's announced plebiscite aroused Hitler's resentment, and he decided to act at once, although not necessarily by military means. Whether in the end he himself agreed to military invasion, or was "won over by Goering's arguments of the necessity of forestalling any possible foreign intervention" is not clear. Still in doubt when he entered Austria, he was pleased by his reception. Based on German Diplomatic Documents and writings by the participants and their contemporaries Frances M. Phillips

6:706. Ernst, Fritz (Univ. of Heidelberg). AUS DEM NACHLASS DES GENERALS WALThER REINHARDT [From the papers of General Walther Reinhardt]. *Welt als Geschichte* 1958 18(1): 39-65, and (2/3): 67-121. Selections and commentary on the personal papers of General Walther Reinhardt, the last Prussian Minister of War and the first Chief of the Army Command (Chef der Heeresleitung) of the Weimar Republic. Sections are included on Reinhardt's personal life, his official acts, his struggle against acceptance of the Treaty of Versailles, his conflicts with General Wilhelm Groener and Field Marshal Erich von Ludendorff, his work in the reconstruction of the Reichswehr, and the Kapp Putsch. A table of contents is given. G. H. Davis

6:707. Kubiak, Stanislaw. Z ZAGADNIEŃ POLITYKI NIEMIECKIEJ WOBEC WIELKOPOLSKI W PRZEDEDNU POWSTANIA 27. XII. 1918 R. [On the problems of German policy toward Posen before the uprising of 27 December 1918]. *Przeglad Zachodni* 1958 14(5): 1-22. Discusses the attitude of German official circles toward the Polish population in Posen and toward the demands and complaints of the predominantly Polish Soldiers' and Workers' Councils during the period November - December 1918, when that province still belonged to Germany, but Polish sentiments were felt and feared. Soldiers' and Workers' Councils mostly complained of and objected to the introduction of voluntary *Grenzschutz* and *Heimatschutz* military units as they displayed markedly anti-Polish feelings. The anti-Polish attitude of such prominent Germans as Cleinow and German parties and newspapers is also described. Based on printed sources only, especially on contemporary periodicals. A. F. Dydunas

6:708. Rutkowskim Zygmunt (Zielona Góra). ROZRUCHY GŁODOWE W ZARACH W ŚWIETLE MATERIAŁÓW ARCHIWALNYCH I PRASY REGIONALNEJ [Hunger disturbances in Zary in the light of archival material and the regional press]. *Śląski Kwartalnik Historyczny* Sobótka 1958 13(3): 433-441. Disturbances caused by near-famine conditions took place in Zary (Sorau) on 14-15 September 1923. They were caused indirectly by the difficult economic conditions in Germany; the immediate cause was the forcing of tradesmen to sell food at prices arbitrarily fixed by the workers. As the local police sympathised with the workers, a detachment of Schutzpolizei was called in from Senftenberg. As a result of three salvos fired at the demonstrating crowd twelve persons were killed and forty-six wounded. The leadership of the German Communist party cannot be ruled out. Based on records of the Landratsamt Sorau now preserved in the Wojewódzkie Archiwum Państwowe [Voivodeship State Archives] in Jelenia Góra, manuscripts from the author's own collection, and files of the contemporary press. A (t)

6:709. Schweitzer, Arthur (Indiana Univ.). ORGANISIERTER KAPITALISMUS UND PARTEIDIKTATUR 1933 BIS 1936 [Organized capitalism and party dictatorship, 1933-1936]. *Schmollers Jahrbuch für Gesetzgebung, Verwaltung und Volkswirtschaft* 1958 79(1): 37-79. In order to protect its position against the influence of the Nazi party, big business in Germany organized itself into a power bloc. In doing so, it had to change the nature of capitalism. The development of capitalism into a power bloc could be effected only at the expense of the liberal economy. The cartels were extended and free competition was abolished. Instead of the former political parties in the Weimar Republic

here were thus under Hitler two main power groups: the party and big business. Both blocs had military power: the party relied on the SA and SS, and big business was aligned with the army. This situation, however, lasted only until 1936, when the leaders of big business and the army split over the question of future economic policy. This split enabled the Nazis to take over unchallenged command of both the economy and the army. O. Stenzl

6:710. Snell, John L. (Tulane Univ.). DIE REPUBLIK AUS VERSÄUMNISSEN. UNTERLASSUNGEN FÜHREN 1918 ZUM ZUSAMMENBRUCH DER MONARCHIE [Republic by default. Omissions lead in 1918 to the collapse of the monarchy]. Velt als Geschichte 1955 15(3/4): 196-219. During the last six weeks of the German Empire under William II, a series of political omissions and instances of neglect converted the monarchy into a republic. These included: Wilson's lack of clarity as to the domestic changes he expected from the Germans; William II's refusal to abdicate in order to save the institution of monarchy; the refusal of the government of Prince Max of Baden to coerce the Kaiser to abdicate; the inability of the bourgeois reform parties to join with the reform socialists to exert pressure upon William; and Philipp Scheidemann's neglect to consult even members of his own party before proclaiming the republic in the name of the nation. G. H. Davis

6:711. Sontheimer, Kurt (Univ. of Freiburg). DER ATKREIS [The Tat circle]. Vierteljahrsshefte für Zeitgeschichte 1959 7(3): 229-260. The Tatkreis was a group of young right-wing intellectuals during the last phase of the Weimar Republic. Its center was the monthly journal Die Tat, edited by Hans Zehrer. With a circulation of almost 30,000, Die Tat was the most widely-read political journal from 1930 to 1933, and exercised a very important influence particularly on the young generation. It is, to a considerable degree, symptomatic of the intellectual situation of the national German intelligentsia at the time of the birth of the National Socialist mass movement, which its activities certainly helped encourage. Based on the journal, the author gives a description of the ideology of the Tatkreis and analyzes its role in the process of disintegration of the Weimar Republic as well as in connection with National Socialism. A (t)

6:712. Treue, Wilhelm (Univ. of Göttingen). REDE HITLERS VOR DER DEUTSCHEN PRESSE (10. NOVEMBER 1938) [A speech made by Hitler before the German press 10 November 1938]. Vierteljahrsshefte für Zeitgeschichte 1958 6(2): 175-191. The speech is preserved with absolute reliability on a phonograph record in the sound archives of the Deutscher Rundfunk in Frankfurt. It culminated in the triumphant appreciation of the "accomplishment" of the National Socialist press and in the order to continue its intensive "educational work" on the German people. The speech was obviously delivered extempore. It shows clearly the dictator's contempt for the press and for the German people, indeed for every people. Held in 1938, it anticipates a kind of cynicism, which, in this explicit form, has elsewhere been observed only in the last months of Hitler's life. A (t)

6:713. Zittel, Bernhard (Geheimes Staatsarchiv, Munich). RÄTEMODELL MÜNCHEN 1918/19 [The soviet model of Munich, 1918/19]. Stimmen der Zeit 1959/60 165(1): 25-43. Discussing the antecedents, course and consequences of the revolutionary and soviet disorders between 7 November 1918 and 1 May 1919 shows, that the influence of the Hungarian and Russian soviet model grew constantly from the first to the fourth revolution and reached a climax in Lenin's "stage directions." The author also shows that the real soviet republic without Communists (described by the Communists as the "sham soviet republic") began on 7 April 1919, and the Communist soviet republic on 14 April. A (t)

GREAT BRITAIN

See also: 6:603, 690

6:714. Jones, Sir Clement. VISCOUNT CECIL OF CHELWOOD 1864-1958: AN APPRECIATION. International Affairs 1959 35(3): 281-284. An obituary of Lord Robert Cecil. The author enumerates his great qualities, among them

his firmness of purpose, his eager enthusiasm, his obedience to his conscience, and his sense of humor. His death was a great loss both to British political life and to the Royal Institute of International Affairs, which he served from its foundation until the end of his life. L. Adolphus

HUNGARY

See also: 6:682

6:715. Hajdu, Tibor. A FORRADALOM GYŐZELME VIDÉKEN. A FORRADALMI KORMÁNYZÓTANÁCS VIDÉKI SAJTÓOSZTÁLYÁNAK JELENTÉSEIBOL [The victory of the revolution in the countryside. From the reports of the Country Division of the Revolutionary Governing Council]. Századok 1959 93(1): 159-171. Publishes complete news reports issued by the Country Division of the Revolutionary Governing Council, 24-26 March 1919. The reports reflect contemporary events leading to the rapid development of the Hungarian Soviet Republic in the countryside. F. Wagner

6:716. Lehár, Anton, Baron (Vienna). "KÖNIGS-OSTERN" 1921. AUS UNVERÖFFENTLICHEN AUFZEICHNUNGEN [King's Easter 1921. From unpublished memoirs]. Die Furche 1958 14(14): 13-14, (15): 9-11.

A description by a former high officer of the Hungarian army and one of the few eyewitnesses still alive of the unsuccessful attempt by the former emperor, Charles, to restore the monarchy in Hungary, of the negotiations between Charles, Admiral Horthy, Hungarian Prime Minister Count Teleki, and other Hungarian ministers from 27 March until 5 April 1921. After some hesitation Horthy refused to support Charles' plans and advised him to try a coup d'état in Austria. The author possesses a letter written by Horthy in which the latter even offered military support for a coup d'état to the monarchists in Austria. Charles hoped to the last to succeed in winning Horthy. The author mentions mysterious dispatches "from abroad" (the sender of which is not indicated), in which Charles was encouraged to persevere and help was promised.

O. Stenzl

6:717. Liptai, E. BOR'BA VENGERSKOI KRASNOI ARMII PROTIV IMPERIALISTICHESKOI INTERVENTSII V 1919 GODU. SOZDANIE VENGERSKOI KRASNOI ARMII. VOENNOE POLOZHENIE VENGERSKOI SOVETSKOI RESPUBLIKI PERED NAPADENIEM IMPERIALISTOV [The struggle of the Hungarian Red Army against the imperialist intervention in 1919. Creation of the Hungarian Red Army. Military position of the Hungarian Soviet Republic on the eve of the imperialists attack]. Acta Historica 1959 6(3/4): 287-329. Carrying out the policy of the Western imperialist powers, the Czechoslovak and Rumanian governments intervened against the Hungarian Soviet Republic in the spring of 1919. The Czechoslovak troops were defeated in the battle of Miskolc. The counter-offensive of the Czechoslovaks and the advance of the Rumanians created a critical situation. Numerical superiority of the enemy, treason of a Székely unit, and inexperience were among the principal causes of the Hungarian Red Army's ultimate defeat. S. Borsody

6:718. Molnár, E. (Hungarian Academy of Sciences). LE ROLE HISTORIQUE DE LA REPUBLIQUE HONGROISE DES CONSEILS [The historical role of the Hungarian Soviet Republic]. Acta Historica 1959 6(3/4): 229-238. Inadequate leadership figured prominently among the causes of the failure of the Hungarian Soviet Republic in 1919. Similarly, in 1956 the crisis within the inner core of the Communist Party elite precipitated the counterrevolution. The Hungarian experiences of 1919 and 1956 corroborate the conclusions reached recently by the Twenty-First Congress of the Communist party of the Soviet Union, stressing the all-important role of the Party elite. S. Borsody

6:719. Nemes, Dezső. A MAGYAR TANÁCSKÖZ-TÁRSASÁG TÖRTÉNELMI JELENTŐSÉGE [Historical significance of the Hungarian Soviet Republic]. Századok 1959 93(1): 1-48. The short-lived Hungarian Soviet Republic led by Béla Kun was founded on 21 March 1919 under the influence of the Great Socialist October Revolution of 1917. It was the first popular regime in Hungary's history. The

author describes the country's socio-economic system, military operations, and the early development of the Hungarian Communist party. Based on unpublished material. F. Wagner

6:720. Pamlényi, Ervin. A MAGYAR TANÁCSKÖZ-TÁRSASÁG KULTÚRPOLITIKÁJÁRÓL [On the cultural policy of the Hungarian Soviet Republic]. *Századok* 1959 93(1): 109-116. A brief survey of the guiding principles of the educational policy of the short-lived Hungarian Soviet Republic (1 March 1919 - 2 August 1919) as inaugurated by its People's Commissariat of Cultural Affairs. On the whole it was a Communist oriented program. The author stresses that there were in the Hungary of the day no foundations for an immediate application of Marxist educational policy. Undocumented.

F. Wagner

6:721. Siklós, András. ADALÉKOK A MAGYAR TANÁCSKÖZTÁRSASÁG HISTORIOGRÁFIÁJÁHOZ [Data on the historiography of the Hungarian Soviet Republic]. *Századok* 1959 93(1): 102-108. A lecture delivered at a scientific meeting organized on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the Hungarian Soviet Republic. The author reviews the most important monographs written by Gusztáv Gratz, József Breit, Albert Kaas, Fedor Lazarovics, Gyula Szekfű and others on the history of the Hungarian Soviet Republic. These and other treatises which were prepared between the two World Wars are of a counterrevolutionary and bourgeois nature. Only those books published in present-day Hungary have a positive attitude toward the cause of proletarian revolutions.

F. Wagner

6:722. Unsigned. UNE DISCUSSION SUR LA CONCEPTION DE L'HISTOIRE DES ECRIVAINS POPULISTES [A discussion on the concept of history of the populist writers]. *Acta Historica* 1959 6(3/4): 446-450. Presents the findings of a discussion held by the Historical Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences in September 1958. The "village explorers" and writers on society, known as populist writers, played an important role in the intellectual life of Hungary between the two World Wars. Their concept of history was a mixture of progressive and reactionary ideas. Most of them were incapable of further development following Hungary's liberation in 1945. Their ideology was instrumental in preparing the ground for the counterrevolution of 1956.

S. Borsody

ITALY

6:723. Ritschel, Karl Heinz. SÜDTIROL: WARTEN AUF EUROPA. AKTE UND AKTEN AUS DEM DRAMA EINES VOLKES [South Tyrol: Waiting for Europe. Scenes and documents from the drama of a nation]. *Die Furche* 1959 15(13): 3, (14): 3, (15): 3, (16): 3, (17): 3, (18): 3. Detailed report, with documents, on the treatment of the German-speaking population in South Tyrol during the Fascist era. In 1922 Italian became the only official language in South Tyrol and in 1923 German was abolished as language of instruction in the schools. When petitions of the South Tyrolese to Mussolini and the Italian queen failed, they organized secret German schools. The author quotes from the diary of a female teacher who taught in one of these schools. After the conclusion of the Hitler-Mussolini agreement on South Tyrol on 23 June 1939 the Italian government threatened to relocate to the interior of the country all German-speaking South Tyrolese who did not choose to return to Germany.

O. Stenzl

POLAND

See also: 6:607, 707, 753

6:724. Jeśman, Czesław. KAWALERIA LITWY ŚRODKOWEJ [The cavalry of Central Lithuania]. *Wiadomości* 1959 14(48): 1. Reconstructs the history of the improvised volunteer units which later, in 1920, became cavalry regiments of Central Lithuania, before the latter's incorporation into Poland. Based on personal recollections. A. F. Dygnas

6:725. Symmons-Symonolewicz, Konstantin (Wilkes College). POLISH POLITICAL THOUGHT AND THE

PROBLEM OF THE EASTERN BORDERLANDS OF POLAND (1918-1939). *Polish Review* 1959 4(1/2): 65-81. Analyzes the different approaches to the settlement of Poland's Ukrainian and Belorussian minority problems, emphasizing the changes in policy caused by the diplomatic changes of 1933-35 and contrasting in particular the policies of Roman Dmowski and Joseph Piłsudski. E. Kusielewicz

6:726. Teodorczyk, Jerzy (New Record Office, Warsaw). FRAGMENTARYCZNE ŹRÓDŁA DO HISTORII PRZEMYSŁU ZBROJENIOWEGO W POLSCE W LATACH 1921-1937 PRZECZHOWYWANE W ZESPOLE AKT PROKURATORII GENERALNEJ R.P. [Fragmentary sources relating to the history of the armaments industry in Poland during the years 1921-1937 preserved with the records of the attorney-general of the Republic of Poland]. *Archeion* 1958 (28): 179-182. Abstracts of fifteen volumes of various agreements with foreign firms in which the legal opinion of the attorney-general was sought. A. F. Dygnas

6:727. Wandycz, Piotr. SOJUSZ POLSKO-FRANCUSKI Z 1921 R. [The Polish-French alliance of 1921]. *Kultura* 1959 13(11): 108-122. Describes the political and economic circumstances under which the treaty was signed. The author believes that the initiative was Polish and that French military circles and some higher Foreign Office officials opposed it. The change in the French cabinet changed the situation, assured the success of Marshal Piłsudski's visit to Paris in February 1921, and brought about the signing of the alliance and, on 11 February 1921, of the secret Polish-French military convention. The text of that convention has never been published; a reconstruction of it, made from fragments quoted in various Polish secret diplomatic memoranda, is printed here for the first time in the original French. A. F. Dygnas

SCANDINAVIA and BALTIC AREA

6:728. Murphy, J. Carter (Washington Univ.). THE DEVELOPMENT OF CENTRALIZED EXPORTING IN DANISH AGRICULTURE. *Southern Economic Journal* 1957 23(4): 363-379. A study of the evolution of export marketing arrangements for Danish butter and bacon from the competitive market institutions of the 1920's to the private export monopolies formed in 1950. The new organizations are shown to be adaptations of the export control agencies instituted to meet emergency problems of the 1930's and the 1940's. They constitute an extension of the control exercised by the co-operative associations over production and distribution of agricultural produce. Based on reports of the Agricultural Council of Denmark, first-hand discussions with persons in the trade, Danish newspapers, government reports, and secondary sources. A

SPAIN

6:729. Jackson, Gabriel (Wellesley College). THE AZAÑA REGIME IN PERSPECTIVE (SPAIN, 1931-1933). *American Historical Review* 1959 64(2): 282-300. Explores "the relationship between the policies and accomplishments of the Azáña regime and the main economic, political and cultural currents of late 19th and 20th century Spain." The Azáña government, inspired by a hybrid socialist humanism, faced the combined legacy of decades of national decline under the monarchy as well as a world depression. Though the Azáña coalition initiated many important reforms, it "disintegrated because of its internal division over land reform, its inability to provide respected leadership for the awakened working classes, the ambiguities of its won democratic faith, and the moral attrition developing out of its war with the Church." R. C. Raack

Latin America

See also: 6:629

6:730. Caycedo, Bernardo J. PALABRAS EN LA SESIÓN PÚBLICA CON QUE LA ACADEMIA CONMEMORÓ EL NATALICIO DEL GENERAL OSPINA [Words in the

ublic session with which the Academy commemorated the birth of General Ospina]. *Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades Colombia* 1959 46(534-536): 200-204. Short address interpreting the figure of General Pedro Nel Ospina, president of Colombia from 1922 to 1926. D. Bushnell

6:731. Semenov, S. I. and A. F. Shul'govskii. *ROL' KOHOSE KARLOSA MARIATEGI V SOZDANII KOMMUNISTICHESKOI PARTII PERU* [The role of José Carlos Mariátegui in the foundation of the Communist party of Peru]. *Novaya i sovremenaya istoriya* 1957 (5): 68-85. Mariátegui (died 1930) was not, as the Soviet scholar V. M. Miroshovskii has maintained, a representative of Peruvian populism. He was not a "narodnik" or an advocate of "Incaism." He believed that once the peasant communes were included in the railway network and the market economy, they would quietly transform themselves into co-operatives. He supported the Apristas only so far as they were opposed to imperialism and in favor of destroying the existing social order. He did not believe that the evolution could be brought about by collaboration between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. In speaking of the Communist party as a worker-peasant party, Mariátegui was thinking only of landless peasants. So far from being a nationalist, Mariátegui as the founder of the Peruvian Communist party, wrote the first serious Marxist analysis of Peruvian history, and made a significant contribution to the development of Latin American evolutionary thought. R. V. Burks

Near and Middle East

see also: 6:578, 743

6:732. Laqueur, Walter Z. (Editor, Soviet Survey). "THE 'NATIONAL BOURGEOISIE': A SOVIET DILEMMA IN THE MIDDLE EAST." *International Affairs* 1959 35(3): 24-331. Examines, with special reference to the Middle East, the question of the reciprocal reaction between Communist activities in a given country and relations between that country and Moscow. The question which the Kremlin is facing in the Middle East today concerns the expediency of a Communist alliance with nationalism. The author discusses the developments in the Middle East since the First World War and the debate in the Soviet Union about the attitude of the Kremlin toward the "national bourgeoisie" in the Middle East. Although no clear answer has emerged from the debate, at least some Soviet experts believe that it is a politically dangerous illusion to assume that the "national bourgeoisie" in a country would lead its country toward socialism. An open break between Communism and pan-Arab nationalism would, therefore, seem to be inevitable. L. Adolphus

Pacific Area

6:733. Campbell, Peter (Univ. of Manchester). *NEW ZEALAND MINISTERS, 1935-1957. Political Science* 1958 10(2): 65-72. Most Labour party ministers have been primary-educated industrial workers and white-collar workers. Most National party ministers have been secondary-educated farmers, medium businessmen, lawyers and accountants. Most were aged 40-55 years on entering parliament and 50-65 years on becoming ministers. Of 69 ministers only were women. Based mainly on *Who's Who in New Zealand*. A

Soviet Union

see also: 6:613, 624, 698, 702, 732

6:734. Achminov, Herman. MARXISM: DOGMA OR GUIDE? *Bulletin* [of the] Institute for the Study of the USSR 1959 6(10): 11-22. Denies the view that Marxism or Communism is best described as a "secular religion." Because of the frequent amendments made to Marxism in the Soviet Union, it should be viewed not as a dogma but as a guide to action. By the early 1930's Marxism ceased to be a subject of controversy and became a repetition of prepared formulas to support the dictatorship of Communist parties. A link may be

established between the idea of dictatorship of the proletariat and the material interests of its standard-bearers, i.e. Communist party members. W. F. Woehrlin

6:735. Basseches, Nikolaus (Vienna). *KIRCHE, KREML UND KONTAKTE. SOWJETISCHE KIRCHENPOLITIK* 1918 BIS 1958 [Church, Kremlin and contacts. Soviet religious policy from 1918 to 1958]. *Die Furche* 1958 14 (15): 3-4, (16): 3-4, (17): 3-4, (18): 3-4, (19): 3, (20): 3-4. The first persecution of the Russian Orthodox Church ended in 1923 when the Patriarch Tikhon recognized the Soviet regime. In 1929, at the time of Stalin's break with the moderate New Economic Policy, a second wave of persecution began. Until 1936 the Russian priests were barred from citizenship, could not live in state apartment houses and did not get ration cards. From 1935 on, however, Stalin gradually changed his course and forbade antireligious agitation. In the new constitution of 1936 priests were considered full citizens. In 1943 Stalin received for the first time the Patriarch of the Russian Orthodox Church in an audience, and from this time on the high clergy of the Orthodox Church was represented at all official state celebrations. The author believes that in religious affairs the Soviets are not led by any doctrine but by mere political interest. O. Stenzl

6:736. Blinova, I. I., ed. *PERVYE UDARNYE KOMSOMOL'SKIE BRIGADY NA PREDPRIATIIAKH LENINGRAD* (1928-1929 GG.) [The first shock troops of the Komsomol in the factories of Leningrad (1928-1929)]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1958 (6): 36-53. New documents (from the Party archives of the Institute for the History of the Party, Leningrad Regional Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union) on the origin of the activist youth movement in the socialist rationalization of the economy and on the movement's great development during the first years of the Five-Year Plan. They comprise resolutions and reports of various district committees. A number of documents concern the initiator of the Komsomol movement in Leningrad, the "Ravenstvo" factory. Erna Wollert (t)

6:737. Budianskii, D. M. and Velichko N.A., eds. *K Istorii CHEKHOVATSKOGO PROMYSLOVOGO KOOPERATIVA "INTERGEL'PO"* [On the history of the Czechoslovak industrial co-operative "Intergelpo"]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1958 (3): 123-143. Following Lenin's "appeal to the international proletariat" Czechoslovak Communists and revolutionary workers organized a number of industrial co-operatives and agricultural communes which traveled to the Soviet Union. The statutes and reports from the years 1925-1935 which are printed here throw light on the activities of one such organization, "Intergelpo," in Kirgizia. These documents are preserved in the State Archives in the city of Frunze. Erna Wollert (t)

6:738. Chugunov, M. I., ed. *IZ Istorii KOMSOMOL'SKOI ORGANIZATSII TOMSKOI GUBERNII* (1920-1926 GG.) [From the history of the Komsomol organizations in the Tomsk guberniya]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1958 (6): 54-72. Publishes resolutions, reports, and minutes of meetings, relating to the origins and initial activity of the Communist youth organization in the province of Tomsk. These documents throw light on the important work of the Komsomol in the economic and cultural field in one of the largest regions in western Siberia, as well as on the fight against typhus and hunger. The documents are from the Party archives of the various district committees of Tomsk province. Erna Wollert (t)

6:739. Denisenko, P. I. ed. *IZ Istorii VOSSTANOVLENIA DONBASSA* (1922-1924) [From the history of the restoration of the Donets Basin (1922-1924)]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1958 (3): 97-122. In 1920, 64 per cent of the production capacity of all the coal-pits of the Donets Basin were inactive. In 1922/23 the yield of bituminous coal in the Soviet Union was already 42.8 per cent of the prewar figure. By September 1923 the amount of coal mined had risen to 50 million pood, as compared to 21.7 million pood in September 1922. The successful restoration of the Donets Basin was achieved as a result of the untiring co-operation of the state with the Communist party. The documents, reports (including tables) and resolutions which are published here are from the Archives of the Institute for the History of the Party at the Central Committee of the Communist Party

in the Ukraine, or the Institute for Leninism-Marxism.
Erna Wollert (t)

6:740. Dubrovskii, S. M., ed. K Istorii INSTITUTA KRASNOI PROFESSURY [On the history of the Institute of the Red Professorship]. Istoricheskii Arkhiv 1958 (6): 73-90. A 1921 directive of the Soviet of People's Commissars established in Moscow an institute to prepare secondary-school teachers in the fields of theoretical economy, historical materialism, recent history, and "soviet construction." In the thirties this institute was divided into several institutions for the different subjects. These institutes were liquidated in the years 1937 and 1938, because the secondary schools and the scientific research institutes took over the training of specialists themselves. Erna Wollert (t)

6:741. Hepner, Benoît. LES VICISSITUDES DE LA DOCTRINE SOVIETIQUE [The vicissitudes of Soviet doctrine]. Politique. Revue Internationale des Doctrines et des Institutions 1958 (1): 5-26. Traces the shifts in Soviet theory on socialism and the state from the pragmatic attitude of Lenin to the downgrading of the Stalinist personality cult in the Twentieth Party Congress in 1956. Since socialism had little theoretical preparation for the aftermath of its own success, Lenin and his successors had to manufacture such a theoretical framework. The Five-Year Plans and the growing Soviet bureaucracy after 1928 therefore involved a shift from the universalist economic materialism of Pokrovski to Stalin's state- and party-oriented dialectical materialism. The rules of the revolutionary dialectic continued to function in the capitalist world, but within Russia the revolution had to cease if the party was to hold power. Under Stalin, and since his death, the party has emphasized its technological leadership. J. H. Jensen

6:742. Kerschagl, Richard (Vienna). EPOCHEN UND CHARAKTERISTIKA DER SOZIAL- UND WIRTSCHAFTSVERFASSUNG DER SOWJETUNION [Phases and characteristic features of the social and economic structure of the Soviet Union]. Wissenschaft und Weltbild 1959 12(2): 420-432. Discerns a total of six phases in the years 1917-1958 and finds typical of all phases the repeated alternation of 1) one-man dictatorship and oligarchic rule; 2) the principle of "butter first" and that of "cannons first," and 3) the precedence of industry and that of agriculture. This illogical vacillation between these principles contradicts the Marxist theory. O. Stenzl

6:743. Kharmandarian, C. V., ed. K VOPROSU OB USTANOVLENII SOVETSKOI VLASTI V ARMENII [On the question of the establishment of Soviet power in Armenia]. Istoricheskii Arkhiv 1958 (6): 91-106. As a result of the adventurous domestic and foreign policy of the Armenian bourgeois-national party and the Turco-Armenian War, the Armenian people was close to annihilation in 1920. The documents from the year 1920 which are published here (from the Central Party Archives of the Institute for Marxism-Leninism and from the Caucasian section of the Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik) throw light on the necessity of diplomatic and military-political help by Soviet Russia, and the actual carrying out of this aid. The documents consist mainly of notes and telegrams of the authorized representatives of the RSFSR in Armenia and of the Soviet government. Erna Wollert (t)

6:744. Kornienko, N. G., and D. V. Oznobishin, eds. IZ PEREPISKI M. V. FRUNZE S V. I. LENINYM (1919-1920) [From the correspondence of M. V. Frunze with V. I. Lenin (1919-1920)]. Istoricheskii Arkhiv 1958 (3): 32-40. Publishes six documents (from the Institute for Marxism-Leninism) from the time when Frunze, an outstanding functionary of the Communist party, was commander of the Red Army on the entire Turkistan front. Frunze informs Lenin, in whose hands the strategic leadership rested, about all military and political events on the fronts. Erna Wollert (t)

6:745. Mironenko, Y. P. ASPECTS OF THE 1959 CENSUS. Bulletin [of the] Institute for the Study of the USSR 1959 6(11): 20-30. Argues that the Soviets deliberately arrange their data so as to produce an "extremely false impression as to the growth in the Soviet population." A detailed periodization is offered to give a more accurate picture of variations in the birth rate and other factors which affect

population growth and decline. An analysis is given of the variations in the rate of population growth for the different Union Republics since 1939. W. F. Woehrlin

6:746. Morgan, Glenn G. (San Jose State College, California). THE SOVIET PROCURACY'S 'GENERAL SUPERVISION' FUNCTION. Soviet Studies 1959 11(2): 143-172. Denies the contention of Soviet legal writers that the primary function of the Procuracy has been one of general supervision over a uniform concept of legality. A survey of the Procuracy's history since 1922 shows this function to have been exercised more or less actively at different periods, but always subordinate to the criminal prosecution duties of the organization, especially when the needs of the regime required an attack on its enemies. Only when the regime is seeking "stability of laws" is the Procuracy allowed to resume its general supervision function. The result has been numerous illegalities in government bodies at all levels in the Soviet Union. W. F. Woehrlin

6:747. Towster, Julian (Univ. of California). THE DOGMA OF COMMUNIST VICTORY. Current History 1959 37(219): 257-261. Communist belief in the inevitable victory over capitalism is one that has been held steadfastly from Lenin to Khrushchev. Along with this view is the Soviet belief that the USSR must serve as a base from which other revolutions can be launched. At the same time, "peaceful coexistence" must be maintained with the West, but this is taken to mean a rivalry in which the Soviet economic system will ultimately prove itself superior. Undocumented. P. Bernstein

6:748. Trapeznikov, S. P. RAZVITIE LENINSKOGO PRINTSIPIA DEMOKRATICHESKOGO TSENTRALIZMA V OBLASTI SOTSIALISTICHESKOGO KHOZIAISTVOVANIIA [The development of Lenin's principle of democratic centralism in the field of socialistic economy]. Voprosy Istorii KPSS 1957 (1): 37-53. The special feature of democratic centralism in the Soviet Union lies in the fact that the country's administration is organized along a centralized basis, under the active control of the Party, soviets, labor union, etc. However, changes in the specific historical situation require new, more rational methods of the practical application of this principle. The author describes various forms of the state economic structure since 1917 and explains the reforms that became necessary as a result of the industrial development after the Second World War. These reforms included, for example, the creation of large economic rayons in which local economic soviets (Sovnarkhozy) held full responsibility for the enterprises placed under them. Erna Wollert (t)

6:749. Tsukernik, A. L., ed. POPYTKI RESTAVRATSII SINDIKATA "PRODAMET" NA UKRAINE V 1918 G. [Attempts at a restoration of the "Prodamet" syndicate in the Ukraine in the year 1918]. Istoricheskii Arkhiv 1958 (3): 144-151. After the October Revolution the powerful "Prodamet" syndicate, a joint-stock company which sold the products of metallurgical factories and whose stockholders were metallurgical companies located mainly in the Ukraine, was nationalized. In May 1918 during the German-Austrian occupation of the Ukraine, the remaining representatives of these metallurgical companies attempted, together with representatives of the "Prodamet" administration to restore the prerevolutionary structure of the syndicate. The documents published here (from the regional archives of Stalino and Lugansk) consist mainly of minutes of meetings of "Prodamet". Erna Wollert (t)

6:750. Unsigned. K 80-LETIIU SO DNIA ROZHDENIIA AKADEMIKA E. S. VARGA [On the eightieth birthday of the academician E. S. Varga]. Mirovaya Ekonomika i Mezhdunarodnye Otnosheniia 1959 (11): 26-27. A short biography of this important Marxist scholar who was born in Hungary and since 1939 has been an active member of the Academy of Sciences in the USSR. Erna Wollert (t)

6:751. Vinogradov, L. K. and E. P. Podvigina, eds. V. V. KUIBYSHEV I SOTSIALISTICHESKAIA INDUSTRIALIZATSIIA SSSR. (K 70-LETIIU SO DNIA ROTHDENIIA). (DOKUMENTY INSTITUTA MARKSIZMA-LENINIZMA PRI TSK KPSS) [V. V. Kuibyshev and the socialist industrialization of the USSR (On the occasion of his seventieth birthday) (Documents of the Institute for Marxism-Leninism at

he Central Committee of the Communist party of the Soviet Union]. Istoricheskii Arkhiv 1958 (3): 41-74.
The Soviet economic expert, leader and organizer of the construction of the state and the economy, including the First and Second Five-Year Plan, regarded heavy industry as the real basis for the economy. His role was especially significant in the creation of the mining bases in the eastern part of the Soviet Union for the development of industry in the Urals. Speeches, reports and notes of Kuibyshev from the years 1926-1930 are published here. Erna Wollert (t)

6:752. Vvedensky, G.A. DEVELOPMENTS IN THE SOVIET ALUMINUM INDUSTRY. Bulletin [of the] Institute for the Study of the USSR 1959 6(11): 31-36. Outlines the development of the Soviet aluminum industry since 1927, with reference to plant and raw material location. In place of published Soviet figures, the author calculates an estimate of actual output for selected years since 1933. W. F. Woehrlin

6:753. Wszelaki, Jan. MOJA PODRÓŻ NA KAUKAZ [My journey to the Caucasus]. Wiadomości 1959 14(51/52): 6-7. Personal recollection of a Polish diplomat who in 1923, while in Moscow on a mission to negotiate a trade agreement with the USSR, made, at the request of the Polish minister to the USSR, a trip to the Caucasus to observe the living conditions of the Poles there and to discuss the possibility of their repatriation. He recounts his impressions of Russia during the NEP. A. F. Dygna

United States of America

See also: 6:578, 629, 640, 650, 656, 663, 671, 674

6:754. Albjerg, Victor L. (Purdue Univ.). ISOLATIONISM AND THE EARLY NEW DEAL, 1932-1937. Current History 1958 35(206): 204-210. American concentration on recovery from the world crisis and the continued strong isolationist trend of the country predisposed Roosevelt during his first term as president to adopt policies based on narrow nationalist considerations. This was particularly evident in foreign trade (even though Cordell Hull's influence, expressed in the reciprocal trade agreements, gradually altered the protectionist emphasis), in the currency policies, in Roosevelt's torpedoing of the World Economic Conference, in the Johnson Act and the Neutrality Laws. Aggression in Europe and Asia led Roosevelt toward an international approach. Undocumented. E. H. Boehm

6:755. Fenton, Charles (Duke Univ.). THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND LETTERS VS. ALL COMERS: LITERARY RAGS AND RICHES IN THE 1920's. South Atlantic Quarterly 1959 58(4): 572-586. Traces the rise and development of the American Academy of Arts and Letters in the 1920's especially as a result of the benevolence of Archer M. Huntington. The author demonstrates how it became the stronghold of the purists and literary conservatives, resisting change. He details the criticism of the Academy against Sinclair Lewis and the Swedish Academy after Lewis received the Nobel Prize for Literature, and the address, sharply critical of the American Academy, which Lewis made in Stockholm in 1930. The result was further retreat into conservatism by the Academy and loss of popular prestige. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:756. Fine, Sidney (Univ. of Michigan). PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND THE AUTOMOBILE CODE. Mississippi Valley Historical Review 1958 45(1): 23-50. An analysis of the role that President Franklin D. Roosevelt played in the implementation of the automobile code (1933-1935). From the drafting of the code until its expiration date, the President in every crisis in the relations between labor and management leaned in the direction of management. Only the automobile manufacturers were permitted by the president to include a merit clause in their code, and only in the automobile industry was proportional representation, rather than majority rule, the method employed in the choice of employee representatives for collective bargaining. When the president early in 1935 included in the code an endorsement of the Automobile Labor Board, to which the A. F. of L. objected, organized labor and the New Deal seemed to many persons to have come to a parting of the ways. A

6:757. Fine, Sidney. THE ORIGINS OF THE UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKERS, 1933-1935. Journal of Economic History 1958 18(3): 249-282. An account of how the American Federation of Labor, prompted by the enactment of the National Industrial Recovery Act, sought to bring organization to the largely unorganized automobile workers. The author explains the reasons for the failure of the A. F. of L. to organize a significant proportion of the automobile workers. Attention is given to the character of President Roosevelt's settlement of the automobile labor dispute of March 1934 and to the work of the Automobile Labor Board, established as the result of this settlement. The events leading up to the formation in August 1935 of the International Union, United Automobile Workers of America are described. The author makes clear the weakness of the A. F. of L.'s hold on the automobile workers at the time the international union was established. A

6:758. Kirkendall, Richard S. (Univ. of Missouri). A PROFESSOR IN FARM POLITICS. Mid-America 1959 41(4): 210-217. Through the example of the attempts of Professor M. L. Wilson and his colleagues to organize a national farm program during the New Deal, demonstrates that anti-intellectualism in the farm politics of the 1930's "usually only obscured a basic conflict, a conflict between business and democracy, for example." Based on extensive use of the M. L. Wilson papers in the Western Historical Manuscripts Collection, University of Missouri. R. J. Marion

6:759. Link, Arthur S. (Northwestern Univ.). WHAT HAPPENED TO THE PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENT IN THE 1920's? American Historical Review 1959 64(4): 833-851. Though Progressivism as a national force suffered a serious decline in the 1920's as a result of internal and external events in the second Wilson administration, the elements of a powerful Progressive coalition existed even after 1920. Throughout the next decade, the Progressive movement survived, and though it had lost a considerable portion of its urban middle-class support, it established the basis for the new programs of the 1930's and later. R. C. Raack

6:760. McCoy, Donald R. (Univ. of Kansas). THE NATIONAL PROGRESSIVES OF AMERICA, 1938. Mississippi Valley Historical Review 1957 44(1): 75-93. A study of one of the more prominent movements to amalgamate, during the 1930's, independent political groups into a new national political party. While the depression of the 1930's fostered considerable political activity by dissidents, they were unable to establish a strong national party -- one that could seriously contend for control of the American government. The experience of the National Progressives of America shows that the demands of dissidents were well enough met by the government of Franklin D. Roosevelt to deflate their interest in united independent political action. Based on memoirs, newspapers, magazines, official documents, and personal and organizational manuscripts. A

6:761. Pontecorvo, Giulio (Bowdoin College). INVESTMENT BANKING AND SECURITY SPECULATION IN THE LATE 1920's. Business History Review 1958 32(2): 166-191. Analyzes three aspects of conditions in the New York capital market: 1) regulating forces in the market; 2) the relation between the changing pattern of new security issues, the availability of money capital to business firms and monetary policy, and 3) the effects of the behavior of the market on general business conditions. The inability of the central bank to influence the behavior in the market and the increasing instability in the structure of the investment banking business precluded effective regulation by either public or private forces. While the market made money capital available to business firms on a basis which clearly violated the norms of monetary policy, this procedure did not have any significant influence on business conditions. A

6:762. Warren, Sidney (California Western Univ.). FROM THE ARMISTICE TO THE GREAT DEPRESSION. Current History 1958 35(206): 199-203. A review of American attitudes and policies on crucial international questions of the 1920's -- the League of Nations and U. S. withdrawal from Europe, disarmament and international security, reparations and war debts, American investments abroad, tariffs, and the change from intervention to "retreat from imperialism" with regard to Latin America. Undocumented. E. H. Boehm

6:763. Wheeler, Gerald E. (San Jose State College). REPUBLICAN PHILIPPINE POLICY, 1921-1933. Pacific Historical Review 1959 28(4): 377-390. Reveals the lack of harmony between executive and legislative views on Philippine independence policy during the years of Republicanism, 1921-1933. At the outset all Republicans were anxious to repudiate Democratic commitments to Filipino independence. Arguments geared in terms of markets, moral obligations, stability and strategy were utilized. But by the time of the Great Depression many congressmen viewed the islands as a heavy financial responsibility and wished to set them adrift. Administration spokesmen, viewing the situation in terms of strategic commitments, insisted on retaining them. They stressed the Japanese threat and either the necessity of increasing naval construction in time of depression and in violation of naval reduction treaties, or the fact that Great Britain would not agree to naval disarmament if the United States abandoned the Philippines. However, "after the spring of 1930, policy for the Philippines left the control of the President and passed into Congressional hands." Thereafter they were soon set adrift. R. Lowitt

6:764. Wheeler, Gerald E. THE UNITED STATES NAVY AND WAR IN THE PACIFIC. World Affairs Quarterly 1959 30(3): 199-225. Reviews the naval policy of the United States in the Pacific from 1918 to 1941. In the 1920's

naval officers regarded war with Japan as inevitable and sought to prepare for it. During the 1930's confusion and contradiction in policy led some navy men to question the possibility and desirability of defending Far East commitments. From 1938 to Pearl Harbor emphasis shifted to the Atlantic. When war came, the Navy "was caught unmanned [and] unprepared" largely because in a preparedness program the Navy "cannot move faster than public opinion will allow." Based chiefly on Navy, War and State Department documents and on contemporary published works. Frances M. Phillips

6:765. Yedwab, Stanley (Temple Beth Am, Lakewood, New Jersey). THE JEW AS PORTRAYED IN AMERICAN JEWISH NOVELS OF THE 1930's. American Jewish Archives 1959 11(2): 148-154. Suggests that the novels of this decade were chiefly preoccupied with the problems of acculturation and revolt of second-generation Jews. The younger intellectuals tended to rebel against Orthodox Judaism, which they connected with foreignism, and to have contempt for adjustment to American Judaism. Their work was characterized by the search for the security of a Messiah, in revolutionary radicalism, in Zionism and in assimilationism. There emerges a stereotype of the Jew as the "psychological wanderer," ever searching for a new faith. A. B. Rollins

F. 1939-1945

GENERAL HISTORY

See also: 6:680

6:766. Paetel, Karl O. (New York). DER WESTEN UND DER 20. JULI 1944. NICHT NUR EINE HISTORISCHE ERINNERUNG [The Western powers and 20 July 1944. Not only a historical reminiscence]. Die Furche 1958 14(29): 2-3. Western public opinion reacted with profound suspicion toward the events of 20 July 1944 and misunderstood its real motive. Even serious English and American newspapers characterized the revolt contemptuously as an action of a clique of Junkers. Only after the war, when books on the German resistance movement were published, was it realized that the leading motive of the German resistance movement was moral protest against an inhuman regime. O. Stenzl

Occupation, Resistance, Deportation and Concentration Camps

6:767. Cygański, Miroslaw (State Archives, Łódź). ARCHIWALIA Z CZASÓW OKUPACJI HITLEROWSKIEJ W ARCHIWUM PAŃSTWOWYM M. ŁODZI I WOJEWÓDZTWA ŁÓDZKIEGO [Archival material from the time of Hitler's occupation in the State Archives of the city and voivodeship of Łódź]. Archeion 1958 (28): 75-104. Describes the organization of the German occupation administration in Łódź province (Regierung), specifying the quantity of records which survived the Second World War and are preserved. Records of self-government, the judiciary, political and social organizations, as well as industrial establishments are also enumerated. A. F. Dygna

6:768. Lichten, Joseph L. (Warsaw Univ.). DID POLISH JEWS DIE FORSAKEN? Polish Review 1959 4 (1/2): 119-126. A reply to Reuben Ainsztein's article "The Jews of Poland Need Not Have Died" [Midstream, autumn, 1958], presenting arguments and evidence from Jewish sources contradicting Ainsztein's claim that the Poles were party to Hitler's extermination of the Jews. E. Kusielewicz

See also: 5:3547

6:769. Lubieński, H. I. MERCI, MONSIEUR GALLÉS. Wiadomości 1959 14(47): 1. Personal recollections of a member of Polish forces in France who after the collapse of France traveled in June 1940 from Saint-Brieuc (Côtes-du-Nord) to Paris, through that part of the country occupied by the Germans. A. F. Dygna

6:770. Stamati, Count Constantin (Freiburg). ZUR "KULTURPOLITIK" DES OSTMINISTERIUMS [On the cultural policy of the Ministry for the East]. Vierteljahrsshefte für Zeitgeschichte 1958 6(1): 78-85. Describes the activities of a group of employees of the Ostministerium who established a surprising direct contact with the Ministry of Education and the Gestapo in order to enable 360 men from the Soviet Union to study in Germany - something which was strictly forbidden under the National Socialist Untermenschen theory. In the group, all members of which would otherwise have become "Ostarbeiter" were more than eighty Russian students. With the help of the army and industry it was also possible to find accommodations fit for human beings for about sixty Russian scholars. Some twenty scholars received state grants and were thus, with their families, exempt from the status of Ostarbeiter, which was equivalent to that of enslavement and which had the effect of converting opponents of the Stalinist terror regime into its supporters. A (t)

6:771. Wojciechowska, Janina. PRZYZYNEK DO UDZIAŁU MNIEJSZOŚCI NIEMIECKIEJ W HITLEROWSKIEJ AKCJI EKSTERMINACYJNEJ W BYDGOSZCZY [A contribution to the study of the participation of the German minority in the Hitlerite extermination action in Bydgoszcz]. Przegląd Zachodni 1958 14(5): 99-106. Analyzes seven cases of proceedings before the Polish courts against those Germans who early in September 1939 reported Poles from Bydgoszcz to the Gestapo. Some of the Poles, accused of delivering German saboteurs to the Polish authorities, were sentenced to death or long prison terms or sent to concentration camps. Now similar treatment has been meted out to those Germans whose accusations of 1939 were proven false. A. F. Dygna

WORLD WAR II

Antecedents

See also: 6:677

6:772. Mitkiewicz, Leon (Colonel). CZY BYŁ MOŻLIWY FRONT ANTYNIEMIECKI? [Was an anti-German front possible?]. Kultura 1959 13(12): 99-121. Excerpts from a diary of the Polish military attaché to Lithuania covering the period December 1938 - May 1939. They describe unofficial talks with attachés of Latvia and the USSR

nd with Lithuanian officers in which suggestions and plans were made for various military alliances in case of war. It appears that before the German seizure of Memel all three Baltic States were ready to join Poland in the anti-German front and to attempt action against East Prussia, provided Poland undertook to put sufficient forces on other fronts. The Baltic States were only concerned with the attitude of the Soviet Union. The latter had unofficially suggested, through its attaché, as early as December 1938 to the author of this diary that in case of war it should be allowed to establish bases in the three Baltic countries and Finland and to have the right to bases and communication lines in the Vilna and Lvov provinces of Poland. A. F. Dygna

6:773. dell'Omodarme, Marcello (Florence). LA MISSIONE WOHLTAT [The Wohltat Mission]. *Rivista di Studi Politici Internazionali* 1959 26(2): 235-242.

Survey of the political and economic talks which the German economic expert Helmut Wohltat held with Sir Horace Wilson and other English representatives in the summer of 1939. Based on Documents on British Foreign Policy 1919-1939 and Documents and Materials Relating to the Eve of the Second World War (Moscow, 1948). F. Fellner

Military History

GENERAL

6:774. Kullar, G. I. S. (Brigadier). A GREAT CAPTAIN OF WORLD WAR TWO: LIEUTENANT GENERAL GEORGE I. PATTON JR. U.S.I. *Journal* 1959 89(374): 75-78. An appreciation of General Patton by an Indian officer. The author feels that "Patton was probably the most outstanding modern soldier and leader of men, that America has produced, so far as fighting a battle went." M. Naidis

6:775. Kvedar, Dusan (Lieutenant General). TERRITORIAL WARFARE. A YUGOSLAV VIEW OF PARTISAN WARFARE. U.S.I. *Journal* 1959 89(375): 125-139. A lecture delivered to members of the United Service Institution by the ambassador of Yugoslavia in India on 2 June 1959. During World War II, Allied leaders showed a lack of understanding of the military value of continued combat in enemy-occupied nations. The concept of a frontal defense at all costs might create situations like those of 1939, 1940 and 1941. The collapse of frontal defense need not be followed by surrender, but only by a change from classical frontal war to mobile territorial war. Territorial war should consist of two parts: the action of large regular units, and many partisan and diversionary groups. Command is centralized, although it leaves much more to the initiative of subordinate commanders than frontal war. These lessons and other related ones are found in the Yugoslav experience in World War II. M. Naidis

6:776. Odorkiewicz, Cyprian. NAZAJUTRZ PO LESCE [A day after the defeat]. *Wiadomości* 1959 14(42):1 Personal recollections of a meeting with the Lord Mayor of Warsaw, Stefan Starzyński, on the day of Warsaw's capitulation to the German troops (26 September 1939). A. F. Dygna

6:777. Seraphim, Hans-Günther (Göttingen). QUELLEN ZUR NEUESTEN GESCHICHTE, V: "FELIX" UND "ISABELLA" Sources pertaining to recent history, V: "Felix" and "Isabella". Welt als Geschichte 1955 15(1): 45-86. A collection of documents concerning Hitler's plans for the occupation of Spain and Portugal during the years 1940 and 1941. Operation "Felix" was the plan to close the western end of the Mediterranean Sea by capturing Gibraltar. Operation "Isabella" was the plan to occupy Spain and Portugal with German troops in case the British should land in the Iberian Peninsula. Neither of the operations was carried out, but the documents reveal that preparations had been made in detail. G. H. Davis

THEATERS OF OPERATION

Western and Northern Europe (1939/40)

6:778. Cairns, John C. (Univ. of Toronto). ALONG THE ROAD BACK TO FRANCE 1940. *American Historical*

Review 1959 64(3): 583-603. Considers the many interpretations of the defeat and surrender of France in 1940. R. C. Raack

Africa, Mediterranean Theater and Italy

6:779. --. MOMENTI CRUCIALI DELLA POLITICA DELLA RESISTENZA NEL 1944 [Crucial moments of resistance politics in 1944]. *Movimento di Liberazione in Italia* 1958 (52/53). Parri, Ferruccio, RELAZIONE INTRODUTTIVA [Introductory reports], pp. 7-17. Valiani, Leo, LA RESISTENZA E LA QUESTIONE ISTITUZIONALE [The resistance and the institutional question], pp. 18-49. Vaccarino, Giorgio, I RAPPORTI CON GLI ALLEATI E LA MISSIONE AL SUD (1943-1944) [The relations with the Allies and the mission to the South], pp. 50-71. Bendiscioli, Mario, PRESUPPOSTI METODOLOGICI DELLA RICONSTRUZIONE STORICA DELLA RESISTENZA [Methodological presuppositions of the historical reconstruction of the resistance movement], pp. 72-92. Azzari, Anita, I RAPPORTI TRA L'OSSOLA E GLI ALLEATI NELL'AUTUNNO 1944 [Contacts between Ossola and the Allies in the autumn of 1944], pp. 95-99. Catalano, Franco, LA CONFERENZA DI MOSCA TRA CHURCHILL E STALIN [The Moscow Conference between Churchill and Stalin], pp. 100-104. Cirenei, Marcello (M. Clairmont), CONTRIBUTO SOCIALISTA ALLA RESISTENZA. IL PRIMO COMITATO DI LIBERAZIONE ALTA ITALIA ED IL PROBLEMA ISTITUZIONALE [Socialist contributions to the resistance movement. The first Committee of Liberation in northern Italy and the institutional problem], pp. 105-108. Giovana, Mario, IL REPERIMENTO DELLE FONTI NELLA STORIOGRAFIA DELLA RESISTENZA [Rediscovery of the sources of the historiography of the resistance movement], pp. 109-112. Luraghi, Raimondo, SUI RAPPORTI DIPLOMATICI TRA L'ITALIA E L'UNIONE SOVIETICA AGLI INIZI DELL'ANNO 1944 [Concerning diplomatic contacts between the Soviet Union and Italy up to the beginning of 1944], pp. 113-118. Parmentola, Vittorio, CONTRIBUTI REPUBBLICANI [Republican party contributions], pp. 119-135. Radice, Antonio, LA RESISTENZA TRENTE ED IL PROBLEMA ISTITUZIONALE [The resistance in the Trento region of Italy and the institutional problem], pp. 136-145. Repaci, Antonino, QUESTIONI DI LEGITTIMITA RELATIVE AL REGNO DEL SUD E ALLA R.S.I. [Questions of legitimacy relative to the Kingdom of the South and to the liberation movement], pp. 146-150. Ventura, Carlo, APPUNTI SUI RAPPORTI FRA IL C.L.N. GIULIANO (TRIESTE) E I GOVERNI DEL SUD [Notes on the relations between the Committee of National Liberation in Trieste and the governments of the south], pp. 151-155. Battaglia, Roberto, IL RISULTATO DELLA RESISTENZA NEI SUOI RAPPORTI CON GLI ALLEATI [The results of the resistance movement in the relations with the Allies], pp. 159-172. Unsigned, ENZO BOERI, pp. 173-174. Unsigned, ENZO ENRIQUES AGNOLETTI, pp. 175-179. Unsigned, NORMAN KOGAN, pp. 180-183. Unsigned, EMILIO LUSSU, pp. 184-187. Unsigned, FERRUCCIO PARRI, pp. 188-196. Unsigned, GIANCARLO PAJETTA, pp. 197-202. Unsigned, TEODOLFO TESSARI, pp. 203. Unsigned, LEO VALIANI, pp. 204-210. Parri, Ferruccio, CONCLUSIONE [Conclusions], pp. 211-214. An issue devoted to the documents and sources of the liberation movement during the year 1944, as Italy approached maximum resistance activity against its former ally, Germany.

A. F. Rolle

Balkans (1941-1945)

See also: 6:13

6:780. Martinović, Niko. U SLAVU SUTJESKE [In honor of Sutjeska]. *Istoriski Zapis* 1958 14(1/2): 10-16. Describes the historical setting of the Battle of Sutjeska, on the occasion of its fifteenth anniversary. The battle was staged by Hitler in his unsuccessful efforts to destroy Tito's Army of National Liberation and the Balkan front it held. The author includes details on the character of Hitler's striking force, which in addition to its German components, was made up of four Italian divisions ("Taurinensi," "Venezia," "Ferrara," and "Messina"), a Croat ustaša Alpine unit, and a Bulgarian reinforced regiment.

S. Gavrilović

6:781. Morača, Pero. MORALNI I BORBENI KVALITETI GLAVNE OPERATIVNE GRUPE U BICI NA SUTJESCI KROZ SAČUVANA DOKUMENTA [The moral and and fighting qualities of the Main Operative Group in the Battle of Sutjeska in the light of preserved records]. *Istoriski Glasnik* 1958 (3/4): 3-24. Refers to the battle fought by Tito's Army of National Liberation in the area of Sutjeska river, Bosnia, against combined German, Italian and other Axis forces during the fifth enemy offensive (15 May - 15 June 1943). The author gives information on health and material conditions in the army and the spirit displayed by the troops. Based largely on Yugoslav, German and Italian records published in *Zbornik dokumenata i podataka o Narodnooslobodilačkom ratu jugoslovenskih naroda*, Vol. IV, Books 12 and 13, and records preserved in the archives of the Institute of Military History, Belgrade. S. Gavrilović

Pacific and Asian Theater

6:782. Heyn, Allen Clifton. ONE WHO SURVIVED. *American Heritage* 1956 7(4): 65-73. The official transcript of an interview with Heyn, gunner's mate second class. He was one of the ten survivors from more than 700 men aboard the US light cruiser "Juneau" which was sunk on 13 November 1942, during the action in the Battle of Guadalcanal. The interview deals with the action seen by Heyn, tragic days on a life raft, and the ultimate rescue. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:783. Wettern, Desmond (Lieutenant). IN THE HIGHEST TRADITIONS. *U.S.I. Journal* 1959 89(374): 79-81. Description of an encounter of HMIS "Bengal," a raw ship being delivered to the Royal Indian Navy, with two Japanese raiders on 11 November 1942. By drawing the enemy fire, the "Bengal" allowed the Dutch tanker "Ondina" to escape, although the latter suffered heavy casualties. M. Naidis

6:784. Marshall, Walter L. (Commander U.S. Navy). JAPANESE TREASURE HUNT IN MANILA BAY. *U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings* 1958 84(3): 37-47. An account of the 16,000,000 silver pesos sunk off Corregidor in Manila Bay just prior to the surrender of the American-Filipino forces. The author describes early Japanese recovery attempts, the use of U.S. divers from the prison camps, and subsequent recovery operations. A

Negotiations, Conferences and Agreements

See: 6:792, 797, 798

HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

Africa

6:785. Raë, M. DE LA RESPONSABILITE CONTRACTUELLE DES TRANSPORTEURS PAR TERRE ET PAR EAU AU CONGO BELGE [On the contractual responsibility of land carriers and water carriers in the Belgian Congo]. *Bulletin des Séances. Académie des Sciences Coloniales* 1959 5(3): 525-553. With an introduction by A. Sohier. The author examines the contractual responsibilities of public and private transporters, with particular attention to limiting and exonerating clauses according to existing legislation and common law. An extensive bibliography is included. D. Jean Detiere

Asia

6:786. Ienaga, Saburō (Tokyo Kyōiku Univ.). KIKI-HIHAN DANATSU-SAIBAN KO [An observation on the reactionary court investigating Tsuda's criticism of the Kojiki and Nihonshoki]. *Historia* 1957 (17): 1-20. Investigates the circumstances of the trial and punishment of Sotiki Tsuda in 1941 for disrespectfully expressing a wrong opinion on the stories about the mythological age told in the early histories *Kojiki* and *Nihonshoki*. A (t)

6:787. Ienaga, Saburō. TAIHEIYŌ-SENSŌ KA NO SHISŌTEKI TEIKO [Intellectual resistance during the Pacific War]. *Nihon Rekishi* 1956 (92): 54-60. Investigates the few actual cases of intellectual resistance by the Japanese during the Pacific War. Based mainly on speeches published in a periodical edited by Hiroshi Masaki. A (t)

Europe

BALKANS

See also: 6:699

6:788. Udrea, Traian. DESPRE ACTIVITATEA SI ROLUL COMITETELOR TĂRĂNEŞTI ÎN 1944 SI ÎN PRIMA JUMĂTATE A ANULUI 1945 [On the activity of peasants committees and their role in 1944 and the first half of 1945]. *Studii și Materiale de Istorie Contemporană* 1956 1: 277-321. The peasants committees were combat organizations created after the Rumanian coup d'état of 23 August 1944 by the Rumanian Communist party, and dissolved after the agrarian reform of 23 March 1945 had been put into effect. Their work included 1) helping the army disarm Nazi troops; 2) removing the organs of the bourgeois states from the villages and replacing them by Communist ones, and 3) confiscating the land of the landlords and distributing it to the peasants. From 6 March 1945, the date of the installation of Petru Groza's government, some peasants' committees were confirmed as legal local organs, and others were charged with carrying out the agrarian reform. G. Cioranescu

CZECHOSLOVAKIA (and Slovakia)

See also: 6:701

6:789. Kirschbaum, Josef (Univ. of Montreal). FACTS AND EVENTS BEHIND THE SCENES OF SLOVAKIA'S DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE. *Slovakia* 1959 9(4): 1-7. The main events leading to the declaration of independence on 14 March 1939 were 1) the deposition of the autonomous Slovak government by President Hácha; 2) the arrest of about 300 Slovak political leaders and their transfer to Moravia; 3) the military occupation of Slovakia by Czech gendarmerie, and 4) the disarming of Slovak officers and soldiers and their confinement to barracks. On the other hand, the events of Munich and fear of Hungarian deals with Berlin gave psychological impetus to independence. The German representatives who came to Slovakia and those in Berlin who discussed the Slovak problem with Tiso and F. Durčanský behaved correctly. Tiso was invited by Hitler and did not ask for an audience. Hitler pointed to the danger which threatened Slovakia if the Slovaks remained with the Czechs, but it was the Slovak parliament that unanimously declared Slovakia's independence. The majority of the population welcomed the declaration. Youth, especially the university students, constituted one of the main factors in the crucial days. A

6:790. Kirschbaum, Josef. THE CONSTITUTION OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC. *Slovakia* 1959 9(4): 47-68. The Slovak constitution, adopted by the parliament on 31 July 1939, was based on the principles of separation of powers and rule of law. The author describes the organization of legislative, executive and judicial functions under this constitution, which granted full and equal rights, with regard to personal freedoms, private ownership, religious freedom, freedom of opinion and of scientific research, to all citizens regardless of sex, race, creed, occupation, or origin. Special provisions of the constitution pointed to the social function of ownership and provided legal protection of marriage, family and motherhood. The number of political parties was restricted to one Slovak party and two ethnic (German and Hungarian) parties. This fact, together with the transfer of limited legislative powers to the government in 1942, gave "authoritarian" features to the Slovak constitution, which contained principles of liberalism and Christian Democracy, based on papal encyclicals. A

FRANCE

See: 6:769

GERMANY

See also: 6:766, 770, 789

6:791. Kisch, Guido (New York City). THE YELLOW BADGE IN HISTORY. *Historia Judaica* 1957 19(2): 89-146. Suggests that the anti-Semitic decree of the Third Reich of 1 September 1941 imposing on all Jews the "wearing of a six-pointed star... outlined in black yellow cloth" was an outgrowth of similar medieval legislation first crystallized in Canon 68 of the Fourth Lateran Council (1215). The purpose of this ecclesiastic law, which was introduced throughout the Christian world within the following three hundred years, was to prevent social mingling of Jew and Christian. It eventually degenerated into an instrument which ostracized the Jew politically, impoverished him economically, and degraded him socially. Abolished during the Enlightenment, this legislation was revived and refined by the Nazis, who made a careful study of it before incorporating it as part of their own law. E. Feldman

6:792. Kuhn, Hans Wolfgang. DIE REGELUNG DER VERKEHRSVERBINDUNGEN NACH BERLIN 1945-1946 [The settlement of the communication lines with Berlin, 1945-1946]. *Europa Archiv* 1959 14(14): 447-466. In the Allied agreement on occupation zones in Germany and on the occupation and administration of Berlin (12 September 1944) the question of the right of free transit to Berlin for the Western Allied powers was not dealt with. The Russians gave assurances that they would not raise any difficulties on this subject, and the Western powers accepted their viewpoint. During the spring and summer of 1945, however, they became suspicious because of certain objections raised by the Russians after the occupation of Berlin. The British and American governments therefore took up the matter again, and negotiations were started. Both sides agreed on certain communication lines to be at the disposal of the Western powers. Surprisingly enough, however, this was done by oral agreement only. Likewise, all amendments concluded during the following months were based only on oral agreements. O. Stenzl

6:793. Schier, Wolfgang (Munich). DAS RECHT ZUM WIDERSTAND [The right to resistance]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1959 10(10): 602-620. A lecture by a jurist delivered at the Akademie für Politische Bildung on 19 July 1959. The author examines whether the men of 20 July 1944 were guilty of treason or any lawbreaking and whether they broke the soldier's oath to Hitler and concludes that they were innocent. F. B. M. Hollyday

GREAT BRITAIN

See: 6:714

POLAND

6:794. Szermentowski, Eugeniusz. PIERWSZY ROK POKOJU. FRAGMENTY DZIENNIKA [The first year of peace. Fragments of a diary]. *Wiadomości* 1959 14(44): 1-2. Excerpts covering the second half of 1945, beginning with 13 June. The author describes the conditions of life in Poland in the first postwar days. A. F. Dugnas

6:795. Wszelaki, Jan. Z LISTEM DO RIOND-BOSSON [To Riond-Bosson with a letter]. *Wiadomości* 1959 14(39): 1. Personal recollections of a Polish diplomat, who knew Paderewski for some years, and on that account early in October 1939 was sent to him with a letter from Wladyslaw Raczkiewicz notifying him of the latter's appointment as president of the republic. The author gives a pen portrait of Paderewski, records several opinions he expressed during the

last prewar years, and describes his attitude toward the new president. A. F. Dugnas

SCANDINAVIA and BALTIC AREA

See: 6:728

Latin America

6:796. Unsigned. GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS. HISTORY OF THE CENTRAL AMERICAN ABACA PROGRAM. *Inter-American Economic Affairs* 1959 13(2): 89-94. A summary prepared by the U. S. General Services Administration. Japanese seizure of the Philippines cut off normal sources of abacá (Manila hemp) early in World War II, but the United Fruit Company was already trying to start production in Panama. The U. S. contracted with the United Fruit Company for a major wartime expansion of production in various Central American countries, and was unable to liquidate the enterprise in the postwar period. D. Bushnell

Pacific Area

See: 6:733

Soviet Union

See: 6:745

United States of America

See also: 6:758, 764, 796

6:797. Carleton, William G. (Univ. of Florida). THE UNITED STATES IN WORLD WAR II: 1941-1945. *Current History* 1958 35(206): 216-222. A survey of U. S. relations with its Allies, with special reference to the international wartime conferences. The author also makes a brief appraisal of American policy, and he notes two revolutionary results of World War II: 1) the U. S. A. gained a leading role in world affairs in all parts of the world, and 2) Americans were gaining experience and sophistication in dealing with the realities of world politics. Undocumented. E. H. Boehm

6:798. Childs, Marquis W. "I'VE GOT THIS THING SIMPLIFIED." *American Heritage* 1957 8(3): 38-39, 91-93. A verbatim account of an interview with President Franklin D. Roosevelt, 7 April 1944, containing comments on foreign affairs, war aims, and especially the Teheran Conference. Included are a number of questions and answers on the subject of a fourth presidential term for Roosevelt, which was then a current issue. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:799. Freidel, Frank (Harvard Univ.). WORLD WAR II: BEFORE PEARL HARBOR. *Current History* 1958 35(206): 211-215. Describes how the beginning of World War II and the early years of the war changed American public opinion, and traces the evolution of American policy toward solidarity with the Allies. Undocumented. E. H. Boehm

6:800. Rippa, S. Alexander (Northern Illinois Univ.). THE TEXTBOOK CONTROVERSY AND THE FREE ENTERPRISE CAMPAIGN, 1940-1941. *History of Education Journal* 1958 9(3): 49-58. Discusses the project of the National Association of Manufacturers to abstract textbooks in various fields in order to determine the point of view of the authors toward private enterprise and to share such information with its members. After some leading educators severely criticized the project the association officially advised those who used the abstracts to be extremely careful. Nevertheless, other groups condemned the use of certain textbooks because of unfavorable reports in the NAM's publication. L. Gara

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NEWS

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ARCHIVES IN ISRAEL

Historical archives were established in Israel at the initiative of the Government and public institutions -- the Zionist Organisation and its affiliated bodies and the General Federation of Labour -- and various groups interested in the promotion of historical research and documentation. There are twelve such archives in Israel, which are listed below.

The State Archives (Hakirya, Jerusalem) is the official repository of the State of Israel. All government offices and institutions, as well as local authorities, are required by law to deposit their files in the State Archives in so far as the files are no longer required for current administrative work and will contribute to historical research in the future. A. Bein and P. A. Alsberg are state archivist and director respectively.

The Central Zionist Archives (Rehov Ibn Gavirol, P.O.B. 92, Jerusalem 1) preserves documentary material on the history of Zionism and of Jewish settlement in Palestine, and publishes the bibliographical bulletin Zionist Literature and guides to its collections and inventories. The director of the archives is A. Bein.

The Archives of Religious Zionism (Rabbi Kook Foundation, Shehunat Maimon, P.O.B. 642, Jerusalem) aims at collecting material on the history of religious Zionism and all its branches, as well as on the part played by orthodox Jewry in building up Erez Israel. N. Ben Menahem and M. S. Geshur are in charge of the archives.

The Jewish Historical General Archives (Yad Washem Building, Har Hazicaron, P.O.B. 1062, Jerusalem), an organ of the Historical Society of Israel, collects material relating to Jewish communities, institutions and organizations, public and private records as well as odd historical documents from the Diaspora. Reports on current activities of the archives appear in Zion, A Quarterly for Research in Jewish History, published by the Historical Society of Israel. D.J. Cohen is the director.

The Central Archives of "Yad Washem" (Yad Washem Building, Har Hazicaron, P.O.B. 84, Jerusalem) collects, classifies and catalogues the scattered material on the persecution of the Jews by the Nazis. Reports of the archives, which is directed by J. Kermisz, appear regularly in Yedioth Yad Washem.

The Archives of the Israel Defence Army (4 Rehov Esther Hamalka, Tel Aviv 4) is a joint institution of the Defence Ministry and the Army. It compiles and preserves all records relating to the Jewish army, the part played by Jews everywhere in wars and uprisings, and Jewish contributions to military science. The director of the archives is Moshe Shilo.

The Archives and Museum of the Jewish Labour Movement (Beit Lessin, 26 Rehov Hanassi Ch. Weizmann, P.O.B. 303, Tel Aviv) serves as a center for information and research on the origin and history of the Jewish labor movement. J. Zerubavel and B.J. Michaly are its directors.

The Jabotinsky-Institute in Israel (38 Rehov King George, P.O.B. 2171, Tel Aviv) whose collection centers around the personality of Z. Jabotinsky, compiles and preserves material bearing on the Jewish national liberation movement. Joseph Paamoni is the director.

The General Archives of the Tel Aviv-Jaffa Municipality (Municipal Building, 27 Bialik St., Tel Aviv) preserves material on the history of Tel Aviv from 1906 onward. The Town Clerk responsible for the archives is Yehuda Nedivi.

The Weizmann Archives (Weizmann House, Rehovoth) contains documentary material on the lifelong efforts of Chaim Weizmann for Zionism and science. Boris Guriel is the director.

The Archives of the Kibbutz Arzi Hashomer Hazair Movement (Merchavia) collects all printed and written material concerning the movement. Esther Sedan is the archivist.

The "Ghetto Fighters' House in Memory of Yizhak Katzenelson" (Kibbutz Lohamei Haghetaot Post Office Haifa) serves as a center for documentation and research on the Jewish resistance movement in the days of Nazi rule in Europe. In 1958 the archives issued the first volume of a compilation Extermination and Resistance, Historical Records and Source Material. Similar periodical publications are issued in Hebrew.

All these archives and their professional staffs are organized in the Israel Archives Association (P.O.B. 1062, Jerusalem), which was established in 1956 and is a member of the UNESCO Conseil International des Archives. All archives are open to the public for inspection and research.

[Lalit Adolphus, from information contained in Archives in Israel, published in 1959 by the Israel Archives Association]

THE WIENER LIBRARY

The Wiener Library, 4 Devonshire Street, London, W.1, named after its founder, Alfred Wiener, was established in Amsterdam in 1934 to collect material and promote research on totalitarian movements such as Nazism and Fascism, racism, the problems of refugees and minorities, and Jewish affairs. In 1939 it was transferred to London. During the Second World War the library offered expert advice on German affairs to the British government and other Allied governments, then established in London. After the war it continued to render services to students of German affairs. Its holdings include about 40,000 volumes, about 500,000 newspaper clippings, thousands of photographs, several original documents, and about 500 volumes of newspapers and periodicals. The library publishes a quarterly called The Wiener Library Bulletin as well as catalogues of books which fall within its scope. Two such catalogues have so far appeared under the titles Books on Persecution, Terror and Resistance in Nazi Germany and From Weimar to Hitler, Germany 1918-1933.

[From information provided by the library]

NEW EDITION OF A WORLD HISTORY

Elite-Verlag Ernst Heyer (Hollestr. 1, Essen) is preparing a new well-illustrated edition of *Propyläen Weltgeschichte*, a history of the world in ten volumes. The editor is Golo Mann (Claremont Men's College, California). The work is divided into three parts: the first, which includes four volumes, deals with prehistory and early history up to the downfall of the Roman Empire; the second, consisting of three volumes, covers the period from the rise of Islam to the American Revolution; and the third, consisting of the last three volumes, is concerned with the 19th and 20th centuries. Volumes 8 and 9 are scheduled for publication in 1960. They will be followed, at intervals of six months each, by the publication, respectively, of volume 10 and the first seven volumes.

The work is being written with a view to presenting history from the new perspective of the present generation, which no longer regards Europe as the center of the world. The authors include historians and scholars from several countries.

[Based on the prospectus of the book]

ITALIAN INSTITUTE OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

The Istituto di Scienze Politiche "Gioele Solari" (Via S. Francesco da Paola 2, Turin) was founded in 1952 to organize political and social studies within the framework of the Faculty of Law of the University of Turin. The general aim of the institute is to promote interest in and the study of the history of political institutions and doctrines, and sociology. It maintains a library which originally consisted of the private collections of Gioele Solari, but which now houses some 11,000 books and pamphlets. The institute publishes at least one work each year dealing with the study of politics or society. Two special groups also function under its auspices, one dealing with sociological research, and the other with the history of socialism. In 1956 the latter published a two-volume bibliography on Italian socialism. Another similar bibliography of books and periodicals is under preparation. The director of the institute is Norberto Bobbio.

[Based on the prospectus of the institute]

INSTITUTE FOR RUSSIAN STUDIES

The Russian Institute of Columbia University, New York 27, N.Y., was established in 1946 to provide a graduate training program in Russian and Soviet studies, to further research and publication relating to Russia and the Soviet Union, and to aid in the acquisition of research and archival materials as an indispensable adjunct to serious training and scholarship. The director of the institute is Henry L. Roberts. Since 1948 it has issued an annual report on research, listing the studies published under its auspices. The scope of the report has been enlarged in 1959 to include information on the training program of the institute and the collection of research material in the Columbia University's libraries, as well as to provide a cumulative listing of all completed research and publication since the opening of the institute in 1946.

[From *Columbia University Bulletin* 1959 59(34)]

INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN MODERN POLISH HISTORY

The Józef Piłsudski Institute of America (289 Fourth Avenue, New York, N.Y.) is the successor of the Institute for Research in Modern History which was established in Warsaw on 1 March 1923 (designated in 1936 Józef Piłsudski Institute for Research in the Modern History of Poland). The institute, which is directed by W. Kowalski, has resumed the collection of documents connected with modern Polish history, particular-

ly the history of Poland's struggle for independence. It maintains a library as well as a collection of original documents. The institute organizes research and has published various collections of documents. It also sponsors lectures and publishes a bulletin.

[From *Polish Review* 1959 4 (1/2):158-159]

INSTITUTE OF ISLAMIC STUDIES

The Instituto de Estudios Islamicos en Madrid (Matías Montero 14, Madrid) was founded in 1950 to collaborate with centers of research concentrating on Arabic and Islamic studies in general and Andalusian and Moroccan studies in particular, to promote mutual understanding between Spain and the Islamic world, to further contacts between Arab scholars and specialists and their colleagues in Spain and the West, and to organize an Arabic language-course.

In addition to its journal *La Revista del Instituto de Estudios Islámicos de Madrid*, which appears annually or semi-annually, the institute publishes books on Islamic studies in Spanish and Arabic, and organizes public conferences in which Arab, Spanish and other scholars participate. The conferences aim at promoting mutual understanding between East and West. The institute maintains a well-equipped library with 7,000 volumes. New publications are continually added to the library by the Egyptian Ministry of Education. The institute also serves as a center of information on Islam and the Arab world.

[Based on the prospectus of the institute]

NEWS OF PERIODICALS

Het Missiewerk (published by De Priestermissiebond in Nederland, Sterreschansweg 45, Nijmegen), Volume 38, Number 4 (1959) contains on pp. 241-254 "Bibliografisch overzicht van de missiewetenschappelijke literatuur." This bibliography of books and articles on Christian missions and their work and history in Asia and Africa is arranged by subject.

Revue du Nord (published by Faculté des Lettres, Université de Lille, 9 Rue Auguste-Angellier, Lille) contains an annual "Bulletin Critique de l'Historiographie Néerlandaise," edited by E. and J. Kossmann, (Univ. College of London). This bibliography lists and comments briefly on books and articles published in the period stated and dealing with various aspects of the history of the Netherlands. It is divided into the following sections: 1) prehistory; 2) modern and recent history. The most recent bibliography, covering the year 1958, appears in Volume 41, Number 164 (October - December 1959) pp. 287-305.

Zeitschrift für Ostforschung (published by Herbert Schlenker, for Johann Gottfried Herder Institut, Marburg / Lahn, Behringweg 7) Volume 8, Number 4 (1959), contains on pp. 625-640 a bibliography "Baltische Bibliographie 1958: Schriftum über Estland und Lettland in Auswahl," compiled by Hellmuth Weiss. This bibliography, listing both books and articles, includes the following sections: 1) general: a) bibliographies, periodicals, compilations b) genealogy and biographies; 2) geography; 3) populations, settlement, refugee problems, ethnography and folklore; 4) prehistory and protohistory; 5) history: a) general studies, historiography, auxiliary sciences b) Middle Ages and modern era up to 1918 c) modern era since 1918 d) local history; 6) economics, law, administration; 7) church history and life; 8) language and literature; 9) intellectual and cultural life, art and architecture.

NOTES AND NEWS

This section contains information on past and forthcoming events of interest to historians. Associations of historians wishing to bring meetings of general interest to the attention of historians are invited to write to HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS, Attn.: "Notes and News."

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Meeting of the Southern Historical Association, 1959
 Meeting of American Archivists and State and Local Historians, 1959
 Meeting of the American Jewish Historical Society, 1960
 Conference on Indonesian, Malayan and Indian Studies, 1958
 Conference on Latin American Studies, 1960

International Congress on Recent History, 1959
 Austrian College Society Seminar, 1959
 German-French History Teachers' Conference, 1959
 Berlin Conferences on Recent History, 1959
 Meeting of Historians in Hungary, 1959

MEETING OF THE SOUTHERN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, 1959

The twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Southern Historical Association (c/o Rice Institute, Houston 1, Texas) was held in Atlanta, Georgia from 12 to 14 November 1959. The general topics under discussion and papers read are listed below.

A REGIONAL CHALLENGE : THE TRAINING OF PH.D.'S IN MODERN EUROPEAN HISTORY IN THE SOUTH. Chairman: Frederick H. Jackson (Carnegie Corporation, New York). Earl R. Buck (Florida State Univ.), Previous Developments and Future Needs. R. John Rath (Univ. of Texas), Instructional Problems and Possibilities. George V. Taylor (Univ. of North Carolina), Problems and Possibilities of Library Resources. Comments by Joseph J. Mathews (Emory Univ.).

Joint Session with the Georgia Historical Society. CAN THE COLLEGE HISTORY TEACHER HELP THE HIGH SCHOOL HISTORY TEACHER? Chairman: Jeanette B. Moon (Roosevelt High School, Atlanta). Cyril Johnson (Headland High School, Fulton City, Georgia). Emmett Wright (Westminster Schools, Atlanta) and Louise Bloodworth (Atlanta Schools) presented short papers.

BENEVOLENT DESPOTISM IN THE ANCIENT MEDITERRANEAN AREA. Chairman: Crane Brinton (Harvard Univ.). Nels M. Bailkey (Tulane Univ.), Constitutional Similarities in Sumer, Greece and Rome. Richard H. Chownen (Univ. of South Carolina), A Re-evaluation of Hadrian. Comments by Rushton Coulborne (Atlanta Univ.).

STUART ENGLAND. Chairman: William B. Hamilton (Duke Univ.). David E. Underdown (Univ. of the South), The Western Association : Experiment in Royalist Conspiracy. George R. Abernathy, Jr. (Univ. of Alabama), Richard Baxter and the Cromwellian Church. M.G. Brock (Corpus Christi College, Oxford), Three Prime Ministers and the Great Reform Bill. Comments by Paul H. Hardacre (Vanderbilt Univ.).

RUSSIA IN THE REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD. Chairman: John S. Curtiss (Duke Univ.), Herbert J. Ellison (Univ. of Oklahoma), The Russian Intelligentsia in Turmoil, 1906-1914. Joseph O. Baylen (Mississippi State Univ.), W. T. Stead, Apologist for Imperial Russia, 1870-1880. Claude Fike (Mississippi Southern College), The United States and the Territorial Problems of Soviet Russia, 1917 - 1920.

TOWARD EUROPEAN UNION. Chairman: Joel Colton (Duke Univ.). Carl H. Pegg (Univ. of North Carolina), The

Growth of an Idea : Austria, Germany and France, 1923-1945. Charles F. Delzell (Vanderbilt Univ.), Planning by the Italian Anti-Fascists. Hans A. Schmitt (Tulane Univ.), Toward Supranational Political Parties? Comments by Eugene E. Pfaff (Woman's College of the Univ. of North Carolina).

CIVILIAN COALITIONS AGAINST LATIN-AMERICAN DICTATORS. Chairman: Philip B. Taylor, Jr. (Tulane Univ.). Robert L. Gilmore (Department of State), The Origins and Functioning of the National Front in Colombia, 1955-1959. Joseph R. Barager (Arlington, Virginia), The Failure of Civil Front Effort in Argentina, 1943-1958. Comments by Robert J. Alexander (Rutgers Univ.).

THE CHANGING ROLE OF THE MILITARY IN LATIN AMERICA. Chairman: Lyle N. McAlister (Univ. of Florida). Edwin Lieuwen (Univ. of New Mexico), Some General Considerations. Robert A. Potash (Univ. of Massachusetts), The Changing Role of the Military in Argentina. J. Leon Helguera (North Carolina State College), The Changing Role of the Military in Colombia.

THE SOUTH IN THE LATE COLONIAL PERIOD. Chairman: Aubrey C. Land (Univ. of Maryland). Robert Polk Thompson (George Peabody College for Teachers), The Pattern of Mercantile Activity in Virginia, 1763-1775. Kenneth Coleman (Univ. of Georgia), James Wright, and the Growth of Georgia, 1760-1775. George C. Rogers, Jr. (Univ. of South Carolina), The Coming of the Revolution to South Carolina, 1763-1775. Comments by John R. Alden (Duke Univ.).

NAVAL-MARITIME AFFAIRS AND DIPLOMACY. Chairman: Ollinger Crenshaw (Washington and Lee Univ.). Malcolm Lester (Davidson College), British Men-of-War in Southern Waters, 1793-1802. George Green Shackelford (Virginia Polytechnic Institute), Alternative to Embargo: The William Short Mission to Russia, 1808-1809. Claude H. Hall (Texas A. and M. College), Abel P. Upshur and the Navy as an Instrument of Foreign Policy. Comments by Lawrence Burnette, Jr. (State Historical Society of Wisconsin).

POLITICS OF THE MIDDLE PERIOD. Chairman: Bernard Mayo (Univ. of Virginia). Joseph H. Harrison, Jr. (Northern Virginia College, Univ. of Virginia), Bolingbroke Revisited : British Tories and Southern Democrats. Paul C. Nagel (Eastern Kentucky State College), The Election of 1824: A Reconsideration. Robert A. Brent (Mississippi Southern College), Nicholas Trist : Link Between Jefferson and Jackson? Comments by Bernard Mayo.

THE CIVIL WAR. Chairman: Joseph H. Parks (Univ. of Georgia). J. Horace Bass (Texas A. and M. College), Last Year of the War in Georgia. Archer Jones (Clinch Valley College, Univ. of Virginia), Confederate Strategy from Shiloh to Vicksburg. Nannie M. Tilley (R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company), Campaigns in the Ozarks.

A RECONSIDERATION OF RECONSTRUCTION. Chairman: Clifton H. Johnson (LeMoyne College). Otto H. Olsen (Univ. of North Carolina), Albion W. Tourgée: A Controversial Carpetbagger. Patrick W. Riddleberger (Univ. of Maryland), The Radicals' Abandonment of the Negro during Reconstruction. Robert P. Sharkey (Univ. of South Carolina), An Economic Interpretation. Comments by Otis A. Singletary (Univ. of Texas).

TWENTIETH CENTURY POLITICAL LEADERS. Chairman: Arthur S. Link (Northwestern Univ.). Monroe Billington (Univ. of South Dakota), Senator Thomas P. Gore, Southern Isolationist. Richard L. Watson, Jr. (Duke Univ.), A Politician Bolts: F. M. Simmons in the Election of 1928. William D. Miller (Marquette Univ.), Edward H. Crump, Values and the Problem of Evaluation. Comments by Arthur S. Link.

FROM FARM AND FOREST TO FACTORY: THE SOUTH'S ECONOMY IN THE LAST TWENTY-FIVE YEARS. Chairman: J. Carlyle Sitterson (Univ. of North Carolina). Ralph N. Traxler, Jr. (Emory Univ.), Food Processing: A Period of Change. Jack Blicksilver (Georgia State College of Business Administration), Textiles: A Period of Sturm und Drang. John H. Moore (Univ. of Mississippi), Lumber: Masonite Profits from Sawmill Waste. Comments by J. Carlyle Sitterson.

Joint Session with the American Association for State and Local History. **TRANSPORTATION AND REGULATION.** Chairman: Charles W. Turner (Washington and Lee Univ.). Robert F. Hunter (Virginia Military Institute), The Turnpike Movement in Virginia, 1816-1860. Allen J. Going (Univ. of Houston), The Good Roads Movement in the South. Albert N. Sanders (Furman Univ.), The Regulation of Transportation by South Carolina, 1879-1935. Comments by Charles W. Turner.

THE SOUTH AND THE SUPREME COURT. Chairman: W. Flinn Rogers (East Tennessee State College). Carl B. Swisher (Johns Hopkins Univ.), The South and the Taney Court. Robert J. Harris (Vanderbilt Univ.), Reunion and the Supreme Court, 1866-1900. Comments by James Z. Rabun (Emory Univ.).

INTELLECTUAL AND SOCIAL CURRENTS IN THE NEW SOUTH. Chairman: William C. Mallalieu (Univ. of Louisville). Richard B. Drake (Berea College), The Assimilation of Radical Yankee Benevolent Societies to the Spirit of the New South. Paul M. Gaston (Univ. of Virginia), The New South Myth. Jonathan Daniels (Editor of *News and Observer*, Raleigh), The South of the Past Twenty-Five Years. Comments by Robert G. Crawford (East Tennessee State College).

THE POPULIST MOVEMENT. Chairman: Fletcher M. Green (Univ. of North Carolina). C. Vann Woodward (Johns Hopkins Univ.), The Heritage of Populism. Comments by Lee Benson (Columbia Univ.) and Oscar Handlin (Harvard Univ.).

Joint Session with the Southeastern American Studies Association. **THE STATUS AND FUTURE OF REGIONALISM.** Chairman: George P. Tindall (Univ. of North Carolina). William B. Hesseltine (Univ. of Wisconsin), Sectionalism and Regionalism in American History. Cleanth Brooks (Yale Univ.), Regionalism in American Literature. Rupert B. Vance (Univ. of North Carolina), The Sociological Implications of Southern Regionalism.

Luncheon sponsored by Phi Alpha Theta, Chairman: Thomas D. Clark (Univ. of Kentucky). Matthew N. Hodgson (Houghton Mifflin Company), Bampson of Bampson's Raiders: An Informal Study of Confederate Command.

Cotton History Group Conference. Chairman: Thomas P. Martin. Richard W. Griffin (Alabama Polytechnic Institute), The Origins of Southern Cotton Manufacturers, 1807-1816.

Dinner. Chairman: Oron J. Hale (Univ. of Virginia).

Crane Brinton, Alexis de Tocqueville: A Century of Hindsight.

Presidential Address. T. Harry Williams (Louisiana State Univ.), The Gentleman from Louisiana: Demagogue or Democrat.

[From Dewey W. Grantham, Jr., "The Twenty-Fifth Annual Meeting," *The Journal of Southern History*, 1960 26(1): 71-90].

MEETING OF AMERICAN ARCHIVISTS AND STATE AND LOCAL HISTORIANS, 1959

The twenty-second annual meeting of the Society of American Archivists (c/o The National Archives, Washington 25, D.C.) was held jointly with the nineteenth annual meeting of the American Association for State and Local History (c/o Alexander J. Wall, Jr., Secretary, American Association for State and Local History, Old Sturbridge Village, Mass.) in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, from 7 to 9 October 1959. The topics discussed are listed below.

Session of the Society of American Archivists. **ARCHIVES OF THE PROFESSIONS -- PRESENT STATE AND FUTURE POSSIBILITIES.** Chairman: Lucile Kane (Minnesota Historical Society). Panel: Vaughn Borner (Rand Corporation, Santa Monica, California), Seymour V. Connor (Southwest Collection, Lubbock, Texas), Philip D. Jordan (Univ. of Minnesota), Morton Goldberg (Greenbaum, Wolff and Ernst, New York, N.Y.).

Session of the American Association for State and Local History. **PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC SITES: SOME PROBLEMS.** Chairman: S. K. Stevens (President, American Association of Historic Sites Administrators). Panel: Samuel Chew (Owner of Cliveden, the Chew Mansion in Germantown), John L. Cotter (National Park Service, Region V), Edwin W. Small (Boston National Historic Sites Commission). Comments by Robert May (King-of-Prussia Historical Society) and William S. Tarlton (North Carolina Department of Archives and History).

Joint Luncheon for the Society of American Archivists and the American Association for State and Local History. Chairman: Roy F. Nichols (Univ. of Pennsylvania). Richardson Dilworth (Mayor of Philadelphia), The Restoration of Old Philadelphia.

Session of the Society of American Archivists. **ARCHIVES BUILDINGS -- CURRENT TRENDS AND DEVELOPMENTS.** Chairman: Victor Gondos (National Archives). Panel: Everett O. Alldredge (National Archives) and Henry H. Eddy (Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission). Comments by William J. Barrow (Virginia State Library), John T. Grisdale (Carroll, Grisdale and Van Alen, Architects, Philadelphia) and Vernon D. Tate (United States Naval Academy).

Session of the American Association for State and Local History. **THE USE OF TELEVISION AND OTHER VISUAL AIDS IN EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS.** Chairman: Thomas Vaughan (Oregon Historical Society). Panel: Joseph L. Pollock (Sayre Junior High School, Philadelphia, Pa.), Kathryn F. Bovaird (Sayre Junior High School, Philadelphia, Pa.), James F. MacAndrew (Regents Educational Television Project, New York City) and Sarajane Wells (Chicago Historical Society). Comments by Robert M. Lunny (New Jersey Historical Society) and William N. Richards (Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission).

Annual Dinner of the Society of American Archivists. Chairman: Mary G. Bryan (Vice-President, Society of American Archivists). Oliver W. Holmes (President, Society of American Archivists), Public Records: Who Knows What They Are.

Session of the Society of American Archivists. **ARCHIVES CUSTODIANS AND HISTORICAL EDITORS: COMMON PROBLEMS AND MUTUAL COOPERATION.** Chairman: Whitfield J. Bell, Jr. (The Papers of Benjamin Franklin). Panel: Dorothy S. Eaton (Library of Congress), Ralph L. Ketcham (The Papers of James Madison) and Edwin Wolf, 2nd (Library Company of Philadelphia).

Session of the American Association for State and Local History. **COMMEMORATION OF THE CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL.** Chairman: A. J. Drexel Biddle (Adjutant General of Pennsylvania and Chairman of the Pennsylvania-Gettysburg Centennial Commission). Panel: Karl S. Betts (National Civil War Commission), Russell W. Fridley (Minnesota Historical Society) and James J. Geary (Virginia Civil War Commission). Comments by John A. Munroe (Univ. of Delaware).

Session of the American Association for State and Local History. **BRINGING THE LOCAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY PROGRAM UP-TO-DATE.** Chairman: Richard D. Williams (Wyoming Historical and Geological Society). Philip S. Klein (Pennsylvania State Univ.), Introduction: The Changing Image of Local History. Panel: Richard W. Haupt (Allen County Indiana Historical Society), Louis F. Ismay (Rensselaer County New York Junior Museum) and Daniel R. Porter (Historical Society of York County, Pennsylvania).

Luncheon of the Society of American Archivists. Chairman: Wayne C. Grover (Archivist of the United States). Ernst M. Posner (American Univ.), Impressions of an Itinerant Archivist in Europe.

Luncheon of the American Association for State and Local History. Chairman: Frederick B. Tolles (Swarthmore College). Willard E. Ireland (Provincial Librarian and Archivist, British Columbia), The British Columbia Centennial.

Annual Dinner of the American Association for State and Local History. Chairman: Clifford L. Lord (President, American Association for State and Local History). John A. Krout (Vice-President, Columbia Univ.), Are We Grinding the Seed Corn?

Session of the Society of American Archivists. **THE UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES AND THE ROLE OF THE UNIVERSITY ARCHIVIST.** Chairman: Philip Mason (Wayne State Univ.). Panel: F. Clever Bald (Univ. of Michigan), Jacqueline Bull (Univ. of Kentucky), Helen Chatfield (American Univ.) and Donald A. Sinclair (Rutgers Univ.).

Session of the American Association for State and Local History. **CONFLICT OF JURISDICTION OVER RECORDS AND MANUSCRIPTS.** Chairman: Richard P. McCormick (Rutgers Univ.). Panel: Christopher C. Crittenden (North Carolina Department of Archives and History), David C. Duniway (Oregon State Library) and LeRoy DePuy (Division of Public Records, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission). Comments by Charles E. Hughes, Jr. (City of Philadelphia) and James H. Rodabaugh (Ohio Historical Society).

Session of the Society of American Archivists. **MANAGEMENT OF MUNICIPAL ARCHIVES - THE CARE AND PRESERVATION OF LOCAL RECORDS.** Chairman: Olney W. Hill (Vermont Public Records Commission). Panel: James Katsaros (City of New York), C. Frank Poole (City of Baltimore), Ray Smith (City of Portland, Oregon) and Allen Weinberg (City of Philadelphia). Comments by Edward Johnson (Office of Civil Defense), H. G. Jones (North Carolina) and Thornton W. Mitchell (San Francisco, California).

Session of the American Association for State and Local History. **WHAT SHOULD WE PRESERVE?** Chairman: Ronald Lee (National Park Service). Panel: John Littleton (National Park Service), Nyle H. Miller (Kansas State Historical Society) and Charles Peterson (National Park Service). Comments by A. Russell Mortensen (Utah State Historical Society) and Aubrey Neasham (California Division of Beaches and Parks).

SECTION A. Chairman: Abram Kanof. Isaac M. Fein (Baltimore, Md.), American Jewish Items in "Niles Weekly Register," 1811-1849. Morris U. Schappes, (New York), A Refutation of Anti-Semitism among American Atheists, 1864: An Episode in the Life of Ernestine L. Rose. Abraham J. Karp (Rochester, N.Y.), Simon Tuska Becomes a Rabbi.

SECTION B. Chairman: Maurice Jacobs. Uriah Z. Engeman (New York), Jewish Education in the United States (1950-1960). Donald I. Makovsky (St. Louis, Mo.), The Early History of the Jews of St. Louis (1807-1841). Robert Shostack, (Washington, D.C.), Leopold Karpeles: Civil War Hero.

SECTION C. Chairman: Maxwell Whiteman. Judah Rosenthal (Chicago, Ill.), Early American Apologetes: Moses Abab, Abraham Israel Pizarro and Jacob Mordecai. Frank Meissner (Menlo Park, Calif.), A Social Ecology of the German Jews of Prague.

Luncheon. Chairman: Bertram W. Korn. Miriam Freund (President of Hadassah), Henrietta Szold Centennial Address: "Make My Eyes Look to the Future."

CANADIAN JEWISH HISTORY. Chairman: Lavy M. Becker (Vice-President, Canadian Jewish Congress, Montreal). Arthur A. Chiel (Tuckahoe, N.Y.), Early Jewish Adventurers in Canada. Joseph Kage (Montreal), Jewish Immigration and Immigration Aid Effort in Canada. Louis Rosenberg (Montreal), Some Aspects of the Historical Development of the Canadian Jewish Community.

**CONFERENCE ON INDONESIAN,
MALAYAN AND INDIAN
STUDIES, 1958**

On 29 and 30 September 1958, a conference was held at the Australian National University (c/o Secretary, Box 4, G.P.O., Canberra, A.C.T.) to discuss the development of Indonesian, Malayan, and Indian studies in Australia. Representatives from the Australian National University, Canberra University College, the Universities of Sydney and Melbourne, the Commonwealth National Library, the Australian National University Library, the Indonesian Embassy, and the Indian High Commission were present.

The plans of the universities represented regarding under-graduate courses and post-graduate research in the history and cultures of Indonesia, Malaya, and India were considered. It was generally felt that the study of these fields had hitherto been neglected in Australia and that one of the major problems which needed to be solved was the serious limitations of present library holdings. The conference consisted of two meetings, one dealing with the respective universities' proposals for future development, and the other with the question of library holdings. It was decided to set up a committee which would make recommendations to the Commonwealth National Library on the sort of material it should acquire.

[From information provided by the Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University, Canberra].

**CONFERENCE ON LATIN AMERICAN
STUDIES, 1960**

The seventh annual meeting of the Southeastern Conference on Latin American Studies (c/o Russell House, Univ. of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina) took place in Columbia on 4 and 5 March 1960. The theme of the conference was "Impacts of United States Policies in Latin America." The general chairman of the conference was Bernard L. Poole (Erskine College). The papers read are listed below.

**MEETING OF THE AMERICAN JEWISH
HISTORICAL SOCIETY, 1960**

The fifty-eighth annual meeting of the American Jewish Historical Society (3080 Broadway, New York 27, N.Y.) was held in Baltimore, Maryland, on 20 and 21 February 1960. The papers presented are listed below.

Session I. U.S. - LATIN AMERICAN CULTURAL RELATIONS. Chairman: J. Leon Helguera (North Carolina State College). Charles G. Jackson (Presbyterian Jr. College, Maxton, N.C.), U.S. - Venezuelan Cultural Relations, 1830-1895. Eugene R. Huck (West Georgia College, Carrollton, Ga.), Colombian - U.S. Economic Contacts, 1840-1880: Their Cultural Impact. George C. A. Boehler, Georgetown Univ., A Brazilian Reports the American Scene: J. C. Rodrigues and O Novo Mundo, 1870-1876. Comments by Nathan A. Haverstock (Hispanic Foundation).

Session II. INTER-AMERICAN POLITICS AND THE HUMANITIES. Chairman: James O. Swain (Univ. of Tennessee). Charles W. Arnade (Univ. of Florida), The U.S. and the Ultimate Roots of the Bolivian Revolution. Ethel Marshall (Alabama College, Montevallo), Alabama's Migration to Brazil. Frederick C. Kidder (Univ. of Florida), Jean Price-Mars: Haitian Statesman and Humanist. Comments by Enrique Lugo Silva (Univ. of Puerto Rico).

Banquet. Chairman: Bernard L. Poole (Erskine College). Alfred B. Thomas (Univ. of Alabama), United States Policies in Changing Latin America.

Session III. NOTES ON PROBLEMS OF LAND TENURE AND DISTRIBUTION. Chairman: Ione Stuessey Wright (Univ. of Miami). Vaughan Camp, Jr. (Univ. of Miami), United States. Robert Carlyle Beyer (Univ. of Miami), Columbia. Harry Stark (Univ. of Miami), Brazil. Comments by Harry Kantor (Univ. of Florida).

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON RECENT HISTORY, 1959

An Internationaler Kongress zur Zeitgeschichte was held in Munich from 24 to 27 November 1959 under the joint auspices of the Kulturreferat der Landeshauptstadt, Munich, the Institut für Zeitgeschichte, Munich, and the Münchner Volkshochschule, Munich. The chairman of the conference was Alfred Marchionini (Univ. of Munich). The following papers were read:

Hugh R. Trevor-Roper (Univ. of Oxford), Hitler's War Aims. Theodor Eschenburg (Univ. of Tübingen), The Importance of Personal Decisions for the Crisis of the Weimar Republic. Raymond Aron (Univ. of Paris), The Decay of the Democratic Order Between the Wars and Its Lessons. Ernst Fraenkel (Free Univ. of Berlin), Compromising of German Parliamentarism by Historical Factors. Helmut Krausnick (Institut für Zeitgeschichte, Munich), Stages in the National Socialist System of Rule.

AUSTRIAN COLLEGE SOCIETY SEMINAR, 1959

The Austrian College Society (Österreichisches College), Argentinierstrasse 21, Vienna IV, is a private, independent organization whose endeavor it has been, since 1945, to render a practical contribution toward a rejuvenation of intellectual life and a reform of the institutions of higher learning. It conducts an International Summer Seminar in Alpbach each year. The general theme of the 1959 seminar, which was held under the auspices of the Austrian Ministry of Education, Vienna, from 21 August to 9 September, was "Politics and Intellectual Life." A brief report of the seminar is given below.

Introduction to the General Theme. POLITICS AND CULTURE. Introductory lectures by Peter G. Hall (Birbeck College, Univ. of London), George Lavau (Univ. of Grenoble), Franco Lombardi (Univ. of Rome), and Simon Moser (Institute of Technology, Karlsruhe).

Study Groups. POLITICS AND SOCIETY. Chairmen: Heinrich Popitz (Univ. of Basle), Otto Stammer (Free Univ. of Berlin), and Jürgen Fjalkowski (Free Univ. of Berlin). POLITICAL ACTIVITY CONDITIONED BY SOCIAL STRUCTURE Chairman: Georges Lavau. POLITICAL CONDITIONS AND CONSEQUENCES OF HISTORIOGRAPHY. Chairmen: Waldemar Besson (Univ. of Tübingen), and Franz Maier (Univ. of Tübingen). THE ROLE OF THE POLITICAL ELEMENT IN EUROPEAN SPECULATIVE PHILOSOPHY. Chairmen: Max Horkheimer (Univ. of Frankfurt am Main), and Franco Lombardi. PSYCHOLOGY OF POLITICAL ATTITUDES. Chairmen: Rudolf Allers (Georgetown Univ., Washington D.C.), and Friedrich J. Hacker (Menninger School of Psychiatry, California, and Univ. of Vienna). CHRISTIAN PRINCIPLES AND POLITICAL REALITY. Chairmen: Père Michel Halbecq, S.J. (Vanves, France), and Heinrich Ott (Vicar of Arisdorf, Baseland). EDUCATION AND POLITICS. Chairmen: Hellmut Becker (Kressbronn on Bodensee), and Alexander Kluge (Berlin). LAW AND POLITICS. Chairman: Emilio Bussi (Modena Univ.). URBANISM IN THE LIGHT OF SOCIAL POLITICS. Chairmen: W. G. Howell (London), Peter Smithson (London), and W. B. Watson (Manchester Univ.). POLITICS AND LITERATURE. Chairman: J. M. Fataud (Faculté de Lettres, Saarbrücken). POLITICAL PATTERNS IN NATURAL SCIENCE AND PATTERN OF NATURAL SCIENCE IN POLITICS. Chairmen: Ernst Topitsch (Univ. of Vienna), and Emil Walter (Univ. of Zurich). THE INFLUENCE OF NUCLEAR FISSION ON POLITICS AND ECONOMY. Chairmen: Michael Higgsberger (Austrian Society for the Study of Atomic Energy, Vienna), and Henry Seligman (International Atomic Energy Agency, Vienna). POLITICAL EFFECTS OF THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION. Chairmen: Peter G. Hall and John Vaizey (Department of Social Administration, Univ. of Oxford). COMPOSITION AND ACOUSTIC REALITY. Chairman: Carl Dahlhaus (Univ. of Göttingen).

European Discussions. THE WESTERN ECONOMIC AID AND THE DEVELOPMENT AREAS. Chairman: Otto G. Pirkham (Director of the Deutsche Bank A.G., Frankfurt am Main). Houphouet-Boigny (Prime Minister of the Ivory Coast, Abidjan), Cultural and Political Consequences of the Economic Expansion in the Development Areas. Reinhard Kamitz (Austrian Minister of Finance), Modern Aspects of International Capital Movement. Paul van Zeeland (Prime Minister of Belgium), The Economic Co-Operation of the West with the Economically Underdeveloped Countries as regards their Political and Cultural Structure. POLITICS AND HISTORIOGRAPHY. Hans Rothfels (Univ. of Tübingen), Historical Experiences and the Human Protagonist. POLITICS AND EDUCATION. Hellmut Becker (Kressbronn on Lake Constance). THE ALL-EUROPEAN STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM AND THE INSURRECTION OF TYROL IN 1809. Georges Castellan (Univ. of Poitiers), France and the Year 1809. Franz Gschmitz (Austrian Under-secretary of State for Foreign Affairs), Tyrol's Struggle for Her Freedom. Alexander Randa (Editor of the Handbuch der Weltgeschichte, Innsbruck), Europe's Way to the Year 1809. POLITICS AND INTELLECTUALS. Alexander Auer (Secretary-General of the Austrian College Society, Vienna), Peter G. Hall, Georges Lavau, Franco Lombardi, Herbert Stachowiak (Berlin), Gerhard Szczesny (Bayerischer Rundfunk, Munich), Ernst Topitsch (Univ. of Vienna), and John Vaizey.

GERMAN - FRENCH HISTORY TEACHERS' CONFERENCE, 1959

The ninth Deutsch-Französische Geschichtslehrertagung was held in Goslar from 29 July to 7 August 1959. The chairmen of the conference were O. Hauser (Kiel) and Robert Hubac (Paris). The following papers were read.

A. Meyer (Aix-en-Provence), The Beginnings of French Historiography. F. Walburg (Bremen), The Awakening of Historical Consciousness in the 18th Century. P. Meinhold (Univ. of Kiel), The Reformation in German Historiography. J. Droz (Univ. of Clermont-Ferrand), The Historiography of

the French Revolution. E. Schulin (Mainz), Influence of Romanticism on German Historiography. A. Armengaud (Univ. of Dijon), Romanticism in French Historiography. P. Guiral (Aix-en-Provence), The Liberals and Historiography. O. Hauser, Liberalism in German Historiography. R. Dufraisse (Univ. of Caen), Social and Economic History in France. H. Raupach (Wilhelmshaven-Rüstringen), Economic and Social History in Germany.

The next conference, scheduled to take place in Aix-en-Provence in 1961, is expected to deal with contemporary problems facing Germany and France.

BERLIN CONFERENCES ON
RECENT HISTORY, 1959

The first Arbeitstagung of the Kommission Zeitgeschichte of the Institut für Geschichte, Deutsche Akademie der Wissenschaften, Clara-Zetkin-Strasse 26, Berlin W 8, was held in Berlin on 30 and 31 January 1959. Below is a list of papers presented at the conference.

W. Horn (Parteihochschule "Karl Marx," Berlin), Basic Questions Pertaining to Germany's Development after 1945. W. Bartel (Deutsches Institut für Zeitgeschichte, Berlin), The State of the Research, Teaching and Publishing of Recent History, and their Task on the Occasion of the Tenth Anniversary of the Founding of the German Democratic Republic.

The Institut für Geschichte and the Kommission Zeitgeschichte of the Deutsche Akademie der Wissenschaften, Berlin, and the Präsidium der Deutschen Historiker-Gesellschaft, Berlin, jointly sponsored a conference in Berlin from 18 to 20 September 1959 to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the founding of the German Democratic Republic. The subject of the conference was "The Importance of the History of the German Democratic Republic."

MEETING OF HISTORIANS IN
HUNGARY, 1959

[Fritz Wagner, from *Szazadok* 1959 93 (1) : 189-190].

Hungary's leading historical institutes, among them the Historical Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest, organized a meeting in Budapest from 16 to 21 March 1959 to commemorate the fortieth anniversary of the Hungarian Soviet Republic. Besides the representatives of the Soviet Union and the people's democratic republics, Austrian, French and German historians also participated. The pioneering role of the Great October Socialist Revolution as well as the historic significance of the Hungarian Soviet Republic for the contemporary labor movements were stressed.

The attention of the reader is called to category 5 ("Archives, Libraries and Institutes") for abstracts of articles on meetings, including those of more limited topical interest to historians.

ABSTRACTERS

Qualified persons desiring to abstract for HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS are requested to give the following information:

1. Name and address.
2. Institution and position.
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